JGF: GENEALOGY FIELD NOTES

FREYMANN/WENTINK/ADAM GENEALOGY NOTES

27-30 OCTOBER 1989. NATIONAL ARCHIVES & LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, DC

1. Wentink, Adam, Hoffman arrivals in US. Index of New York Passenger Lists 1820-1846, Roll #99 WEA-WER in Section M-261 does NOT contain any Wentinks. The closest is Margaret Wentick, a citizen of Great Britain who arrived 7 Jan 1845. I also checked under Ventink without success.

The New York passenger rolls from 1847 to 1897 have not been indexed. The only way one can trace arrivals during these years is if the name of the ship is known. Therefore John Adam, who Jiggs thinks arrived in New York in July, 1856, cannot be traced thru this index.

I also checked the Philadelphia passenger arrival lists, 1800-1906. The closest we came there was W.C.Wenting, an English tailor who arrived in 1878. There were no persons named John Adam.

The New Orleans passenger arrival lists begin in 1853, so there is no way of checking on Peter Hoffman's arrival in 1847.

The supplemental index roll, Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving Atlantic and Gulf Ports 1820-1874, also failed to show any Wentinks. However, Roll #1 lists John Adam (accompanied by Elizabeth and Margaret), age 32, occupation mason, nationality German, distination US, port of entry "Phila" followed by some other notation (Bos for Boston??), ship Louisa Marie, 10 May 1847. PA3140. There is another John Adam, but the card (microfilmed) is otherwise completely illegible. There are two J. Adam listed, ages 16 and 18, French, who arrived at New Orleans on 2 Dec 1851 on two different ships. Both ship names are indistinct. The 18 year-old is from Medems [OH?]. He was a painter 285 and the 16 year-old Nulbard B60. (Note: I don't understand what these last two sentences mean!) I did not investigate these last two further because I think they were too young to be Lizzie's grandfather.

Checking the manifest of the Louisa Marie, she did indeed arrive in Philadelphia on 10 May 1847. The manifest lists **John Adam**, age 32, mason, and with him are "Elisab," age 31, and "Margar," age 26. (I think this is probably short for Elisabeth and Margaret.) Margaret is listed as "servant." No listing after Elisabeth. A bracket at the end of the page notes that they had 2 chests, 1 trunk and 1 bag, and included in the bracket is "Jacob Beck, age 22, peasant." The column headed "To what country belonging" has "country" crossed out and "place" put in, and all the passengers are listed by city name. The Adam family's looks like Reischensachsen. I think it's highly unlikely

that this is our kin if Jiggs is correct that John Adam arrived in NY in 1856.

2. Derivation of the names **Wentink** and **Adam**. In the Genealogy Section, Library of Congress, I found a Dutch book, *Die Nederlandsche Geslachtsnamen in Oorstrong, Geschiedenis Men Beteekenis*, by Johan Winkler, Haarlem, H.D.Tjeenk Willink, 1971. I can't read a word, but the register of names contains no Wentink, Wenting, or Ventink; nor does it contain Freymann in any of its variations.

Lemmen, Loren, *Names from the Netherlands*, privately printed, 1st ed. 1986, (Lib. of Cong. Catalogue card #85-091083) states on pg. 69: "...the name **Wentink** occurs more than 200 times in the province of Gelderland. This province was once part of a larger entity called Guelders, with its capital at Geldern, Germany. Its southern border is at the Maas River. Utrecht lies to the west, Germany to the east, and Overijssel to the north. Overijssel, as its name implies, lies across the Ijssel River....These provinces formed the east of the Netherlands. The people here are mostly of Saxon origin and there are similar surnames throughout the area. Many surnames come from the name of the farmstead. Names ending in ..ing or ..ink are common." Pp. 31-46 concern Germanic patronyms. Wentink is listed on pg. 46 as the Dutch patronymic surname derived from the Germanic name Vend(s). On pg. 35, Wend(s) is linked to Wendel and to Vandel ("a Germanic tribe!")

Another section (pg.58) is on Old Testament surnames, the first of which is **Adam**. These were frequently used by Huguenot refugees.

29 MAY - 1 JUNE 1990. MADISON, MILWAUKEE & OZAUKEE COUNTY, WI.

29 MAY, WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Port Washington Star, Saturday 12/17/1898: News from Holy Cross. "Henry Friemann, a respected citizen of this town, died last Monday after a long illness....He was a brother-in-law of John Bartol of Port Washington."

Port Washington Star, 1/18, 25, 31/1896 contain no mention of the death of Johann Freiman.

Port Washington Star, 4/17/1897: "Died. Mrs. Dondellinger, mother of Joseph Dondellinger, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the home of her son in this city, aged nearly 80 years. The funeral be (sic) tomorrow afternoon." *[Margretha, wife of Dominik, b. Luxemburg 1815.]*

Vol 41, Wisconsin Necrology (1939) pp. 231-2: Clippings from the *Port Washington Herald*, 10/25/1939: Death of County Clerk Henry J. Adam. Funeral was at St.Mary's Church. Among the pallbearers was a Joseph Dondlinger. Two children are named: Mrs. Henry (Mary) Mesch of Kiel, WI, and Frederick Adam of Port Washington. Mr. Adam was born 25 Dec 1882, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Adam. (The obit states the father died "31 years ago;" i.e., 1908.) His entire family were residents of Ozaukee County. He was married to Ethel Russell 15 June 1909. *[This was the grandson of Mathias & great-grandson of John Baptiste Adam.]*

Port Washington Star, 8/21, 28/1909 contain no mention of the death of Katherina Freiman, who died 18 Aug 1909. *Port Washington Zeitung*, 8/19, 26, 9/2/1909 contains no mention either. However this is in microscopic German print, so I could have missed a small (but not a large) notice.

Negative copies of the *Port Washington Zeitung* for 8/24/1876 and from 2/14/1895 thru 1898 are on Microfilm Roll N 12245. These may include the obits of J.B.Adam (d 22 Aug 1876), Johann Freiman (d 17 Jan 1896), Maria Dondelinger (d 16 Apr 1897), & Heinrich Freiman (d 12 Dec 1898). Even tho these are in German, they would be worth requesting on interlibrary loan. (Negatives are not available for reading; positives will be made on request.)

The Ozaukee Advertiser (microfilm P 28604) from 4/11/1855 to 2/27/1896 was checked for obits. Perversely, every issue that might have contained obits of Gerhard Wentink (d 7 Aug 1873), J.B.Adam, Maria Dondelinger, and Johann Freiman were missing from this roll.

The following names were checked against the Wisconsin or Federal Censuses of 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1850, and 1855: Adam, Dondelinger, Freymann, Garness, King, Leverson, Porter, Lyman Smith and Wentink (all in various spellings). [Garness, King and Leverson were not checked in 1838, 1842 & 1855.] Findings are on appropriate census sheets.

31 MAY, MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Write Wisconsin Maritime Historical Society, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233-2385 or call (414) 278-3074 for references we can get on interlibrary loan on how early settlers traveled to Milwaukee from the east coast.

Census Records: There are no Dondelingers (or variation of this spelling) in the Index to the 1860 Wisconsin Census. However, I found one Dondelinger family in Ozaukee County just by chance, so there may be others that were missed too. The 1870 Census is full of Dondelingers. (See census sheets for details.) I didn't

look for any Freymanns in the 1870 Census Index, but I also found one in proximity to the Wentinks and other Dondelingers in Belgium, Ozaukee Co, who matches the Freiman found in 1860. There may have been others -- in fact, there probably were.

1 JUNE 1990. OZAUKEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, WI.

Probate Records:

Will of Matthias Adam (A 693, file A-B) *[Eldest son of John B. Adam]* Bequeathed everything to his wife Elisabeth. Will dated 3 Dec 1864. Witnessed by Adolph Heidkamp, Frederick Knapple and Jahn J. Cedinger. Proved 13 Nov 1876, at which time signed by Elisabeth Adam with her mark and witnessed by Math. Furst.

Intestate document on Dominik Dondlinger (A 1463 file D-1) States that Dominik Dondlinger died 20 Feb 1892 in Belgium & is survived by his widow, Margretha (sic) Dondlinger, Peter Dondlinger of Nebraska, Joseph of Ozaukee Co, Nicholaus of Mitchell, Dakota, (sic), John of Mitchell, Dakota, and Emma Reuter & Maggie Reuter, children of the deceased daughter Katherine, who are minors. Goes on to say that the widow is old & feeble and unable to administer the estate, so Joseph was made executor. Dominik left no real estate. Document signed by Joseph Dondlinger and Math. Paulin. *[This is the Dominik b. Luxemburg 1812, buried at Lake Church.]*

Intestate documents on Johan Freyman (A 317, file F). Petition of Maria Katherine Freyman to the Town of Belgium "Johan Freyman, deceased on or about 1 October 1864 at his residence in Belgium, died intestate. He left a widow (your petitioner) and 2 children, viz. Nicolas Freyman age 32 years, and Christine age 27 years, who with your petitioner constitute the family of said deceased." Signed by Maria Katherine Freyman with her mark. Handwritten document in this folder: "Know all men that I, Nicolas Freyman, age 32 years, and Christine Freyman married to Mathias Pesh and age 27 years, only children of Johan Freyman, deceased, and heirs in (illeg)' with their mother Maria Katherine Freyman of their brother Peter Freyman, deceased, have given our consent and hereby give our consent in letters of administration in the matter of the estate of Johan Freyman deceased.....The said Maria Katherine Freyman is hereby authorized to collect all that is due us from the United States on account the dues of Peter Freyman, deceased, formerly private in Co. "G" Second Minnesota Regiment Volunteers. In witness whereof we have herewith with our hands this 4 June 1866 by:" Nicholas and Christine both signed with their marks. *[This is the Johan (John) Freyman(n) b "Holland" abt 1804; grave not located. The will indicates that Johan and Maria Katherine had 3 children, of whom Peter was already dead and, by implication, had died in*

military service. It's possible that some pension money was due, but this is unlikely since this was only one year after the Civil War. Or could this have been a death benefit due from the government?]

Intestate paper on John Freimann (A 1648 file F-1) Petition from Peter Freimann stating John Freimann died intestate in the Town of Belgium 19 Jan 1895, leaving a personal estate of $1500 and real estate worth $1000. "....that he left surviving Mary Freimann, his widow, and Mary Biever, Elisabeth Solnes, Peter Freimann, and Michall (sic) Freimann, his next of kin & heirs at law." Signed by Peter Freiman (sic), Mary Beiver (sic), & Elisabeth Solnes. John left 5 acres in NW quarter Sect 32, Twp 12, Range 22E bounded on E by Katherine Peifers, S by P.Peter Poul, W by Meyer, N by a road. *[This is the John (Johan) Freimann b. Luxemburg 1813, m. Maria Thill, buried at Holy Cross.]*

Will of Gerhardt Wentink (A 563 file W) Will dated 7 July 1865. Bequeaths "unto my beloved wife Katherine Wentink all my real estate and personal property which I shall own when I die for her own use and benefit during her natural life, and after her dead (sic) said property shall be equally divided between those children who we have and shall have together...." He nominated Katherine as his executrix. Signed by Gerhardt -- a very scrawly signature, but at least it's his own. Witnesses A. Heidkamp, J.B.Klupp (?), John Gengler. *[Note: Albert Freymann, son of Nicholas & brother of JJF, married a Gengler (Josephine) in 1938.]*

"In the matter of the guardianship of Albert, Anna, Joseph, Henry, and Carl Wentink, minor heirs of Gerhardt Wentink deceased." (A 567 file W) This is a petition from Katherine Wentink of the Town of Belgium stating that Gerhardt Wentink died testate on 7 Aug 1873 and left $300 and 5 minor children: Albert Wentink age 17, Anna, age 15, Joseph, age 12, Heinrich, age 11, Carl, age 9. Signed with an almost illegible scrawl which was probably Kate Wentink's try at a signiture. *[At least it wasn't just her mark!]* Katherine was appointed principal with Theodore Wentink and Nicolas Poull as surities.

Will of Albert W. Wentink (A 1854 file W-1). *[Son of Johan Wilhelm Wentink, Gerhard's brother]* Petition of Mary J. Wentink, widow of Albert W. Wentink, deceased, states that he died testate at St. Paul, MN 8 Dec 1897 and that his will was admitted to probate in Ramsey Co., MN 16 Aug 1898. He left no personal property; real estate value $150. "Said deceased left surviving Mary J. Wentink, his widow, residing in St. Paul....and George A., Anna L., Ida G., Isabel M., and Albert J. Wentink all residing with your petitioner in the city of St. Paul and all minors who have no general or testamentory guardian, being children of said Albert W. Wentink." Actual will is not in folder, there

being another document stating that an authenticated copy of the original will had been presented.

Will of Anna Wentink (A 1303 file W-2). *[Anna Maria Wassman(n), wife of Johan Wilhelm Wentink]* Document in folder states that Anna M. Wentink died in Port Washington 8 Mar 1889 and that her will was actually signed by Anna Maria Wentink, altho she signed it as "Anna W. Wentink." Petition of George Wentink states that she left personal property worth $300 and real estate worth $800, that she left a bill wherein "Elisabeth W. Wentink is named as executrix....and that said deceased left surviving Albert W. Wentink, George Wentink, Elisabeth W. Wentink, and Emalia Barnuch of full age and no disability and Bernard Wentink and Anna Mary (?) Wentink, minors." The petitioner (George) is the son of the deceased and document is signed by him. Will is dated 27 Feb 1889. Bequeaths her real estate to her children "viz: Albert W., George, Emalie (sic) Barnich, Anna M., and Bernhard (sic), and the children of Elisabeth, my eldest daughter, if any, to them, their heirs and assigns forever, subject however to the use of said real estate by Elisabeth Wentink, my eldest daughter during the time of her natural life. My house hold furniture I give and bequeath to my three daughters: Elisabeth, Emalie, and Anna M....I hereby appoint my eldest daughter Elisabeth executrix....and appoint my son Albert W. Wentink as such executor." Signed by Anna M (or W?) Wentink.

JGF & RKF visited the Old St. Mary's, Lake Church & Holy Cross Cemeteries described in JMF's notes and found the same tombstones. We also searched the New St. Mary's Cemetery in Port Washington but could not find Catherine or Gerhard Wentink's graves. However, we did find Catherine's death certificate (vol 3, entry 1049, Ozaukee Co death records). She was buried by N.C.Grasser, undertaker, Burial Permit #240, dated 17 Mar 1903. With this information we should certainly be able to locate the grave on our next trip.

20-21 JUNE 1991. OZAUKEE COUNTY & MILWAUKEE, WI.

Ozaukee County Courthouse, Registrar of Deeds: LAND RECORDS

Deed Vol E, p 195: Indenture 8 Dec 1848 between Solon Johnson and Mathias Adam, both of Washington County, selling for $45 Lot 16 in Block 5 (& adjoining land) in NE Addition to Village of Port Washington. *[Note: Ozaukee Co. was created in 1853. According to "Handybook for Genealogists," it was formed from ~~Milwaukee Co on the south,~~ but this suggests either that part of it was formed from Washington Co on the west, or that Mathias settled in Washington Co before moving to Port Washington.]*

Wrong!

l To County
ch 2/7/96 confirms
was formed from
ashington Co. This also explains
y Cath Cullen + Gerard Wentink were m. in Washington Co.

Deed Vol F, p 219: Indenture 8 Dec 1849 between Solon Johnson & Mathias Adam, both of Washington Co, selling for $16 Lot 27 in Block 2 in NE Addition to Port Washington.

Deed Vol G, p 59: Indenture 22 Feb 1851 between Mathias Adams (sic) & Elisabeth Ann his wife of the Town of Port Washington, parties of the 1st part, & Paulus Kiskaes selling part of Lot 27 in Block 2. Signed: Mathias Adams (sic), Lisabeth Adams. (Signatures in handwriting of clerk who wrote document, but they did sign; i.e., did not make their marks.)

Deed Book I, p 43: Indenture 10 Dec 1852 between Mathias Adam & Elisabeth his wife, parties of 1st part, & Derahard Adam, party of 2nd part, selling for $50 Lot 16 in Block 5 in NE Addition to Village of Port Washington. Signed by Mathias & Lisabetha Adam. (The name of the grantee is not repeated in the document. It is clearly written as spelled above. This might possibly be "Bernard," Mathias' next younger brother, but there is no doubt of the spelling.)

Deed Vol 16, p 337: Indenture 3 July 1865 between Joseph Schoffmann & Mary his wife of Ozaukee Co, parties of 1st part, & Gerhard Wentink, same county, party of 2nd part, selling for $2000 W 1/2 of SE 1/4, Sect 35, Belgium Twp, containing 80 acres, subject to $600 mortgage.

Three yrs after Gerhard's death (Aug 1873), his 3 oldest children, who had reached majority, divested themselves of their shares in his real estate in the following indentures. His widow then auctioned off the property. Her younger sister & brother-in-law were the highest bidders ($3800). Six wks later they sold it back to Catherine for $4000. Over the next 14 yrs the remaining children divested themselves of their rights to the property, each one apparently doing this within up to 5 yrs of reaching majority. (Ages of each child at time of actions are given following each document.)

Deed Vol 30, p 11: Indenture 31 March 1876 between Theodor Wentink of Red Wing, Minn, party of 1st part, & Catherina Wentink of Ozaukee Co, party of 2nd part, selling for $500 E 1/3 of Lot 3, Block 31, original plot of Port Washington & W 1/2, SE 1/4, Sect 35, Belgium Twp. Signed: Theodor (sic) Wentink. [age 25]

ibid, p 12: Indenture 18 April 1876 between Eduard Schmidt & Margaretha his wife, of Oshkosh, WI, parties of 1st part, & the heirs of Gerhard Wentink, deceased, & Catherina Wentink, parties of the 2nd part, selling for $500 same real estate as above. Signed: Eduard & Margaretha Schmitt (sic). [age 26]

ibid, p 15: Indenture 1 May 1876 between Elisabeth Wentink, one of the heirs of Gerhard Wentink, deceased, party of the 1st part,

& Catherina Wentink, party of 2nd part, selling for $500 the same real estate as above. Signed: Elisabeth Wentink. [age 23]

Deed Vol 27, p 231: Indenture 1 July 1876 from Catherina Wentink to Nicholas Poull "in the matter of the estate of Gerhard Wentink, deceased." Catherina, as admistratrix, was authorized to sell "at public vendue" the estate of said deceased. Goes on to say on 5 Aug 1876 "at the front door of the Court House in Port Washington...expose and offer for sale as, and by public vendue, the real estate hereinafter described, and did then and thereafter strike off and sell to Nicholas Poull of Port Washington for the sum of $3800, he being the highest bidder...." Land sold was E 1/3 of Lot 3, Block 31, in original plot of Port Washington & W 1/2 of SE 1/4, Sect 35, Belgium Twp. Signed: Katharine (sic) Wentink. Witness: A. Heidkamp, G. Albert Wentink.

ibid, p 232: Quitclaim deed from Nicholas Poull & wife to Catherina Wentink 14 Aug 1876, selling for $4000 the same land descibed above. Signed: Nicholas Poull, Barbara Poull.

Deed Vol 30, p 147: Indenture 1 Oct 1877 between Albert Wentink of Ozaukee Co, party of 1st part, & Catherine Wentink, party of 2nd part, selling for $500 same real estate as above. Signed: Albert G. Wentink. [age 21]

Deed Vol 39, p 28: Indenture 5 March 1884 between Joseph Wentink of Town of Belgium, party of 1st part, & Catherina Wentink, party of 2nd part, selling for $500 "all his rights, title & interest as one of the legatees as one of the heirs of Gerhard Wentink, deceased" the same real estate. Signed: Joseph Wentink. [age 23]

ibid, p 27: Indenture 31 May 1884 between Anna Hughes of Town of Saukville, Ozaukee Co, party of 1st part, & Catherina Wentink of Belgium, party of 2nd part, selling for $500 "all her rights, title & interest as one of the legatees & heirs of Gerhard Wentink, deceased" in the same block in Port Washington & land in Belgium Twp. Signed: Annie Hughes. [age 26]

ibid, p 26: Quitclaim deed 8 April 1887 from Henry Wentink of the Town of Belgium to Catherina Wentink for $500 W 1/2 of SE 1/4, Sect 35. [age 24]

ibid, p 39: Indenture 20 April 1891 between Carl Wentink of Town of Belgium, party of 1st part, and Catherine Wentink of same place, selling for $500 W 1/2 of SE 1/4, Sect 35. Signed: Carl Wentink. [age 26]

In the following 2 indentures Catherine sold all of the Wentink farmland in Belgium Twp.

Deed Vol 40, p 211: Indenture 30 March 1892 between Catherine Wentink of Belgium, party of 1st part, & John Engelbert & Cather-

ine Engelbert his wife, parties of 2nd part, selling for $2950 S 20 acres of W 1/2 of SE 1/4 & N 30 acres of E1/2 of W 1/2 of SE 1/4, all in Sect 35. Signed: Katharin (sic) Wentink.

ibid, p 212: Indenture 30 March 1892 between Catherine Wentink, party of 1st part, & Andrew Arndt of Port Washington, party of 2nd part, selling for $2750 N 1/2 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 & N 30 acres of W 1/2 of W 1/2 of SE 1/4; all in Sect 35, containing in all 50 acres. Signed: Katharin Wentink.

Also in Registrar of Deeds Office: CITIZENSHIP RECORDS

Naturalization Records, Vol 1, p 40: Certificate in which the only blanks filled in show that John Adam appeared on unstated day & month in 185_, & that his declaration was supported by Mathias Adam & Thead. (Theodore?) Gilson. This is a Certificate of Naturalization which states in the printed portion that "he has resided one year & upwards in the State of Wisconsin & within the USA upwards of five years immediately preceding his application..." The blank after "185_" was not filled in & could have been any year up to 1859. *[Witness by Mathias Adam makes it almost certain this was either John Baptiste Adam (Mathias' father) or his son (Mathias' bro), John (Jean) Adam.]*

Certificate of Declaration of Intention #3359, Erie County, Ohio, is filed w/ miscellaneous unbound similar certificates. This states John Adam, b. date not given, a native of Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, arr in US in August 1851 & renounced his allegiance to Grand Duke of Luxembourg 2 Oct 1854. (Xerox filed w/ John Adam's FGR.) *[REGISTRAR'S STAFF CANNOT EXPLAIN WHY DOCUMENT FROM ERIE CO, OHIO, IS FILED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE. This John had lived in US long enough to qualify for above Naturalization; i.e., any time after 1856. It's possible that he had the Declaration of Intent sent from Ohio to he could be naturalized in Port Washington.]*

In the Naturalization card file is a card for John Adam, certificate #499, vol 1, p 218, Circuit Court. (This does not conform with p 218 in the Vol 1 on Naturalization Records & presumably refers to a Declaration of Intent. The knowledgeable woman in charge of the Registrar of Deeds files said there is no Vol 1 of Declarations.) The card states John Adam was b. in Luxemburg in 1836 & arr. in Port of NY in July 1856. The date of his declaration is 22 Oct 1856. *[This John could not have arr in NY in 1856 & achieved naturalization before living in the US for 5 yrs; i.e., before 1861. Therefore this could not be the John Adam in the above Certificate of Naturalization. We can be sure from the 1836 b. date this is not John Baptiste Adam. It could be his son, John (Jean) Adam.]*

DECLARATIONS OF INTENT IN MILWAUKEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHIVES:

[All the following are on forms of the Territory or State of Wisconsin, County of Milwaukee. Since Ozaukee Co. was formed out of Milwaukee Co. in 1853, all but the missing one, issued in 1856, would have included Port Washington & environs.]

#1850: John Peter Adam, b. Prussia abt 1809, arr NY July 1852, renounced allegiance to Frederick William, King of Prussian 9 Aug 1845. Signature looks like "John Peter Adam," definitely not "John Baptiste."

#2415: John Adams, b. Prussia abt 1824, arr NY Aug 1840, renounced allegiance to Frederick William, King of Prussia 31 Mar 1846. Signature "Johan Adams."

#2419: John Adams, b. Prussia abt 1790, arr NY Aug 1840, renounced allegiance to Frederick William, King of Prussia 6 April 184_. (Final digit not filled in, but in register of declarations date is 1846.) Signature: "John Adams, his mark." (No doubt of final "s," but this was written by recording clerk.) *[This is the only one of the multiple John Adam(s)es who arr in Milwaukee Co whose b. date matches the known one of John Baptiste, 19 Dec 1791. Arrival in NY in 1840 roughly consistent w/ family lore that he left Luxemburg in 1837.]*

#8509: John Adam b. Hesse Cassel abt 1804, arr NY May 1850, renounced allegiance to William, Elector of Hesse Cassel 20 May 1851.

#12342 1/2: Johannes Adam. Register gives date 1856. Document missing.

#3665: Mathias Adam, b. Holland 1816, arr NY Sept 1847, renounced allegiance to William, King of Holland, 9 Oct 1847. Signed: "Mathias Adam." *[This info identical w/ that in Naturalization cert. #2964, Ozaukee Co. District Court; i.e, Mathias declared his intent before Ozaukee Co was formed & achieved citizenship 5 or more yrs later, after it was formed. (Date of actual naturalization not copied from record.)]*

NOTE: NO Certificates of Naturalization in the Milwaukee Historical Society Archives were issued to anyone named John or Mathias Adam.

[ANALYSIS OF CITIZENSHIP INFORMATION: It seems reasonable to assume John Baptiste Adam ("John Sr") arrived in Wisconsin before his 3 daughters married (Catherine in Feb 1849; Barbara & Mary Laura both in 1851). The only Declaration of Intent by a man of John Sr's age who arrived before 1849 is #2419 above. This man's age & b. place match the man in the 1850 Census of Milwaukee,

Milwaukee Co: John Adam, 59, laborer, b. Prussia. He, in turn, matches the man in the 1860 Census of Port Washington whom we know is ours: John Baptiste Adam, 69, day laborer, b. Luxemburg. The discrepancies between b. places & allegiances (i.e., to King of Prussia) may be explained by the fact that Luxemburg was part of the Germanic Confederation from 1842 to 1867 and, altho the titular ruler was the King of Holland/Grand Duke of Luxemburg, the capital city was garrisoned by Prussian troops thru all those years.

We are reasonably sure the John Adam who was naturalized in Port Washington in 185? was either John Sr or his son ("John Jr") since Mathias Adam was the witness. There is no way to distinguish between the two in the Certificate of Naturalization. However, the best way to explain the odd finding of the Ohio Declaration of Intent in Ozaukee Co files is that the John Adam who declared in Ohio had it sent to Port Washington so he could be naturalized. Since we know this John arrived in NY in Aug 1851, he could not be John Sr if the above assumption is correct. Therefore it seems reasonable to assume that this was John Jr, Mathias' brother.

Still unexplained is the Declaration of Intent information in the Ozaukee Co card file (#499, above). Since we have proof that a number of Germanic men named John Adam(s) arrived in Wisconsin in the 1840-50s, this may have been another one! Also unexplained is the "John Adam, 24, laborer, b. Prussia" in the household of the man we think is John Sr in the 1850 Census. If he didn't arrive in NY until 1851, how did he get into this Census? No answers evident!] (solutions on pp 15-17)

21 JUNE 1991. OLD ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, PORT WASHINGTON, WI.

I contacted the sexton, John Windis (home: 414-284-6564; this is where he keeps cemetery records). He told me the grave of a "G. Wentink" was surrounded by these graves: Adam, Heidkamp, M. Smith, Smith, Young. The Adam graves, of course, are those of Mathias and John Baptiste. The other headstones (except for Young, which we could not find) are to the right & rear of the Adam stones. Exactly in the place where G. Wentink's grave should be is the lower half of a broken headstone. Barely evident just below the break is the date "7 August 1873." That was the date of Gerhard Wentink's death. Below that are 6 lines of illegible script which were probably poetry. A decorative leaf design surrounded these.

Immediately to the right of Gerhard's stone & immediately behind that of Mathias and Elizabeth Adam are 3 small headstones in a row. The name on the one closest to Gerhard's is "Maria Franz." The middle one is badly eroded. The first name looks like

"Maria," the second a 6 or 7 letter name ending in "a." The first name on the 3rd stone is illegible, containing 6 or 7 letters, the 2nd or 3rd of which from the end looks like "m" or "n;" second name is definitely "Susannah." Ten feet to the rear of these 3, directly behind Mathias' stone, is a considerably less weathered headstone inscribed "Catherine Margaretha Maria." All 4 have little lambs carved above the names, which suggests they may have been children.

[The names on the three headstones in a row correspond to three of Gerhard & Catherine's children who d. in childhood: Marie (bef 1866); Mary (bef 1873); Susan (bef 1873). They also lost a son, Frank, before 1873. Could this be "Maria Franz?" (NOTE: Ruth & I puzzled out the inscriptions before going to the FGR.) The sexton had no record of Catherine Wentink's grave. However, the placement of these five tombstones makes us almost sure that "Catherine Margaretha Maria" was indeed Catherine Adam Wentink. The sexton said burials were still made here at the time of her death in 1903; the New St. Mary's Cemetery was not opened until 1929.]

Inscribed in the side of Mathias & Elizabeth Adam's headstone is "Maria Anna Fax (sic), b. 16 Oct 1868, d. 29 Oct 1868." This must have been their granddaughter, a child of Margaretha Adam, who m. John Fox 5 Sept 1866.

Northwest from the main gate, about half way between the chapel and the side fence, and about 2/3 of the way from the front fence to the line of the chapel, are the eroded gravestones of Johann Wilhelm & Anna Maria Wentink: Johann, b. Mar (May?) 1827; d. 18 Jan 18?? Anna Maria, b. 18 (7?) July 18??; d. 8 Mar 1889. Just to the right is a cast iron cross w/o visible inscription, which is definitely part of the same plot. Immediately behind it is the tomb of Albert & Margaret Wentink: Albert 1829-1920; Margaret 1828-1901. (For reference in finding this Wentink plot, the surrounding tombs are Schmidt, Galles, Dahlhof, May, Murphy, Godert.)

24 JULY 1992. NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY.

Milwaukee City Directories (microfilm)

1847-8: No John Adam(s)

✓ 1848-9: John Adams, laborer, 2nd St.

1851-2: No John Adam(s)

✓ 1854-5: Adams, John, laborer, 2nd between Beers & Sherman

? 1856-7: Adam, John, laborer, 5th between Walnut & Sherman

✓✓ 1857-8: Adam, Johannes, laborer, 9th (St.)

1858-9: No John Adam(s)

x 1859-60: Adams, Johann, Alley between 11th & 12th & Cherry & Galena

✓✓ 1862: Adams, Jno, lab(orer), w(est) s(ide) 9th s(outh) Center

✓✓ 1863: Adams, Johann, lab, w s 9th s Center

✓✓ 1865: Adams, Jeham (sic), r(esidence) 9th between Lee & Clark

✓✓ 1866: Adam, John, lab, r 965 9th
x Adams, John, lab, r al(ley) between 11th & 12th, Cherry & Galena

9-15 MARCH 1993. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.

New York Passenger Listings, 25 June - 31 Aug 1847 (Reel 68) contains the passenger manifest of ship Tarquin, George Moody, Master, out of Harvre. As I suspected, **Nicholas Nemmers** and his family were also on this ship, which brought Charles Freymann and family to America:

Nicholas Nemmers	36	Farmer	Holland
Maria "	28		
Catherine "	5		
Michael "	3		
Nicholas "	2		

There were no other Freymanns or Dondelingers. 14 passengers at the end of the manifest are listed under "Cabin." There were 194 other passengers who must have been in steerage, or whatever the equivalent of those quarters was on sailing ships. There is no indication of the length of the voyage. No one died en route (there is a column in the manifest for this).

Tarquin was a "ship," a specific type of vessel; i.e, as opposed to barks, sloops, etc. Webster's definition: "A sailing vessel with a bowsprit and at least three square-rigged masts..."

Military service records: **Albert Wentink.** He enlisted for 3 yrs in 16th Wisc. Volunteer Infantry at Madison, 4 Dec 1862. Bounty pd $25; bounty due $75. Notation on jacket: "Forwarded to Reg't 4 Feb 1863. Name not taken up on muster rolls of Regt." Enlistment certificate in pension file (xerox in Freywent File) but no evidence that he entered service. He enlisted again for 1 yr at

Port Washington 29 Mar 1865, this time in 53rd Wisc. Volunteers. He was mustered in as a private in Co K 7 April 1865 -- 2 days before Lee surrendered at Appomatox! Bounty pd $33.33; bounty due $66.67. He was "present" on muster rolls from 30 April 1865 to April 1866. On muster-out roll at Madison 19 June 1866. Second enlistment certificate also in pension file; signatures on both identical.

Pension File, **Albert Wentink.** He was given pension of $36/mo commencing 2 July 1918, based on service in Co K, 50th Wisc. Infantry. No mention of prior enlistment in 1862, altho both his 1862 & 1865 enlistment certificates are in this file.

After leaving service in 1866 lived in Milwaukee for 12 yrs, then continuously in Port Washington.

Pension declaration dated 29 May 1912 gives birthplace as "Holland, Netherlands, Europe." *[I thought that settled question as to whether the Wentink boys were really Dutch until I remembered Charles Freymann gave "Netherlands, Holland" as his family's place of origin on the "Tarquin's" passenger manifest.]*

His widow, Mary Winkel Becker Wentink, signed her widow's pension application in 1920 with her mark (X). She died 3 Feb 1929, Milwaukee, WI. She was born 11 Aug 1856 in Germany. Her parents: John Hinkel & Margaretha Krier (b Luxemburg). Her 1st husband was Peter Becker, whom she married in France, and who died 10 Feb 1899 at Port Washington, WI. Becker's death certificate shows he was born 3 Apr 1839 in Germany. His father was born in "Luxemburg, Germany," his mother in Germany.

Death certificate of Albert's 1st wife, Margaret: She died 12 Mar 1901, age 72 yr, 3 mo, 0 d. Maiden name Margaret Hansen. Born in Luxemburg. Parents born Luxemburg but names not given. Died of rheumatism & heart disease, duration 1 yr.

Application dated 7 May 1902 gives father's name **Theodor Wentink**, mother's name **Gertrude.** Albert's occupation: laborer.

As of 23 Sept 1907 lists following children: Nicholas, b 21 Dec 1856; William, b 16 Aug 1860; Annie, b 9 Apr 1867; Catherine, b 7 Mar 1870. (Math[ias?] not listed; see next list.)

As of 8 Mar 1915 Albert had one living child: Nicholas Wentink. The following were dead: Mary Wentink, Anna Wenting (sic), Katie Wentink, William Wentink, Math Wentink.

Death certificate of Albert: Died 11 April 1920; 90 yr, 2 mo, 3 d. Birthplace Holland. Cause of death senility, old age, injury to hip.

22 February 1996 RUMINATIONS ON THE ADAM FAMILY

ORIGINS: Adam is an Old Testament name, one of those frequently used by Huguenots who fled from France to the Low Countries after revocation of Edict of Nantes in 1685. Yet John Baptiste Adam (hereinafter JBA) & all his family were Catholic by the time they reached USA 150 years later.

Bissen is a town in central Luxembourg, about 15 mi NNW of Luxembourg City. This would have been a possible haven for refugees, altho people that far east of what became the Luxembourg Province of Belgium probably spoke Luxembourgois & German, not French, and were also predominantly Catholic.

Even if the Adam family became Catholic, and French was no longer their native tongue, the name John Baptiste & child listed as Jeanne (more likely son Jean, who became John) suggests they may have had French roots.

EMIGRATION: Family tradition is that JBA left Bissen in 1837 with 6 children. The original chart Louise Poull prepared for JJF (now lost) is said to have named only 5: Bernard, Katherine, Jeanne, Joseph & Barbara. We know eldest son Mathias (who was 21 in 1837) married & had 2 children in Luxembourg before emigrating in 1847. Who was the 6th child? A daughter "Charlott, 20" (script indistinct) appeared in 1850 Census between Joseph & Barbara. Could she be Mary Laura Adam, who Ozaukee Co records show was married in Belgium, WI, in 1851 by the same priest who married Catherina Adam 2 years before? Until proven otherwise, I will presume they were the same person.

Three Declarations of Intent to become US citizens in archives of Milwaukee Historical Society may explain when & where the Adam family arrived in Wisconsin. All 3 are on Milwaukee Co forms:

#2415: John Adams, b Prussia abt 1824, arr NY Aug 1840, renounced allegiance to King of Prussia 31 Mar 1846. (Signed, as copied by clerk) Johan Adams.

#2419: John Adams, b Prussia abt 1790, arr NY Aug 1840, renounced allegiance to King of Prussia 6 April 184_. (Final digit left blank, but date on Register of Declarations is 1846.) (Signed, as copied by clerk) John Adams, his mark.

#3665: Mathias Adam, b Holland 1816, arr NY Sept 1847, renounced allegiance to King of Holland 9 Oct 1847. (Signed, as copied by clerk) Mathias Adam.

The ages of 1st two declarants & fact they declared only 1 week apart (note serial numbers are only 4 digits apart)

strongly suggest they were father & son. Their arrival in NY in 1840 is consistent with tradition they left Bissen in 1837. Thus these could have been the Declarations of John, son of JBA, and JBA himself.

The 1850 Census proves both JBA & Mathias were settled in Port Washington by 1850: Port Washington, Washington Co, pg 1: Dwelling 4, family 4: Mathias Adams (sic), 33, joiner; Elizabeth, 35; Margaret, 6; Henry, 4; all b. Germany. Dwelling 10, family 10: John B Adams (sic), 60, joiner; Margaret, 61; Bernard, 29, farmer; Joseph, 23, farmer; Charlott, 20; Barbary (sic), 18; all b. Germany. (No member of either family checked in "cannot read or write column." Barbary, Mathias & his daughter Margaret checked "attended school within year.") [Daughter Catherina is not listed because she had married Gerhard Wentink in 1849.]

JBA's other 2 sons, Bernard & Joseph, might also have filed Declarations, but I did not search for them. If we can find these they might clinch the identity of the two Johns who made the ones described above.

Mathias presumably followed his father. He arrived in NY in Sept 1847, went directly to Milwaukee in October and shortly on to Port Washington. He was already buying property there in Dec 1848. JBA's three daughters all married men from Port Washington & its environs: Catherina in 1849, Barbara & Mary Laura ("Charlott?") in 1851. Bernard settled there too. In Dec 1852, Mathias sold a lot to "Derahard" Adam, who was probably Bernard. We know Bernard's daughter was born in Port Washington in Sept 1855. Nothing more is know about Joseph.

My working hypothesis for the present is that JBA brought his family to America in Aug 1840, while Mathias did not bring his family until Sept 1847. JBA took his family to Wisconsin sometime before he & his son made their Declarations of Intent in March-April 1846. But how long before? They were not in the 1840 Wisconsin Census, which is not surprising, & there was no other census before 1850 that would have picked them up. Where were they between Aug 1840 and 1846? Of course, they might have gone directly to Wisconsin. (The first settlement at Port Washington, then called "Wisconsin City," was in 1835.) However, they might have been in Erie Co, Ohio, for a reason to be explained below.

There is only one problem with this neat scenario: another John Adam & family were living in Milwaukee at the same time! 1850 Census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co, pg 21, dwelling 149: John Adam, 59, laborer; Marie, 67; John, laborer, 24; all b. Prussia. (John Sr & Marie could not read or write.) Note ages of the presumed father & son are equally consistent with the two Declarations of Intent described above!

This family's continued residence in Milwaukee is confirmed by City Directories. The earliest one, for 1847-48, contains no John Adam(s). In 1848-49, "John Adams, laborer," appears on 2nd St & is still at same address in the Directory for 1854-55. (He was not in the one for 1851-52.) Altho not certain, this is probably the same John Adam as the one listed in the 1850 Census. We can be sure it was not JBA, who was in Port Washington in 1850 & still there in the 1860 Census.

Another possible clue is that the older John Adam(s) signed his Declaration with his mark. If the census forms are accurate (a dangerous presumption!), JBA could write & the senior Milwaukee John Adam could not.

Further confounding my hypothesis is the conspicuous absence of JBA's presumptive son John (Jean) from the 1850 Census, which accounts for everyone else in the family. Yet a "Johan Adam" was married in Port Washington 2 Oct 1860, & the witnesses were J.B.Adam & Gerhard Wentink. This strongly suggests JBA did indeed have a son John but does not prove it.

In Vol 1, p 40 of Ozaukee Co Naturalization Records is the Naturalization Certificate of John Adam, witnessed by Mathias Adam & Thead. Gilson. The printed form is dated 185_ (day, month & final digit of year are blank)! The printed form states that he had been in US more than 5 years and in Wisconsin more than one. Thus this could be the naturalization of either JBA or his son. Either would have qualified 5 years from the day they renounced allegiance to the King of Prussia; i.e., any year from 1851 on.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Two other immigration documents for men named John Adam who arrived in Milwaukee &/or Port Washington after 1850 add to the confusion initially but have now been identified:

1) John Adam, b Luxembourg, age?, arr in US (port?) in Aug 1851, renounced allegiance to Grand Duke of Luxembourg 2 Oct 1854 in ERIE COUNTY, OHIO. THIS FORM IS FILED AMONG THE IMMIGRATION RECORDS IN THE OZAUKEE CO COURT HOUSE! This man clearly could not be any John Adam who was in the 1850 Census because he did not arrive in US until 1851. This also pretty solid proof he could not have been the mysterious "Jean" Adam, who presumably came with his family around 1840.

1860 Census of Port Washington, Ozaukee Co, enum 5 June, solved this puzzle. Family 85 was that of John Adam, 36, master carpenter, born Luxembourg (in about 1824). His daughter Rosa, 6, was born in Ohio! (Census sheet in this file.) Her birth about 1854 fits precisely with the Oct 1854 DI from Erie Co, Ohio. He must have gone to Port Washington between 1854 &

1860 & had his Declaration of Intent forwarded there from Ohio so he could be naturalized. Fact he came to Port Washington suggests he was a relative of the Adam family. Thus he is a 3rd possibility for the naturalization dated 185_ that was witnessed by Mathias Adam.

[This link with Erie Co (Sandusky), Ohio, is possible evidence of where JBA & family may have resided from 1840 until they arrived in Wisconsin in 1846. This newest John Adam would have arrived there after JBA left, but perhaps there was a Luxembourger community there. So I checked:

1840 Census, Oxford Twp, Erie Co, OH, p 280 lists Adams, John: 1 M 20-30; 1 M 50-60; 1 F 15-20; 1 F 50-60. (Birthplaces were not given in 1840 Census.) These ages are consistent with JBA, 49 in 1840; Bernard, 19; Margaretha, 50; Catherina, 15. However one would expect 4 other minor children to be listed in this household if it was really JBA's. Furthermore, it would be unlikely for 1840 Census to have picked up family that arrived in NY in Aug 1840 (but I failed to record date of enumeration!). Other names on this census sheet were predominantly English (as is Adams, of course); i.e., no evidence of a Luxembourger colony.]

2) John Adam, b Luxembourg in 1836, arr NY July 1856, renounced Grand Duke of Luxembourg 22 Oct 1856 (Ozaukee Co naturalization index card #499). This may be the same Johannes Adam, Milwaukee Co #12342 1/2 whose Declaration is missing from file but is in Register for 1856. He was most likely John Adam, 23 (i.e., born 1836-37), carpenter, born Luxembourg, living in another household in 1860 Census of Belgium, Ozaukee Co. Was he another Adam relative? He might be the John Adam whose marriage on 2 Oct 1860 was witnessed by Mathias Adam. (He was enumerated as a bachelor on 22 June.)

Unlikely possibilities mentioned only to put on record were Johannes Adam, laborer, living on 9th St, who appeared in 1857-58 Milwaukee City Directory & lived there until 1866, or Johann Adams, laborer who lived between 11th & 12th Sts in the 1859-60 & 1866 Directories. Since both are in the 1866 Directory, we know they were two different men. Either or both may have been yet other relatives of our JBA.

20 FEBRUARY 1996. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Thinking I might have missed them before, I rechecked the index of passenger arrivals at NYC 1820-46 for **John Adam** since we are now fairly sure he & his family arrived there in Aug 1840. However, among the many John or Johan Adam(s) there was no match. I got out microfilm of passenger manifests of all ships that

arrived at NYC in August, 1840. It took 1/2 hr to get thru Aug 4, so I decided this was fruitless. Furthermore, it would be easy to miss the name on some of the scrawled, almost illeg manifests.

I also rechecked the 1846 passenger arrival index of **Wentink.** No one by that name was found. I don't know if the index goes to the end of 1846 before it stops (there is no index from 1847 to 1890). Since **Gerherd Wentink** said on his Declaration that he arrived in NYC in Sept 1846, it's possible his name is not in this index.

Service record of **Peter Freymann, Pvt, Co G, 2nd Regt. Minnesota Infantry.** At age 28 he enlisted for 3 yrs at Redwing, MN on 30 July 1861. He was sent to Fort Snelling 12 Sept 1861 & carried continuously on Co G muster roll thru Sept-Oct 1863. The last muster roll states: "Wounded & missing in action after the Battle of Chickamauga, Sept 20 /63." Following this in the file is a Casualty Sheet form, filled in: Peter Freymann, Pvt, Co G, 2nd Regt Infantry, Minnesota. Place of casualty: Chickamauga. Nature of casualty: "Wounded in the head serious gun shot -- missing." Date of casualty: Sept 20, 1863. From what source information obtained: "Regt'l Rept of men engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, Sept 19 & 20, 1863. Sgd by Col. Jas. George, Comd'g Regt. Index 17, No. 99." Written in red below "See also Index 12, No. 82. Sgd Jas. Brown, clerk."

4 SEPTEMBER 1996. FURTHER ADAM FAMILY CONSIDERATIONS

If we could find naturalization papers of **John Baptiste Adam's** known sons, **Bernard & Joseph**, they would probably be with those of their father (& other brother John???). I have therefore written specific requests for this information to: Milwaukee Co Historical Society; Golda Meir Library, U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Green Bay Area Research Center, U of Wisconsin-Green Bay; & Michigan State Archives. Archives of these places should contain all records of Milwaukee, Washington & Ozaukee Cos & of the area of eastern Wisconsin that was eventually divided into these counties. (I was told naturalizations in Wisconsin prior to 1837 were in Michigan because Wisconsin was a territory of Michigan until then, but Michigan archivist wrote they have no~~t~~ such records.)

This search was fruitless. Correspondence is in Adam section of Freymann/Wentink file.

Barring some major break-thru, I think this wraps up my research on this family. We have learned a great deal about them, and this is all summarized in JBA's FGR.

15 MAY 1997. LDS FAMILY HISTORY CENTER, BLOOMFIELD, CT.

Search of LDS microfilms of civil records of the Canton of Betzdorf, Luxembourg, revealed several important findings about the early **Dondelinger** family. These have been incorporated into their respective Family Group Records.

Decennial Tables, Commune of Betzdorf, Births, 1797-1853 [LDS microfilm 1739676] produced a mass of information on births of Dondelinger children. The summary tables are easy to read, but interspersed among them are photostats of the actual birth registers, not indexed. Most of these are printed forms, but the handwriting filling the blanks is miniscule, written in French or (worse) old German script, and I could read only occasional words. The names of the child's parents appear only in the registers. Therefore I was able to identify only an occasional child's parents.

Presumably all these children were issues of the following marriages [from same source; since all males were named **Dondelinger**, their last names have been omitted below]:

Bernard & Elizabeth Kirbach, 29 Aug 1800
Jean (bro of Bernard?) & Marguerite Birnbaum, 11 Feb 1808
Theodore (known bro of Bernard) & Eva Schilt, 1 Jan 1812
Bernard & Anne Marie Hentz, 29 Jun 1814

and the following in the next generation, sons of one or two of the above:

Nicolas & Susanna Dehecks (sp?) 9 May 1827
Jean & Magdelina Wegdich (sp?) 14 May 1839

A glance at the list below proves 1) the Dondelingers were marvelously fecund; 2) they all liked the same names; 3) they often produced offspring at almost the same time and with the same names. Compounding this was the common Luxembourger practice of giving two or more living children in the same family the same names.

The purpose of this note is to preserve all this information in hope that someday someone can disentangle some or all of it. Bob Dondelinger may have done this already, since he has given us birthdates of those children who he says were issue of Bernard's 2nd marriage. At the moment I don't know the source of his information.

Each of these children is identified by the following key, which is tentative except in the rare instances were I could make a definite identification. (Those whose documented parents were Bernard & Anne Marie Hentz are marked *.)

1 = Bernard's 1st marriage
2 = Bernard's 2nd marriage, as given by Bob Dondelinger
ND = Nicolas' family (after 1827; could identify all)
OD = Other Dondelinger families

Date	Key	Births	Deaths
2 Oct 1800	1	Nicolas	
11 Mar 1813	1 or OD	Jean	
27 Oct 1813	1 or OD	Jean	
20 Feb 1815	1 or OD		Jean
17 Oct 1815	2 or OD	Jean	
25 Mar 1816	2	Marie	
5 Feb 1817	2	Nicolas*	
19 Jul 1817	2		Nicolas*
7 Apr 1817	OD	Susanna	
26 Nov 1818	2	Susanna	
20 Sept 1819	OD	Maria	
7 Aug 1821	2	Maria	
14 Oct 1821	OD	Anne Marie	
20 Apr 1824	OD	Martin	
22 Apr 1824	OD		Martin
25 Sept 1823			Theodore (the bro)
10 Aug 1824	2	Jacques	
15 Apr 1825	OD	Nicolas	
21 Oct 1827	OD or ND	Marie	
2 Mar 1828	2	Madelaine*	
26 Jan 1829	2		Madelaine*
4 Apr 1829	2	Jean	
26 Jul 1830	OD or ND	Jean	
25 Feb 1831	OD or ND	Elizabeth	
8 Feb 1833	OD or ND	Elizabeth	
9 Apr 1833	OD or ND	Susanne	
23 Jul 1835	ND	Jean	
5 Oct 1838	ND	Philippe	
24 Oct 1839	ND	Susanne	
16 Oct 1840	OD or ND	Marie	
9 Dec 1840	OD or ND	Jacques	
2 Apr 1842	ND	Marie	
10 Dec 1847	OD or ND		Marie
19 Jun 1848	ND	Jean	
9 Sept 1849	ND	Marie	
30 Jan 1850	OD		Susanne (dau of Jean & Marguerite Birnbaum)
9 Jul 1852	ND	Nicolas	

1 JUNE 1999, 12 NOON ERIE CANAL VILLAGE, ROME, NY

Ruth & I are sitting on the roof of the cabin of the "Chief Engineer of Rome," a replica of the packet boats which plied the

Erie Canal in its earliest years. This one is named after the 1st boat to float on the Canal. which opened from Rome to Utica in 1819. (Construction began near here on 4 July 1817.) About 50 yards ahead of us a team of mules driven by a man with a long, red beard is pulling us along the canal at a stately 2 mph. We are experiencing what our numerous ancestors did in the 1830s & 40s as they transited all or part of the 363 miles between Albany & Buffalo on their way to the newly opened lands in the West.

The boat is 70 feet long & 12 feet wide. There were 83 locks on the canal. Construction started in Rome because the stretch from here to Utica required no locks. This enabled the buiders to show early on that they could dig a canal. They also thought that by starting in the middle it would more likely be completed. Furthermore, this stretch was an immediate financial success. The Canal was frozen solid from the end of October to late in March and simply closed down during that time. There were 1500 to 2000 boats on the Canal at any one time. Since only 1 boat could go thru a lock at a time, boats sometimes lined up for hours, even days, to get thru the locks.

Passenger fares were 3 to 5 cents/mile. Captains charged whatever the traffic would bear. The more expensive boats might offer better meals; sometimes even entertainment. Captains would squeeze as many passengers as they could aboard for day travel. At night, boats could accommodate 40 to 50 people, who slept on narrow shelves, slung three-high along the cabin walls. Cabins were divided into an area for ladies and children and one for men. There was a single cook stove aboard, and the captain's wife &/or daughter(s) cooked three meals a day for all, serving on a collapsible table which ran the length of the cabin. There were NO toilet facilities. Everyone used chamber pots. All this excreta -- and everything else, garbage, dead animals, trash -- were dumped into the Canal. It quickly became a foul sewer which, in those pre-Pasteurian days, no one regarded as a health hazard. It just smelled bad.

7 JUNE 1999. ST. DONATUS, IOWA.

I am standing at the edge of the tree line above the pasture that slopes up this, the north side of the Tetes des Morts Valley, from the house which Charles & Maria Freymann built sometime after they purchased the west 1/2 of the west 1/2 of Section 13 on 5 Dec 1848. There is no way to tell where Section 13 begins but, going by the plat map, I estimate the line is about 300 yards above the road which passes in front of the house; i.e., just about here. The fact that the land has been cleared to this point and there is thick forest beyond (i.e., behind me) may confirm this.

The land Charles bought begins high on this side of Tetes des Morts

Creek, slopes down to some rich-looking bottom land along the Creek, extends up a gentle rise beyond, dips into a dell, and then slopes on up to the tree line on the other side of the Valley. The crests on both sides of the Valley are heavily wooded today. I do not know whether Charles cleared the land on the other side so he could cultivate up to the top of the ridge. I can see the ridge line thru the trees at one point. It is not too high & looks fairly smooth. Thus it might have been cleared in the past.

The property line which separates the west side of Section 13 from the east side of the adjoining section (14) is clearly demarkated by differences in plantings both sides of the line.

Charles' initial 160 acres extended about a mile from where I am standing, to or perhaps over the ridge. A few years later, he brought 80 acres in Section 24 contiguous with this land; i.e., continuing over the top of the ridge. Later, we drove up to the top of the ridge on the road which runs roughly along the east edge of Section 13 and stopped about 1/2 mile over the line into Section 24. About 1/2 mile to the west I could see the land Charles later purchased. It is almost level and looks quite arable. Coming up thru the trees on the way to the top of the ridge, we could see the land is quite steep and irregular, so I expect the southern end of Charles original purchase was forest then, as now, and that he bought the additional 80 acres beyond the crest of the ridge to expand his arable land.

There is another farmhouse about 1/4 mile east of Charles'. I am sure this is Nicholas Nemmers', and the tract 1/4 mile wide & 1 mile long stretching down to the Creek & up the other side is the land he bought on 20 Nov 1848; i.e., the east 1/2 of the west 1/2 of Section 13. (This is no longer owned by a Nemmers, but the entire east 1/2 of Section 13 is; it is known as "the Nemmers farm.")

The old Freymann house has been covered with clapboard, but one can tell from the symmetrical placement of its windows, its recessed central doorway, and its old stone foundation that it is a limestone Luxemburger house to which various side buildings have been added over the years. The Nemmers house is also a Luxemburger house. It is the same size & shape as the Freymann house. However, it looks as if it has been recently covered with vinyl siding, and to the casual viewer it would look like a new house.

12:30 PM

We drove up the valley of Lux Creek, which flows south, cutting thru the north side of the Tetes des Morts Valley & empties into Tetes des Morts Creek about 100 yards west of the crossroads at St. Donatus. (US 52 follows this valley as it descends into St. Donatus.) We could see the spire of St. Catherine's Church poking thru the trees on a high ridge at the top of the Lux Valley.

A country road called 291st Ave. runs due north off U.S. 52 about 1 mile from the St Donatus crossroad. We knew from our plat map that the 1st 0.5 miles on 291st Ave were in Section 1, Prairie Springs Twp. At that point, we crossed into Section 36 of Mosalem Twp and drove another mile; i.e., the full length of Section 36.

The road boarders a lovely, wide, deep valley, heavily wooded on both of its steep sides, with gently sloping fields along the valley floor, thru which runs a tiny creek. The 1st 40 acres **Peter Gehlen** claimed in 1846 were in the north end of Section 36, which is now a prosperous-looking dairy farm. I think it's reasonable to assume this is where he built his first hut and, eventually, a proper farmhouse. Unfortunately, I did not look at the house now there carefully enough to tell whether it is an old Luxemburger one. His 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 6th forty-acre purchases were all in the Section 36 portion of this valley.

If we had driven a 1/2 mile farther, we would have ascended from the valley & met the road which runs toward the Mississippi along the high ridge on which St Catherine's Church stands. Peter's 5th & 7th forty acre purchases lay on both sides of the road coming up from the valley. These were in Section 25, Mosalem Twp. Thus Peter eventually owed almost this entire valley. When he sold it in 1853, he had to move only 2 1/2 miles south to establish his new home at the crossroads in St Donatus.

Peter Gehlen's valley opens into the Lux Valley. When Charles Freymann & Nick Nemmers arrived from Luxembourg, ferried the Mississippi and landed near the mouth of Tetes des Morts Creek, they were only 6-7 miles from their kinsman's home.

NB: I checked at Jackson Co CH for an inventory of Charles Freymann's estate but found none. Later I realized the invoice charging Maria Dondelinger to put up a $400 bond to become guardian of their children came from the Jackson Co Historical Society, so that might be where we can find an invoice. Old mortgage books at the CH are in storage, so I was unable to find whether or not he mortgaged his land when he purchased it.

12 MAY 1999 NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, DC

I went over every name on the passenger manifest of *Tarquin* to see if Nicolaus Nemmers' parents and sister Susannah were also aboard. They were NOT. The two names following Nicolaus' family were JN Hemisy, age 16 (?), male, farmer, Holland; Catherine Weber, 38, female, Holland. Nicolaus' mother was named Catherine Weber, but the age of this woman (the mother was about 56) and absence of a husband rules her out.

I checked indexes of the 1850-60-70 Iowa Censuses for John Kleitsch and his wife Catherine Nemmers and found no one. The closest was in the 1870 Census: Catherine Kleitch (sic) in city of Dubuque, age 20, domestic, born Luxemburg. The Kleitsches'sixth daughter (Maggie was #7) was Catherine, but should could not have been born in 1850 if Maggie was born in 1863. Unlikely that all 3 indexes would be inaccurate, but possible. Only solution would be to search entire census sheets for Tetes des Morts, Prairie Springs & Mosalem Twps.

In searching 1920 Iowa Census I stumbled on this: **Amanda Freyman** (sic), 17, 1317 West 16th St, Davenport, IA, employee of St. Luke's Hospital. (Vol 74, ED 151, Sheet 5, Line 10)

JENNINGS/GAY AND GENEALOGY NOTES

The earlier notes on Jennings family of Birmingham, England, are irrelevant after learning from Mr. Stanley-Morgan of Birmingham, an authority on this family, that William Jennings, Sr. of VA was NOT the son of Humphrey Jennings of Birmingham. Notes are preserved in Jennings file, just in case.

Trip Nov. 1998, FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

I came here in hopes of connecting Col. Robert Jennings, father of child who most likely became William Jennings, Sr., with the Robert Jennings who was convicted of treason for participating in the Monmouth Rebellion & sentenced to be transported to "the Americas." Sentence was carried out 9 Feb 1686. (According to my guide Dr. Lowe Doyle, where he was tried, these convicts were sent to the West Indies.) Robert Jennings of VA's 1st child, John, was bpt at St. Peter's Parish, New Kent Co, VA, 22 Sept 1690; William was bpt 3 July 1692. Thus there was sufficient time between 1686 & 1688 for Robert Jennings, convict, to make his way to VA, (even if he landed in the West Indies, establish himself, marry & beget his 1st son.

Unfortunately, I found nothing at FHL to corroborate this theory. In the Int. Index, 1994 IGI, version 3.05, lists 21 Robert Jennings born in England between 1650 & 1670. (Printout in Jennings file.) These dates were chosen as most likely years in which a man who fathered a child in 1690 would have been born. They were scattered all over England. Yorkshire & Warwick had 4 each; Shropshire & London each had with 3 each; Berkshire 2nd, with the remainder each born in 10 other counties.

Determining which of these men emigrated -- or even grew to manhood -- is impossible. However, it might be possible to narrow down the search for the convict. Most of those who gathered about Monmouth's forces were from the West Country, & only 2 of the above 21 were from there:

Robert Jennings of Silferton, son of Robert Jennings of Silferton & Agnes, chr 14 Sept 1656, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. (Printout 1145220.)

Robert Jennings, son of Robert Jennings & Christian, chr 18 Dec 1657, Bridgwater, Somerset. (FHL films 0184328 & 0174390; Printout 0730753.)

These men would have been 29 & 28, respectively, at time of the revolt, ideal ages to be swept up in revolutionary fervor. I did not have time to check the above references, which are probably parish records that will say nothing about future adventures. And even if I did connect them with the

JENNINGS/RAYMOND GENEALOGY NOTES

NB: Earlier notes on Jennings family of Birmingham, England, are irrelevant after learning from Mr. Stanley-Morgan of Birmingham, an authority on this family, that William Jennings, Sr. of VA was NOT the son of Humphrey Jennens of Birmingham. Notes are preserved in Jennings file, just in case.

see pg 7

21-25 MAY 1996, FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

I came here in hopes of connecting **Col. Robert Jennings**, father of child who most likely became **William Jennings, Sr**, with the **Robert Jennings** who was convicted of treason for participating in the Monmouth Rebellion & sentenced to be transported to "the Americas." Sentence was carried out 4 Feb 1691. (According to our guide in Lyme Regis, where he was tried, these convicts were sent to the West Indies.) Robert Jennings of VA's 1st child, **John**, was bpt at St. Peter's Parish, New Kent Co, VA, 23 Sept 1698; **William** was bpt 5 July 1702. Thus there was sufficient time between 1691 & 1698 for **Robert Jennings, convict**, to make his way to VA, even if he landed in the West Indies, establish himself, marry & beget his 1st son.

Unfortunately, I found nothing at FHL to corroborate this theory. In the 1st place, 1994 IGI, version 3.05, lists 31 Robert Jenningses born in England between 1650 & 1675! [Printout in Jennings file.] These dates were chosen as most likely years in which a man who fathered a child in 1698 would have been born. They were scattered all over England. Yorkshire & Warwick had 6 each; Shropshire & London were 2nd with 4 each; Berkshire 3rd with 3; the remainder were born in 10 other counties.

Determining which of these men emigrated -- or even grew to manhood -- seems hopeless. However, it *might* be possible to narrow down the search for the convict. Most of those who gathered under Monmouth's banner were from the West Country, & only 2 of the above 31 were born there:

Robert Jenings or Elleott, son of Robert Jenings or Elleott & Agnes, chr 19 Sept 1664, Ottery St. Mary, **Devon.** (Printout 1145583)

Robert Jennings, son of Robert Jennings & Christian, chr 18 May 1667, Bridgwater, **Somerset.** (LDS films #456388 & #453844, Printout 0820793)

These men would have been 21 & 18, respectively, at time of the Revolt, ideal ages to be swept up in revolutionary furvor. I did not have time to check the above references, which are probably parish bpt records that will say nothing about future adventures. But even if I did connect them with the

Revolt, I would still have to connect one with the American Robert Jennings.

The only reason to think there might be some connection between an English & an American Robert Jennings hangs on one word in William Jenning's bpt record: "Col. Robert Jennings of New Kent County, **Immigrant**." This is what the Trist Wood Collection, Southern Library, U of NC is supposed to say. However, *The Parish Register of St. Peter's, New Kent County, VA. from 1680 to 1787*, Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1966, pg 17, [xerox in file] lists only following:

> Jn/o son of Rob/t Jenings Born Sept. 2 & Bapt. the 23 of the same, 1698.
>
> William son of Rob/t Jenings baptised the 5 July, 1702.

Were "Col." & "Immigrant" omitted? Only examination of record at UNC can answer this.

Of course, military rank (which many, if not most Southern gentlemen affected) & immigrant status still won't suffice as proof. Englishmen were flocking to VA all thru the 17th century, & some were quite likely named Jennings.

Which brings us to another discovery at FHL: **one or more Jennings families seem to have been well established in New Kent County at least 15 years before the 1st baptism above.**

Most prominent was Col. **Edmund Jennings**. He is mentioned several times in *Old New Kent County, Some Account of the Planters, Plantations & Places in New Kent County*, Vol I, Harris, M.H., West Point, VA, 1977. [Xerox in file.] He was already Attorney General of VA in 1684. Between 1699 & 1704 he received grants of land in New Kent Co totalling 6060 acres, almost 10 sq. miles! [pg 825] He died in 1727. 1994 IGI, version 3.05, contains 2 undocumented entries for an Edmund Jennings that might be this man's birth &/or marriage:

> Birth, abt 1663, VA, no parents listed.
>
> Marriage (?), abt 1690, Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co, MD, spouse Ariana Vanderlyden.

Above reference also mentions in passing a **John Jennings**. His widow, Sarah Dabney, married William Winston, & their son Isaac was bpt at St. Peter's 22 April 1702. Therefore this John Jennings must have died in or before 1700. FHL Ancestral File, ver 4.16, contains 2 undocumented items [printouts in Jennings file] that may relate to this man:

> John Jennings: born 1654/1658, Sittenburne Parish, (Old) Rappahannock, VA. Died 1688-1708, Richmond, VA. Father: John Jennings; mother: Margarett Payne.

These dates are at least consistent with man who died in or before 1702. The other item relates to his father:

> John Jennings I: born abt 1630/35, Bristol? England?; died 1669, Today (sic), Westmoreland Co, VA; spouse, Margarett Payne; married abt 1650 or 1655, England or Old Rappahannock, VA.

Robert Jennings is NOT mentioned in above history, but we can be sure this 3rd Jennings was in New Kent Co because of the bpt record. 1994 IGI, version 3.05, contains 1 undocumented entry (citation is a "Temple Sealing") for him [printout in file]:

> **William Jennings, Sr:** Birth, 5 July 1702, New Kent Co, VA; father **Robert Jennings Jr**, mother, **Alice Robertson.**

The "Jr," if correct, indicates there was an older Robert Jennings. In 17th century this might have been his father or just an older man of same name. Most likely the older man was in New Kent Co, but he could have been a father back in England.

IGI also contains printout [in file] of children beginning with entry identical to the above & continuing with 7 more children born between 1717 & 1730. Father of last 7 is plain Robert Jennings (no Jr) & mother Alice Robinson. Furthermore, these have odd names (e.g., Needler, Robinsonova, Roddy, Octavia) which show up 100 yrs later in the 1823 New Kent Co will of a Needler Robinson [above history, p 288]. Accompanying this list is another undocumented IGI entry for marriage of Robert Jennings to Alice Robinson in New Kent abt 1716. Latter could have been 2nd marriage of Robert Jennings, Jr. More likely it was entirely different person almost a generation younger.

I therefore feel justified to include only info in the bpt record of William Jennings, Sr in FGR starting the Jennings family in America. **Robert Jennings, Jr** might well have been an "Immigrant," but we have evidence that **Edmund & John Jennings** were born in VA. Could all 3 have been sons of an immigrant, perhaps the above **John Jennings I**? Robert &/or John might even have been sons of Edmund (the "Jr" indicating only there was an older Robert in the County). Much research needs still to be done:

Check Trist Wood Collection at UNC for "immigrant" + other info.

Check LDS films, etc I did not have time to examine at FHL (all in US?CAN film area):

Film #0883763, item 10: St Peter's Parish computer printout, marriages 1685-1764

Film #0033860 & #1425605, item 5: St Peter's Parish vestry book, 1682-1758

Those cited above (in British Film Area)

Consult Jennings genealogy(ies)

Go to New Kent County Courthouse to check land records, vital records (if any), & WILLS. Last might be most fruitful source! Then extend this search to VA State Archives in Richmond.

Check cumulative indices of NEHGS & NYG&BS for references, particularly for wills.

Cumulative Index, Vols 51-148 (1887-1994), NEHGS. This contains one (1) reference to a **Robert Jenings** (sic). He was listed in manifest as a servant to the family of Mr. Thomas Gardner, Vicar of St. Mary's, Sandwich, all of whom embarked from Sandwich for New England, having taken the Oath of Allegiance 31 Dec 1634.

English Adventurers & Emigrants, 1661-1773, Coldham, PW, Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1985. This book contains abstracts of examinations in both equity & criminal courts in the High Court of Admiralty with reference to colonial America. I had hoped to find some reference to **Robert Jennings**. Several Jennings listed, but NO Robert. Of these, none pertained to any Jennings in VA.

NB: No applicable references to **Jarvis**, **Wick[e]s**, **Lyman** or **Porter**.

7-8 AUGUST 1998. NY GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

Revolutionary War Service Records, transcribed by Virgil D. White, Queensboro, TN, National Historical Pub Co, 1995.

Raymond, Nathaniel, served as Sergeant in 9th Regt of CT Militia.

FRIDAY, 15 OCTOBER 1999. ALABAMA STATE ARCHIVES, MONTGOMERY, AL.

Sams, Anita B, *Wayferers in Walton: A History of Walton County, Georgia, 1818-1967.* General Charitable Foundation of Monroe, GA, Inc. (1967), pg 110: "In 1831, **Langley B. Jennings** of Brunswick Co, VA, sent a beautiful horse named Ball Hornet to Walton by his son-in-law **James Dobbs**. The plan was for Langley's son **Creed M.**

Jennings, a Walton resident, to sell the animal for $1000. The elder Jennings, who later moved to Georgia and joined his son here, described Ball Hornet as champion of Brunswick Co, stating that he was 'tryed with four of the best horses and beat them all with ease, toating considerable odds in weight.'

"Before reaching his destination, Ball Hornet, accompanied by Dobbs and a groom, paused in South Carolina, where he was greatly admired and earned a sizable number of stud fees. After several months in Walton Co, the animal was involved in a court case. Eventually he was sold, apparently not without sharp twinges of regret on the part of the kindly Virginian, who loved him dearly."

pg 128-130: An account of the "college" which **Sarah Amanda Jennings** reputedly attended in Walton Co. was xeroxed & put in Jennings file.

6 AUGUST 2000, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, DC

MWF obtained info from Amelia Co. Historical Society that **Joseph Jennings** & his brother **Robert** were soldiers in Revolutionary War. Joseph was in "Capt Drayton's Co, SC Militia. Application produced on command by Col. Pinkney, 23 Aug 1775 & endorsed." Another source she found stated "he was capt in Amelia Co Militia, taking oath 20 Sept 1777." However, there is NO Joseph Jennings from VA or elsewhere in South in Consolidated List of Revolutionare Soldiers, nor is there a pension file for him. (There was a Joseph Jennings in a NY regt.) I didn't check for Robert Jennings.

17 NOVEMBER 2000. LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA.

Jarvis & I came here to round out research on the Jennings we had not been able to do when we were here before. Our primary objective was to be sure the baptismal registry of St. Peter's Parish did NOT list William Jennings' father as "Col. Robert Jennings, Immigrant," as the Trist Wood Collection alleges. The published register says only "Rob/t Jenings," but we hoped to find the actual register to confirm this. Accession #19740 is photostat of that register, and it did.

This register is alphabetized, so it was easy to check all baptisms and marriages thru 1730, & there were no more Jennings. (Page for deaths was missing.)

Reference librarian told us all land & probate records of New Kent Co. before 1865 were burned. But we did find 1 will. Accession #21073 is typescript copy of will of a Robert Jennings

of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover Co (which was formed out of New Kent in 1720). It is dated 6 Dec 1750 & was proved 6 July 1758. He named sons John Garland Jennings & Robert & daughters Sarah & Barbara. Thus this could NOT have been the Robert who was father of John & William.

We were told the history of New Kent Co by M.W.Harris is the best, & we already had it. We found one published Jennings Family genealogy, but when we found the chapter on the Jennings of Virginia was based on a pamphlet by Mary Jane Hardaster, we looked no further.

NOTE: One bit of research we did not do & would be worth following up later at the Library of VA: see if we can find land records of **Langley Billups Jennings** in Nottoway Co & then follow route he & his family took to St Andrew's Parish in Brunswick Co, VA, to Monroe, Walton Co, GA, & on to Aberdeen, MS.

From Richmond, we drove east on I-64 to Exit 211, 1 1/2 mi north on State 106 to intersection with State 249, where 106 becomes 609 (Old Church Rd), continued north on 609 about 1 mi to State 642 (St. Peter's Lane), turned right & followed this winding road to gateway of St. Peter's Church. In this little gem (photo in NY Times clipping in file) William Jennings was baptized in 1702. **We do not know for sure if this was the same William Jennings who lived in Nottoway Co & was Sarah Amanda Jennings' great-grandfather. Our evidence is still only circumstantial.**

OCT 29, 1990 TRAVEL NOTES, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

We checked into the Sutton Road Hotel, an establishment decorated not just in appalling taste but decayed appalling taste. But at least it was clean and, by English standards, inexpensive at $52 for bed and breakfast for two. Through the secretary of the Erdington Historical Society, I had obtained the name of one Robert Spencer-Morgan, a gentleman who lived not far away and who, according to the secretary, is an authority on the Jennens family. I called him to arrange an appointment the next morning, but he said he would prefer for us to drop by at 9 PM.

Ruth and I had dinner and then took the bus a short distance down Sutton Road to Jaffray Road, where he lived. As we walked down the dark street, a short, gray-bearded gentleman who looked remarkably like Edmund Gwenn in "Miracle on 34th Street" emerged from the shadows and introduced himself. He explained that he feared we would not be able to find the entrance to his block of flats, so he had come out to wait for us. Yes, he had stood there on that dark corner waiting for two perfect strangers who had introduced themselves by telephone only two hours before! Thus began a remarkable experience.

Mr. Morgan led us into his dim, confined study. The three of us sat down around a small table on which he had laid out various documents. I had told him on the phone that I thought I was descended from William, the youngest son of Humphrey Jennens, who had been baptised in Aston-juxta-Birmingham in 1676. Mr. Morgan proceeded in the nicest way to explain this was impossible, since he had proof that this William had died in London in 1744 and, furthermore, had left a will which indicated he had no living offspring at that time. Mr. Morgan then opened a manuscript on the table, displayed an elaborate pedigree of the Jennens family, and discoursed for an hour and a half on various members of this remarkable tribe. I'll not go into the genealogical details here, for Mr. Morgan presented his manuscript to us, and it will be made available to all interested members of our family. Suffice it to say he thought we were more likely descended from a branch of the Jennenses that moved from Birmingham to Plymouth (England) and prospered in trade with the Colonies.

in Jennings file

He would probably have gone on talking all night, but we knew he was recovering from a recent heart attack, and beside it was now 10:30. He insisted on escorting us out to the bus stop, still chatting all the way. The rain had stopped, so Ruth and I decided the walk back "home" would do us good. As we rounded the corner onto Sutton Road, our host told us that Samuel Johnson had walked from Birmingham to Litchfield in a vain attempt to control one of the bouts of depression he called his "Black Dog." "So," said Mr. Morgan, "you may wish to know that as you walk back to your hotel you are walking the same path Samuel Johnson walked." And those were his last words to us.

MOTLEY/DOUGLASS GENEALOGY NOTES

20 SEPTEMBER 1995. BALTIMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Baltimore City Directories (microfiches in Maryland Dept.) [illegible] each directory contains a list of abbreviations; the term, "gent." for gentleman. (Interestingly, this is never applied to the Douglasses. Perhaps one could not be a merchant and a gentleman, as was the case in England.

1810, 1812, 1814-15: no de Motte, des [illegible], [illegible] Douglass, David; Lewis & Douglass, Daniel. (In the following, if none of these are mentioned, they were not found.)

1816: Douglass, G.W., merchant, 33 Smith's Wharf.
Douglass, George, merchant, 33 Smith's Wharf; dwelling [illegible] St (formerly ran S from Baltimore St; combined to [illegible] intersection of W. [illegible] St between [illegible] & Centre)

1817-18: Douglass, G. & W. & Co., merchants, 35 Smith's Wharf
Douglass, George, merchant, 35 Smith's Wharf; dwelling [illegible] (Greenwich St ran N from Pratt St to [illegible] between [illegible] St and [illegible].)

1819: Douglass (sic) G. W. & Co., merchants, 35 Smith's Wharf.
Douglass, George, merchant, 30 E Pratt. Dwelling [illegible]

1822-23: Douglas (sic), George, merchant, [illegible] Smith's Wharf; dwelling NE corner of [illegible] & Holliday.
(Smith's Wharf ran from E Pratt to Harbor)
Douglas, G.W., merchant, 35 Smith's Wharf.
Douglas, George, gent., St. Paul's St. W of St. Paul's Lane
(St. Paul's Lane ran N from Baltimore to [illegible] between Courtland & N Charles)

1827: Douglas (sic), George, merchant, Pratt St, [illegible] wharf; dwelling NE corner of [illegible] & Holliday.
Douglass, G.W., merchant, 30 E Pratt [illegible] continued N to [illegible] between [illegible] & Charles)
Douglas, George, gent. St. Paul's St E of St. Paul's Lane.

[illegible] G.W. Douglass moved his place of business etc. for the first time and a residence listed. One wonders if George the gentleman was related to the two merchant [illegible].

183[illegible] Douglass, G.W., merchant. Dwelling N Charles, [illegible] (Perhaps [illegible] Douglasses [illegible])

[illegible] Douglass, G.W. & Co., merchants, 32 E Pratt St.

25 SEPTEMBER 1995. BALTIMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Baltimore City Directories (microfiches in Maryland Dept.) NB: each directory contains a list of abbreviations, one being "gent." for gentleman. Interestingly, this is never applied to the Douglasses. Perhaps one could not be a merchant and a gentleman, as was the case in England.

1810, 1812, 1814-15: No de Sutre, des Rivieres, R.H. or W. Douglass, Laval, Lewis & Douglass, Sorrel. (In the following, if none of these are mentioned, they were not found.)

1816: **Douglass, R.H.**, merchant, 73 Smith's Wharf
Douglass, George, merchant, 73 Smith's Wharf; dwelling Granby St., Old Town. (Granby ran S from Baltimore St, continued to its intersection w/ W. Wilk St between Albemarle & Exeter Sts.)

1817-18: **Douglass, R.H. & Wm**, merchants, 75 Smith's Wharf
Douglass, George, merchant, 73 Smith's Wharf; dwelling Aisquith, Old Town. (Aisquith St ran N from Pitt St to Harford Rd between Friendship St and Harford Run.)

1819: **Douglas** (sic), **R.H. & W.**, merchants, 75 Smith's Wharf.
Douglass, George, merchant, 50 E Pratt; dwelling Aisquith.

1822-23: **Douglas** (sic), **George**, merchant, Pratt, N side opposite Spear's Wharf; dwelling SE corner of Aisquith & Holland. (Spear's Wharf ran from E Pratt to Basin.)
Douglas, R.H., merchant, 75 Smith's Wharf.
Douglas, George, gent., St. Paul's St. W of St. Paul's Lane. (St. Paul's Lane ran N from Baltimore to Hamilton St between Courtland & N Charles.)

1824: **Douglas** (sic), **George**, merchant, Pratt St, opp Spear's Wharf. Dwelling SE corner of Aisquith & Holland.
Douglas, R.H., merchant, 50 S Gay; dwelling 24 Holiday. (S Gay St. ran S from Baltimore St to Pratt St between S Frederic & Commerce.)
Douglas, George, gent. St. Paul's St W of St. Paul's Lane.

Comment: This year R.H.Douglass moved his place of business and, for the first time, had a residence listed. One wonders if George the gentleman was related to the two merchant brothers.

1827: **Douglass, R.H.**, merchant. Dwelling N Charles, W side S of Lexington. (There are 4 other white Douglasses, but no George.)

1829: **Douglass, R.H. & Co.**, merchants, 50 S Gay St.

Douglass, R.H., of the firm of R.H.Douglass & Co., dwelling, Charles near Fayette St.

[The 1829 directory contains an ad for an inn. Above it is an illustration of a primitive locomotive pulling two freight wagons. The inn was located "at the sign of the rail-road" and promised accomodations for all stage and packet passengers (but does not mention rail passengers). This must have been one of the eariest commercial depictions of a railroad train. The first 14 miles of the Baltimore & Ohio RR (America's first RR) were not opened for public use until May, 1830.

[The 1831 Directory contains a brief history of the city: "The opening of the year 1815 restored us to the vocations of peace; but forgetting that the universal peace which then reigned throughout Europe, would deprive of us a large portion of those markets which we had been accustomed to enjoy, we neglected to accomodate ourselves to the changed condition of the world, and the gloomy and disastrous consequences of 1819 were the result. We suffered deeply and sorely, and hundreds who had been enriched by years of successful industry, were rendered bankrupt....With a bold and adventurous spirit, [Baltimore] is pushing her fortunes to the west on one side and to the fertile valley of the Susquehannah on the other. At the moment she is engaged in two enterprises of the utmost importance, not only to her future greatness, but to the comfort, convenience, and welfare of the millions who inhabit the vallies of the Mississippi and Susquehannah. Of the first of these great public works, the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-road, 26 miles have already been constructed...]

1831: **Douglass, R.H.**, merchant, 50 S Gay St.
Douglass, mrs. R.H., Saratoga St, W of Charles St.
Laval, mrs. Ann, 75 N Green St. (Green St ran from Franklin to Welcome Alley. Franklin ran from WB (West Baltimore?) line to W Falls Ave. Welcome Alley ran from Warner to the Light St. Wharf. Light Wharf ran from W Pratt to Lee.)

Comment: Mrs. Laval's address suggests she was located near the waterfront, possibly a boarding house? She does not appear in any directory before or after 1831! This was 19 years after Francois Sorrel supposedly roomed in her boarding house. I failed to look for other spellings of Laval, but JMF did (i.e., Leval, Lival) in 1810 to 1824 directories and found none.

1833: **Douglass, R.H. & Co.**, merchants, 50 S Gay St.
Douglass, mrs. R.H., Saratoga St W of Charles.

From this date on, I did not check for Lewis & Douglass or Sorrel since they were certainly no longer here after 1833.

1835-6: **Douglass, Letetia** (sic), Saratoga St near Charles.

Comment: This is certainly R.D.Douglass' wife. Neither he or his firm were listed, so he must have died since 1833. It's odd that his wife's residence was listed in the 1831 & 1833 directories while only his business address was listed. Could he have died before 1831? Or were they separated?

1836 Baltimore Business Directory: No listing for a Douglass firm.

1837-38: **Douglass, mrs. R.H.**, Saratoga St W of Charles.

In summary, these directories are strong evidence that Richard Henry and George Douglass did not establish business in Baltimore until 1816. William joined R.H.D. the next year. JMF postulates they were in business before that date in Newport, MD, because he found evidence that Francois Sorrel entered the U.S. at Newport in 1812. Further reseach is needed to prove that Newport was a commercial port at that time. It lay at the end of an inlet of the Wicomico River and could have suffered the same fate as the once-thriving Port Tobacco (see below). If true, that could explain why no Mme. Laval is listed in the Baltimore directories. Her boarding house was in Newport!

26 SEPTEMBER 1995. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

War of 1812 Index to Military Service:

Douglass, Benjamin, 1 Regt (Hawkins'), Maryland Militia, Pvt.
Douglass, George, Capt Nicholson's Company, Artillery, 1814, Maryland Volunteers, Private.
Douglass, Richard, 4th Regt Cavalry, Maryland Militia, Sgt.

Comment: I'm not sure these were our Benjamin, George &/or Richard, altho it's tempting to think so. According to the history of the Douglass family, George was a member of the Baltimore Fencibles at the time of the British invasion in Sept, 1814, and Benjamin was in the militia company of Capt Thomas Martial, Charles County. The latter, however, may refer to another war, since our Benjamin would have been 71 in 1814. NOTE: NO LISTING IN THIS INDEX FOR FRANCIS SORREL.

28 SEPTEMBER 1995. DRIVE THRU MARYLAND WITH JARVIS FREYMANN

Jiggs and I drove south from Washington into Maryland on US 301. At La Plata we turned right about two miles to Port Tobacco. The town lies about a hundred yards off the highway and consists of a few houses clustered around a Georgian courthouse. Two houses date from the 18th century and are now private resi-

dences. In front of the courthouse is a broad lawn with a sign saying this was once the Town Square.

The courthouse is a replica, built in the 1960s, of the structure that is said to have burned in the 1840s. Arson was suspected because all the county records were carried out on the front lawn before the fire. Shortly after this happened, the new railroad was routed thru La Plata instead of Port Tobacco. The county seat was moved to La Plata, and Port Tobacco went into decline.

A lithograph of Port Tobacco in the 1870s is in the courthouse. It was still a bustling little town at that time, with many houses, a hotel and a church next to the courthouse. The latter was moved, stone by stone, to La Plata, where it can be seen today.

The port itself is nowhere in sight. Extending south and west from the courthouse is an open field, on the far side of which is a dense forest. We were told a canal (which, we suspect, was dug when the harbor silted up) ran up to where these trees stand now, but it has been filled in.

The land to the east of Port Tobacco rises into a low slope which extends south along the shore of Port Tobacco River. We drove down a road that runs along the foot of the slope, looking for possible sites of Causine, which was one of the Douglass plantations. Two to three miles south of Port Tobacco the slope becomes more gradual, and several large, expensive, new homes are built here -- as Causine may have been too. These houses have a nice view of the river, which is quite wide here where it is about to empty into the Potomac. The land behind them is now heavily forested, so we could not be sure of the topography. However, in colonial times this was probably all cleared and is most likely level land appropriate for a tobacco plantation.

About three miles south of Port Tobacco, the road turns sharply left (east) and climbs a low hill. On the crest stands St. Ignatius Catholic Church, the oldest Catholic church in continual service in the U.S. It was founded in 1692 (?).

We drove back to 301 and farther south to Maryland 257, which goes all the way to Rock Point, the southernmost point in Charles County. Exactly nine miles north of the Point, we came to Christ Church of William & Mary Parish, known originally as Piccawaxen. (The parish was re-named William & Mary under the Establishment Act of 1692.) Christ Church, in existence in 1690, enlarged in 1750, is otherwise unchanged except for post-Civil War repairs. This is the oldest public building in Charles County.

We drove on down the peninsula, looking for a place that would conform with the description of "Blythwood," the first seat of the Douglasses in America. The Douglass genealogy describes Blythwood as "lying on the Wicomico River with a view south across the Potomac."

The peninsula is table-flat and heavily wooded now. Even if cleared, as it undoubtedly was when this was tobacco country, we could not find any place with views of both rivers until we arrived at the very tip. Standing there, with the Wicomico on our left, we looked to our right (west) toward a cove. A house stands on a low promontory on the shore of this cove. The view from that house is "south across the Potomac." Thus we are quite sure Blythwood occupied the tip of Rock Point.

Anyone sailing up Chesapeake Bay and into the Potomac would certainly have seen that this little cove, with its access to two rivers, would be an ideal place to settle.

The Douglass genealogy refers often to Piccawaxen, so we can also be reasonable sure Christ Church, only nine miles away, was the family's church.

We drove back north off the peninsula and turned east on Maryland 234, which runs north of the Wicomico River. The country here is quite different: rolling, sometimes even steep hills, running north and south between creeks which run into the Wicomico.

We passed Gilbert Swamp, which empties into Newport Run, a narrow inlet off the Wicomico. The village of Newport is a mile or so north of the highway, and we did not take time to see it. In this vicinity was "Lordship's Favour," another Douglass plantation.

Passing up Newport was a mistake! Only later did Jiggs realize this is probably the "Newport" that was Francois Sorrel's port of entry into the United States. The copy of his naturalization papers says "Newport, RI," but this could be an understandable error. Further research is needed, but our working hypothesis is that Newport, MD, was an active port in the early 19th century and the Douglass brothers place of business until they relocated to Baltimore in 1816.

We drove on the Chaptico to see Christ Church of King & Queen Parish. Chaptico, established in 1683, was one of the four ports of entry in St. Mary's County, and shipping into it continued until early in the 20th century. The first church was built here in 1642. The present lovely Georgian structure was built in 1736.

The attraction to us was a pirate named **Gilbert Ireland** who is allegedly buried here, standing up, at his own request. (The source is an article Jiggs found by Gilbert Grosvenour, of National Geography fame.) He may well be an ancestor -- grandfather of **Gilbert Ireland Moxley?**

There are no legible tombstones from earlier than 1820. A number of nubbins of stone jut out of the lawn in front of the church. These are undoubtedly much older tombstones, and one may be that of Mr. Ireland.

20 FEBRUARY 1996. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON.

Virginia Censuses 1790 & 1800: NO **Alvin or Gilbert Moxley. Gilbert** or his wife **Aminta** in all others thru 1850 (sheets in file)

20 FEBRUARY 1996. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON

Geographical Perspectives on Maryland's Past, Mitchell R D, Muller, E K, Eds, Dept of Geography, U of MD Occasional Paper #4, 1979, p 20. "...It was only during the last quarter of the [18th] century that soil erosion in the low-relief coastal plain first became noticeable. Silting had begun to seriously affect navigability of small ports from Port Tobacco to Joppa north of Baltimore." [This would include ports to the east of Port Tobacco, including Newport.]

History of Charles County, Maryland, Written in Its Tercentinary Year of 1958, Klapthor, MB, Brown, PD; LaPlata, MD, Charles County Tercentinary, Inc, 1958. There are 4 references to **Newport** in the index. Unfortunately, they don't tell us much: pg 110: "...A little book by Joseph Scott entitled 'A Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware' which was published in Philadelphia in 1807..." contains list of towns in Charles Co. This begins with Port Tobacco & also lists Allenfresh, Nanjemoy, Hilltop, Bennedict & Newport. pg 105: "A map of Maryland in 1818 appearing in Gavey's *General Atlas* shows the towns of Port Tobacco, Bryantown, Benedict (sic), & Newport." pg 112: "A map of Maryland in 1852 shows the following towns in Charles County" [10, including those mentioned before & Newport]. Last reference tells about incident in Civil War.

History of Baltimore City & County, Scharf, JT; Part I, pp 1-512, Baltimore, Regional Publishing Co, 1971 [reprint of book orig published: Philadelphia, Louis H Everts, 1881] (Xerox of pp giving history of Richard Henry Douglass & his obit in Douglass file.) **NB: This book is useless w/o the following because its**

own index is hopeless: *An Index to Scharf's History of Baltimore City & County,* compiled by Bill & Martha Reamy, Pipe Creek Publications, P.O.Box 42, Finksburg (?) MD 21048. All items noted here were found thru this Index.

pg 372 (footnote): "In April 1826 tobacco merchants of Baltimore signed an agreement that they would not purchase a hogshead of tobacco unless it has been approved by the Executive of State." One signatory was **R.H.Douglass.**

pg 438: "An 'Exchange' for the transaction of business on the NW corner of Lombard & Exchange Alley (now know as Commerce St) was opened for business on June 1, 1820." Among those who entered into the agreement to carry out their business there was **R.H.& W. Douglass.**

pg 253 contains the only ref to Francis Sorrell (sic). He is listed as member of the Washington Hose Company, a volunteer fire company started in 1815. List of members in 1817.

Index contains no reference to **Mme. Laval.** Number of citations for men or women named **Lewis,** but only firm was Lewis & Pocomoke Canal Co. In view of the detailed history of RHD's firm, starting in 1811, I think this is pretty good evidence that **Lewis & Douglass** was not located in Baltimore. Was it in Newport?

21 FEBRUARY 1996. MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Ruth & I went thru above history of Baltimore & found nothing more.

I examined 3 indices of naturalizations in fruitless search for **Francis Sorrel's:** #42: Naturalizations, 1777-1917 (General Courts of Eastern & Western Shores & some county courts); #43: Naturalizations, BA & BC, 1796-1933 (all courts in Baltimore Co b/4 1851 & Baltimore City); #142: Naturalizations, Federal 1797-1906 (index cards are only records; i.e., original documents no longer exist). **However, only after leaving did I notice in notes made in phone conversation w/ Jeff Korman, Ref Librarian, Maryland Dept, Baltimore Public Library, b/4 Jiggs & I went there in Sept 1996 the following:** *All Maryland naturalization records are in Maryland State Archives. They are in records of* *Baltimore County Court & may be indexed under Naturalizations, Minutes or Proceedings.* Francis' records are NOT filed under Naturalizations, but we must return & look under Minutes and Proceedings of Baltimore County Court!

In 2nd vol of the huge multivolume record of all immigrants (standard reference in every library, but I did not record title), I found: **Sorrel, Francis (no age), Savannah GA, 1824.**

Source: *Naturalization Oaths of Allegiance Granted in Superior Court, Savannah GA, 1790-1879*, by Mrs Olaf Otto. This was undoubtedly when & where Francis became a citizen of the US. To achieve this, he had to declare his intent to become a citizen at least 5 yrs b/4. His Declaration of Intent (D.I. #232, P.M. 10-14-1818, Folio #41) must have been filed on that date in 1818 in Baltimore -- either in US Circuit & District Court or Baltimore County Court. Going by naturalization documents of other ancestors, DIs seem to have been filed in duplicate in both types of courts. (I wrote the public library in Savannah for Mrs Otto's work, but they do not have it.)

NB: Some source at Maryland State Archives may help us locate where Lewis & Douglass operated before 1811. Look for this when we return.

17 JUNE 1996: (Interlibrary loan) Microfilm CR 72 246, MD State Archives, Liber 13, Baltimore Co Wills, p 297: Will of **Richard Henry Douglass**. [Almost impossible to read due to poor photoduplication. I have exerpted as much as possible, indicating large illegible portions w/ brackets & few illeg words w/ ...] First legible section, after traditional introduction, follows:

Whereas my beloved brother George of NY stands in debt to me in my Books $11,989.86 agreeably to an account handed him in Baltimore by Mr Fisher in Dec last, & which sum or balance of account is exclusive of my half interest & profit in a business done at Port au Prince for his & my joint account in the years 1812-13 for which I have not received a statement but of which I believe the amount to be considerable, yet as my said Brother's family is large & his [illeg line] I hereby direct the said balance of account...be paid...& in such manner as he may prefer & as my Executor [illeg lines]...by my Brother on account of my said half interest & profit in the said Port au Prince business shall be paid to my Estate, but then & in that event I divise & bequeath to my said Brother the said half interest & profit & all claims...& renounce & lease to the same...the sum of $5600...which I do hereby bequeath to his son **Richard Henry Douglass**....*[This is important on 2 counts: 1) It proves RHD & bro George were in business in Haiti in 1812-13 "for (their) joint account" but apparently not in formal partnership. 2) It proves George had a son* ***Richard Henry Douglass****, obviously named after his uncle. This must be the RHD whose baptism JMF discovered (cf his Baltimore notes) because, as we shall see below, the author of this will did not have a son, at least at time this will was written.]*

[After many illeg lines] ...to my beloved niece **Sophia Parnham Moxley**...[rest illeg]

[Then a section on continuation of R H Douglass & Co]...without imposing thereby however any responsibility in my...the time & so long as Mr James J Fisher & a majority of my Executors shall... considering my said nephew's skill, conduct & competency sufficient to do credit to the Firm aforesaid, & if Mr James J Fisher will unite with him immediately after my decease on such terms as his present requirements & progressive acquisition of skill in business shall render him deserving of, I wish & desire that the Firm be continued under the aforesaid clauses provided Mr James J Fisher should be willing so to do. *[The above obviously refers to RHD's nephew* ***Benjamin Gustavus Douglass Moxely****, who did become a partner in the Firm after RHD died. Fact I could not find his name indicates how poor this reproduction is.* ***"James J Fisher"*** *repeatedly referred to was* ***James Isom Fisher****, who m.* ***Sophia Parnham Moxley*** *12 yrs after this will was written. Clerk who copied the original will must have confused "J" & "I."]*

Fifth: *[This is the 1st numbered item heading I could read]* I give & bequeath to me beloved sister Mrs Aminta Elizabeth Moxley & thereby relieve her from whatever sum or sums of money she may now owe me (according by an account in my possession on 13 May 1823, $5,325.12) & also any of the monie (sic) I may have advanced...since 13 May 1823 so that I may hereafter advance to o[u]r father. This what I have done for her in other respects is as much as I can do. She is a helpless widow, I regret. *["Our father" refers to* ***Benjamin Douglass****, who had lived w/ daughter Aminta until his death in Mar 1827.]*

Whereas my brother-in-law **James B Ewell** of Prince William County in Virginia owes me my bond due 3 Nov 1817, the sum of $1700 & interest thereon until paid, I do hereby direct & divise that my Executors...& assess said bond & reclaim thereunder that the debt...payable, both principal & interest, shall be secured for her separate use & benefit of the interest & animal products thereof & free of all of her present or any future & of all liability for...to my sister **Sophia Ewell**, wife of said James B Ewell. [Follows with reference to her son **Richard Henry Douglass (Ewell)**] ...now in his lifetime, on his arrival at the age of 21 years, & receive the sum of $10,000 of the aforesaid & said interest of said bond. *[Difficulty in deciphering this portion explains why it makes little sense. Important info 1) RHD's bro-in-law was in debt to him, as were bro George & sis Aminta; 2) he had another nephew named after him who was still minor at this time & to whom he left very generous bequest.]*

Seventh: I give & bequeath to my beloved sister **Matilda Ann Alexander**, wife of **Col Gerard Alexander** of Campbell Co in Virginia...[remainder illeg]. *[Unfortunately, this does nothing to elucidate birth order of RHD & his siblings, of which there is much uncertainty.]*

Eighth: I do hereby further direct & devise that as soon after my decease as my Executors or those serving the execution of this will shall devise...shall sell all my lands, tena[me?]nts & estate real...for my beloved wife **Letitia Grace Douglass**, in the first place [something about investing $30,000 of sale proceeds in "safe United States stock" & apparently another $30,000 to wife "in lieu & full satisfaction of all her home(?)"] I recommend her acceptance of it as such [something about "equivalent to her talent or faculty for business."] *[Latter refers to her LACK of business sense, which is reiterated at end of will. RHD wanted her to take the bequest as arranged & not worry her poor feminine head about anything. As we will see, Letitia thought otherwise!]*

[After attending to beloved wife]...I do devise & bequeath the said sum or interest of $30,000...**children of my marriage**...or their legal descendants to be divided equally among them...& if my wife shall bring them no child or descendants of a child or children, then I give & bequeath said sum or investment of $30,000 to my next of kin according to law...the personal property mentioned in the 4th article is not included. It is my meaning & will & I do hereby direct & devise that the names (?) of said sale shall not be the only source for the provision aforesaid for my beloved wife but that said sum & provision of $30,000 may & shall be raised &...to be collected & received from my Estate for the benefit as aforesaid aid of my dear wife. *[Again, it's hard to make any sense out of these readable fragments. In view of the large unreadable sections, I can't be positive he did not name children elsewhere, but I am pretty sure this is first time they were mentioned. All we can be sure of at this point is that there were more than one. The following clause, "...if my wife shall bring them no child..." suggests LETITIA MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREGNANT WHEN THIS WILL WAS WRITTEN! It was obviously written in anticipation of death -- Scharf's History of Baltimore says he was incapacitated for a year b/4 he died, & RHD did die 18 days after this. See below for another clue that Letitia was with child...]*

Ninth: After as aforesaid all my just debts shall be paid & the persons directed in the last proceeding shall have made & secured for my dear wife (or in case she should refuse to abide & conform to this will & shall claim her dower & her widow's share of my personal estate thereafter her dower shall be audited & her fair share as widow shall be paid to her I do devise & bequeath to my **children** the...executed & administrated & their survivors or the persons having the direction of this will) all rest, residue & remainder of my land, tenements & estate real, personal & mixed & do devise & direct that if all my said children shall die before or after attaining 21 years of age & without their leaving children or descendants of children then & in that case my beloved wife shall have, hold & enjoy for & during her widowhood all the said rest, residue & remainder [of the estate]. *[This*

section proves all his children were then minors. It also shows that RHD thought his wife might very well decide to ignore his bequests to her & choose instead to exercise her dower rights.]

[Then follows long, legible section of legal "boiler plate."] From here on, the reproduction is good & every word is easy to read.

...my dear wife **Letitia Grace** shall have the Guardianship & direct the tuition of our children during their minority respectively so long as she shall continue unmarried & provided she shall abide by & confirm this my will & in case of her death, or marriage, or refusal to abide by & confirm my will during the minority of our children or any of them, then I appoint & direct that my much beloved brother **George Douglass** of NY shall have the Guardianship & superintend the tuition of them during their said minority; & in case of his death during the minority of any of my children then I appoint my much esteemed friend **Larkin Dorsey** of Maryland to have said [responsibilities] during said minority, meaning said minority to continue in the case of females to the age of 18 years & in case of males to the age of 21 years. [I entreat the unmost care for the morals, religion & general education of my children, which last I wish to be liberal & adapted to the[ir?] sex. I particularly wish that my daughters may be brought up to habits of industry & to useful accomplishments by which they may become good & obedient wives instead of wasting their precious time in frivolous occupations & acquiring the languages which will do them no good. I wish them well versed in their own language & that I think enough for any woman intended to walk in the path of virtue & religion. **If I should have a son** [my emphasis] I wish his education to be as liberal as his talents & constitution shall admit of. To him the Latin & Greek & Spanish languages will be very useful, but I wish his religious & moral education to claim particular attention.] [*This section proves RHD had two or more minor daughters. "If I should have a son" MUST MEAN THAT LETITIA WAS PREGNANT WHEN THIS WILL WAS WRITTEN. Why else would a 48 year-old man within 18 days of death put in such a provision? Note also that, by 20th century standards, RHD was a flagrent sexist!]*

Lastly, I hereby constitute & appoint my trustee & well beloved brother **George Douglass** of NY & my faithful friends **James J Fisher** of Baltimore & my good friend **Silas Mareau** of Baltimore executors of this my last will & testament, hoping they will respectively serve. As my dear wife is unskilled in business it would be useless to trouble her with this office & in omitting her name in this respect my wish is to give her as little inconvenience as possible & to leave her more leisure to attend to the care & education of our dear little children.

Baltimore, 12 October 1829. *[RHD died 30 Oct 1829.]*

Registered in court 4 Nov 1829 as will of Richard H Douglass, late of Baltimore County, deceased.

Renunciation of **Letitia Grace Douglass:** I, Letitia Grace Douglass, widow of Richard H Douglass ...do hereby renounce & quit all claims to any bequest or device made to me by the last will of my husband [illeg word] & proved according to the law & select to take in lieu thereof my dower or legal share of the estate of my late husband...In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name & affix my seal. 25 Jan 1830. Signed by Letitia. Witnessed by **Larkin Dorsey**. *[So much for the dear little wife who was not skilled in business! But did renunciation of "any bequest or device" mean that she gave up guardianship of her daughters as well?*

Renunciation of **George Douglass:** I, George Douglass, one of the executors appointed in the last will & testment of Richard H Douglass, deceased, do hereby refuse to execute the said will & do therefore renounce all rights to the administration of the said deceased's estate. 10 Nov 1829. Signed by George. Witnessed by D M Perine (registrar of wills). *[Since this was done before Letitia's renunciation, guardianship of the children was not an issue at that time. There is no evidence he assumed guardianship after Letitia's renunciation. If she did not take this responsibility, who did? The faithful Larkin Dorsey?]*

This will & appendages covers just 7 pages, the last entry being on pg 303. Below it is ref, "See renunciation folio, pg 470." On that page the above renunciation of George is re-copied. *[Newman, author of "A Branch of the Douglas Family," wrote that RHD's will ran 173 pages & was longest one ever filed in Baltimore Co. HE OBVIOUSLY NEVER LOOKED AT THE ORIGINAL!*]

The valuable information in this will, such as it is, has already been noted. Two mysteries remain. 1) Was another child born posthumously &, if so, was it a son? 2) Why did RHD's wife & brother both refuse to obide by his will? Letitia obviously thought she would get a better deal exercising her dower rights. We know there was no love lost between Letitia & George -- she had been the governess of George's children when RHD married her. Letter George wrote to sis Sophia in 1855 (Newman, pp 58-9, copy in file) recounts complete rupture of relations between him & Letitia & her daughters that occurred in 1853. But why would "beloved Brother George" have done what he did only 10 days after RHD died?

October 26, 1995

All items answered by phone 10/30

Dear Jeff,

Many thanks for your recent mailings. As is becoming increasingly clear with each passing year, genealogy is a hobby that is incredibly labor- and paper-intensive. Thank God Kitch and I were smart enough to begin buying Mead Paper shares back in '68!

Before I tuck your goodies away in our Root Cellar for the winter, here are a few random comments on them:

Your one-page note on Moses Jarvis Wicks' military record dated National Archives, 28 Sept. Final ¶. Moses Jarvis *was* mustered into service at Memphis on March 7th 1862 (you had put a ? next to the 7). He was not quite as accurate when he recalled that he had been promoted to Major of Claybourne's Cavalry Regt "about 1 May/62." The actual date --shown in documents earlier found by you at the National Archives-- was 27 April 1862.

Your seven pages of notes taken at the Archives on 28 Sept. concerning Moses Jarvis Wicks' bid to become Collector of the Port of Memphis duplicate materials already in my files. Didn't you and Ruth send these to me following a previous visit to Washington?

Did you notice the prime example of the Old Southern Custom of "age-spoofing" reflected in the William H. Rives Household's ennumeration in the Montgomery Census of 1860? Sarah Jane gave her age as 26. She was then 33 --a full 27% older than she admitted to! Those Gordons sure could spoof!

I'm sure you must have noticed that John W. Gordon (in the 1900 US Census of Wise Co., Texas) gave his father's place of birth as *Missouri* rather than Georgia. What do you think about this? Are you entering him into your records as an honest-to-God relative, or consigning him to your lengthy roll of Near Miss Gordon Family Wannabes?

Your "Moxley/Douglass Genealogy Notes taken 25 Sept at the Baltimore Public Library: Top of p. 3, first ¶: I'm surprised that you're in doubt about why Richard Henry Douglass disappears from the picture in Baltimore in 1831-33. As noted in the materials I sent you before our trip, Newman's "A Branch of the Douglas Family" states on p. 53 that "Richard Henry Douglass...died testate in Baltimore Town. His last will...was executed on Oct. 5, 1829..." • Same page, half way down: Mme. Laval's boarding house *may* have been in Newport --or perhaps in any number of nearby communities. • Same document, p. 5, ¶ 2: It might be even more clear to note that this cove is protected by Cobb Island,

which lies just offshore. • Also p. 5, ¶ 4: "...also be reasonably sure Christ Church..." • Also p. 5, final ¶: "We drove *to* (not *the*) Chaptico..." • Same document, p. 6, top ¶: Gilbert Ireland may have been *called* a pirate by one writer, but all evidence points to his being a very respectable gentleman who had no special taste for carrots (see my notes). There's certainly no doubt about his being one of our ancestors; he was the father of Anne Dent Ireland, Gilbert Ireland Moxley's sainted mother.

For the record, the full response to my first enquiry to the MD State Archives was: "Thank you for your request for a search of our naturalization petition and records indexes. I checked the Maryland County naturalization Petitions and Records Index 1777 to 1917 and the Baltimore City and County Petitions and Records Index 1794 to 1933 and found no references to a Francis Sorrel. Sincerely yours, Richard H. Richardson, Archivist V." I have as yet received no response to my second request concerning the Claxton/Laval marriage.

Thanks very much for the letters concerning Uncle Frank of Roanoke's Army career, but did I get them all? The last document in the set you sent me is the Army's folder dated April 2, 1856 concerning Dr. Sorrel's application for a 2-month extension of leave. Didn't you also have one or two documents concerning his mustering-out later that year?

Has the *Courant* yet reported the story that O.J. Simpson is raising hell with the L.A.P.D. to get his hat, glove and socks back?

A BFK for Little Sister.

Cheers,
LBJ

I'm attaching copies of the two Census Forms that I owe you.

MOXLEY/DOUGLASS/(VIRGINIA) SANFORD GENEALOGY NOTES, PART 2

14 October 1998: Prince William County Courthouse, Manassas, VA.

Deed Book T, p 535. (Almost illegible) 29 April 1779. Sale of land to **Alvin Moxley** by Robert Lund (??), a parcel of land in Hamilton Parish. Bounds are useless. *[We know "The Grove" was in Hamilton Parish, so this is may be the land Alvin's son* ***Gilbert Ireland*** *inherited & moved to after he sold the old Moxley land in Westmoreland Co.]*

I hoped to find a transfer of title of the above land from Alvin to Gilbert Moxley sometime before 1800. Grantor-Grantee (& vice-versa) Index, 1799-1880: negative. Grantor-Grantee Index 1732-1799 in two volumes; Vol 2, M-Z is missing! (It is also missing from PW Co records at VA State Library in Richmond.) I also looked in index of Deed Book for 1787-91: negative. Deed Book for 1784-87 has no index.

15 October 1998: King George Co CH, King George, VA

Virginia Genealogist, vol 14, p 90; corrected in vol 19, p 270: Andrew Bailie of Charles City (sic) Co, Maryland, adminstered the estate of **Alvin Moxley** and "carried all the property (being personal) to Maryland." Mr. William Stanton married a daughter of Moxley.

Register of St. Paul's Parish, 1715-98, Stafford Co (later (1720-1) King George Co)

Marriage of **Alvin Moxley & Ann Hooe**, 5 Nov 1772. (ryhmes w/ PLOW)

Birth of their daugh **Ann Dent Moxley**, 31 Aug 1773.

We stopped here briefly to see if Alvin left a will, since we know he died in this county. He is said to have died in 1781 but was still listed as a taxpayer in PW Co in 1790. There is no record of a will, and we proved he died intestate by finding (& xeroxing, in Moxley file) the following:

"Final Division of the Estate of **Alvin Moxley**," dated 3 Dec 1795.

Estate was divided in quarters among **Ann Dent Moxley, Polly Moxley, Lucy Moxley, & Gilbert Ireland Moxley** (note correct spelling of Ireland). Each received 103 pounds, 11 shillings, 6 pence in "Good Bonds;" 64 pounds, 9 shillings, 1/2 pence in "Suspi Ditto" (presumably Suspect Bonds); 1959 3/4 pounds of "good Tob[acco]," and 654 pounds of "seco.D/o" (2nd rate tobacco?). **NO MENTION OF LAND.**

Following 3 pages each one headed "Alvin Moxleys Estate Dr (debtor) to Andrew Baillie are list of bills paid, presumably from the estate, beginning 8 Nov 1791. *(THIS SUGGESTS ALVIN DIED SHORTLY BEFORE THAT DATE, NOT IN 1781.)* Among them are some items that give important information on deaths and the lives & life styles of the four children:

9 Nov 1791: To Cash expences going to Westmoreland bringing the negroes to be divided with 1 Dollar pd. Mr. Fizhughs wench Laying Sick belonging to Gilbert: 1 pound.

26 April 1792: To paid Quinton Tathliff schooling Gilbert & Lucy 1791 prect. (no amt listed) *(In 1791, Gilbert was 13; Lucy 11. Their older sisters, Ann Dent & Mary "Polly" were 18 & 16 and therefore presumably past schooling.)*

7 June 1792: To cash paid Thomson Shoemaker for a Pair shoes for Gilbert and 1 pair for Lucy: 15 shillings.

8 Nov 1792: To Bed, Board and Washing of ann Dent Moxley, Mary Moxley, Gilbert & Lucy Moxley from the 8 Nov 1791 to this date at 12 pounds Vig/n [Virginia] Currency p annum: 48 pounds. *[THIS IS FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT ALVIN MOXLEY DIED IN OR SHORTLY BEFORE NOV 1791.]*

6 July 1793: To Cash paid the Rev/r Mr Harrison Schooling Gilbert and Lucy Moxley for 1792 preceipt (sic): 6 pounds, 4 shillings, 5 pence.

4 Aug 1793: To ~~d/o~~ cash paid for a Pair of pumps for Gilbert going to the dancing school: 10 shillings.

6 Nov 1793: To Cash paid Jack dancing mas/r 1 q/r (quarter?) for Lucy & Gilbert: 2 pounds, 5 shillings.

(same date): To Lou (?) Booth 2 gall spirit for Nancy Moxleys funeral: 19 shillings. *(Who was Nancy Moxley? It could not have been Ann Dent because she is mentioned in later items. Could it have been their mother, Ann? If so, the trustee waited 1 1/2 years to pay her doctor -- see item below for July 1775. There were so many Moxleys this might have been a relative who lived with them.)*

8 Nov 1793: To Bed, Board and Washing of Ann Dent Moxley, Polly, Gilbert and Lucy Moxley from 8 Nov 1792 at 15 pounds Virg/a curr/y p annum, Provisions & every thing having advanced in Price: 60 pounds.

13 Nov 1793: To ~~d/o~~ cash paid Mrs Flanagan Knitting a pr. stockings for Gilbert and making a pr. of breeches for him: 7 shillings, 6 pence.

20 Feb 1794: To Cash paid schooling Gilbert & Lucy for 1793 prect.: 2 pounds.

Portob/o = Portobbacco?

27 March 1794: To Cash expences going to Portob/o with Gilbert to try to get him in to Business: 1 pound, 1 shilling, 9 pence. *(Gilbert would be 16 the next month. His guardian must have considered it time for him to fend for himself. What business? Where was "Porlob/o," which is mentioned several times in this document? The only possibility I can find on modern map is nearby Port Royal, a short distance up the Rappahannock. However, I can't interpret the script this way.)* Portobacco!

(same date): To Cash paid Christ/n Otto making Nancy Moxleys Coffin: 2 pounds, 5 shillings. *(Note woman who supplied spirits for Nancy's funeral was paid 5 months before the man who made her coffin!)*

8 April 1794: To ~~d/o~~ cash paid Tho/s shuls (Schultz?) making a boat for Gilbert: 7 shillings, 6 pence.

22 May 1794: To Doct. Daniel Juniper Innoculating Nancy, Polly, Gilbert & Lucy for the small pox: 3 pounds. *(This was 2 yrs before Jenner's 1st inoculation w/ cowpox and 4 yrs before he published his discovery. Therefore this was inoculation w/ actual smallpox, an effective but potentially dangerous method of immunizing against this dread disease. Note also Ann Dent is refered to for 1st time as "Nancy." This makes it more likely that the "Nancy Moxley" who died in autumn of 1793 was the mother, Ann Dent. See below for more clues.)* not so

29 July 1794: To ~~d/o~~ cash paid T Shields making a nankeen & Breeches for Gilbert: 10 shillings.

9 Oct 1794: To ~~d/o~~ cash pd Lucy Murdoch Schooling Lucy: 11 shillings, 3 pence. *[Presumably Gilbert's schooling was finished. He reached age 16 last April and was "trying to get into business."]*

(same date) To d/o to Gilbert to buy a pair of buckskin Breeches at Portlob/o: 1 pound, 19 shillings, 4 1/2 pence.

1 Nov 1794: To Bed, Board & Washing of Gilbert and Lucy Moxley from 1st Nov 1793 to this date: 30 pounds. *[Gilbert reached 16 & Lucy 14 during this year. Where were the older sisters, now 21 & 19? They were supported thru Nov 1793, when they were 20 & 18. The trustee kept such accurate accounts that he would certainly have billed for part of the year if something had happened to them in the interim; i.e., death or marriage. Both were alive in May, 1794, when they were inoculated. Did they no longer qualified for support from the estate because of age? If so, why wasn't Ann excluded before Polly? Ann is said to have died w/o issue at ?date. Mary "Polly" married in March 1796.]*

[At the end, under heading "Contra" are payments to the estate. Several were made in 1781 by "Augustine Moxley, Westmoreland" [cousin of Alvin?] One item he sent was barrel of Tobacco "on Nominy."

16 Dec 1794: To d/o to pay his (Gilbert's) foriage when going to live with Mr. Hooe and Leather for a pair shoes: 7 shillings. *[Gilbert's mother was the widow of Richard Hooe when she married Alvin. "Mr. Hooe" must have been a relative of Richard, perhaps his brother. An old map on the wall of the records office in the King George Co CH shows a Hooe estate at the extreme SE corner of King George Co, just across Rosier Creek from Westmoreland. Is this where 16 year-old Gilbert went, and did he live here until adulthood?]*

11 July 1795: To ~~d/o~~ cash paid Doctor S Hansons acct ag. the late Ann D Moxley: 1 pound, 15 shillings. *[This pins down the death date of Ann Dent Moxley, previously unknown, to the 1st half of 1795 -- unless she was the "Nancy Moxley" whose funeral was sometime before 6 Nov 1793.]* Same date, next line To d/o [ditto; ie cash] pd d/o [ie Dr Hanson's acct ag [the late??] Mary Moxley.

Comment: This important document proves that both parents had died by the summer of 1795. The older 2 girls were apparently on their own. Gilbert, 16, was living with a relative & trying to get into business. Only Lucy, 15, was still a minor.

This still leaves a mystery. Why was the family living in King George Co anyway? Search of land records there showed no property owned by either Alvin Moxley or any Dents (his wife's family). Yet we know Alvin purchased a large tract about 50 miles NE in what is now Fairfax Co in 1779. And we know he inherited a plantation in Westmoreland Co from his father in 1777. One might suspect Alvin had lost all his land if it were not for the facts that the land in Fairfax Co was presumably the land where Gilbert established the family seat about 1800, and that Gilbert sold 296 acres in Westmoreland Co in 1800.

Which leads to a second mystery: Why is land not mentioned in the division of Alvin's estate?

15 October 1998: Westmoreland Co. Visitor Center Research Library, Montross, VA.

Here we found a well-documented **Moxley** genealogy. *Strasser-Moxley: The American Family & Its Ancestors*, Wm. Carl Strasser, Jr., Shepardstown, WV, 1997 (privately printed). Xerox in Moxley file. Unfortunately for us, his ancestor was Joseph, son of William Moxley III, so that's the cut-off point for us. Its details will be worked into FGRs of the 1st 3 Williams.

In *Historical Atlas of Westmoreland County, Virginia*, DW Eaton, Richmond, Dietz Press, 1942 (I bought a copy), we found 1 Moxley reference on p 16: "**Alvin Moxley.** Many of the Moxleys lived near Chilton's X-Roads. In 1782 the estate was assessed with 11

slaves. Many of the family moved farther up the Northern Meck into King George county."

In the back of the atlas are maps of "the patents of Westmoreland Co from first patent February 24, 1643...to the patent of Augustine Washington, March 2, 1742." Sheets 9, 11 & 12 show the area around Nomini River & Bay (xeroxes made for Jiggs). On Sheet 9 is the patent of 413 acres south of Chilton's X-Roads to Edw. Franklin & **Robert Sanford**, 26 Jan 1692. However, there are no Moxleys. On Sheet 9 there are 2 Spence patents some distance from Nomini, but there are no Whitsons or Dyers or Quigleys. (Wm Moxley II bought land from Quigley which is said to have originally been a patent to Whitson, Spence & Dyer from the Governor of VA.) The author says several small patents were omitted from his atlas, but I cannot explain why none of the above are shown. Perhaps those shown were only the original patents?

see (Sanford)

The 1300 Dios (Dias) tract is on Plate 9 w/ small part on 8.

Another objective here was pinning down the **Sanfords** who lived in the same neighborhood to see if they were the ancestors of those we know in Georgia. **Robert Sanford** was the founder of the Westmoreland line, and we know he was followed by three **Williams**. The data we gathered on **William I & II** fits with information we already have -- if they indeed preceded **William III**. What's missing at the moment is proof that William II was really the father of the man we know was William III. Between the wills listed below & the following genealogies, we may be able to find this missing link.

done!

Family History Record of Eloise Gertrude Sanford Davison, Dorothy H. Mercy, 1992, typescript. This is pretty bad, but it has a holographic insert on the Sanford House described below. (Xeroxed for Jiggs & me.)

see

Southern Sojourners. Corley-Sanford & Allied Lines. Rosemary Corley Neal, 1991, privately printed. (This is in VA State Library.) Xeroxes made for Jiggs & me. It is carefully documented. Details incorporated in appropriate FGRs.

see

We found some valuable information on local history in *Place-Names of the Northern Neck of Virginian*, Mary R. Miller, VA State Library, date? (xeroxes for both of us)

p 34: Cople Parish was created in 1664. It extended to Washington Parish. The boundary was "indefinite."

pp 111-2: Nomini Church was built on west side of Nomini Creek in 1663. Nomini Creek was known until the middle of the 19th century as Nomini River. Nomini ferry was first mentioned in 1737 & was still working in 1901.

see

Nomini Parish included all of Westmoreland Co & extended at least as far as Loudoun Co. It antedated Westmoreland Co. Its boundaries were described in a Northumberland Co court order 20 May 1653, and Westmoreland Co was created from this area in July. Nomini Parish was extinct by 1660. (I presume the newly created county was divided into the parishes we already know: Cople, Washington, Hamilton & Truro.)

Nomini Plantation was on the apparently on the west side of Nomini Creek near its mouth. It was the site of an Indian village. "In 1611 Pocahontas was betrayed here into the hands of Sir Samuel Argall."

Jiggs found more on these parishes in *Parish Lines, Diocese of Virginia*, Virginia State Library, 1967 (in VA State Lib):

p 169: "Cople Parish was probably created in 1664 by order of the court of Westmoreland County....the description of its bounds is meager. [It] embraced the eastern portion of Westmoreland Co & extended westward to the unmarked eastern line of Washington Parish."

p 168: "Washington Parish was formed by the Court of Westmoreland Co on May 25, 1664 after Stafford Co was cut off from Westmoreland Co. Its bounds...from Upper Muchotick (Machodick) downward to the foot of the westermost side of Mr Pope's cliffs for one parish and to be called Washington Parish..."
(named ~~after~~ in honor of Col John Washington per Hist [illegible] of West Co.)

Westmoreland Co Deeds & Wills, No 3, 1701-1707, abstracted by Dorman, JF, pp 377-8: 23 July 1705: **William Moxely Sr** (*this was Junior)* of Westmoreland Co, planter, to Patrick & Margrett Pursley. Lease for their lives. 150 acres whereon William Moxley Sr now lives in the Forest of Nominy near unto the land of **Robert Sanford**. Patrick & Margrett agree to take care after Moxley cattle & hogs that is on the plantation during William Moxley's life. Rent one ear of indian corn on 25 Dec annually. Signed by 3 principals. Witnesses Henry Ashton, Wm Stuart.

Another of our objectives was to place the location of the Moxleys to the Lees and Washingtons. RE Lee's birthplace was about 5 miles NE of Chilton's Corner, while Lee Hall was about 5 miles in the other direction from Nomini Ferry. So we can say the Moxleys were surrounded by Lees.

As to the Washingtons, we know Moxley land abutted that of a Lawrence Washington. Jiggs drew a pedigree of the Washington family (in Mosley/Douglass file; xeroxed for him) which shows George Washington's grandfather had a nephew Lawrence who might have been alive at the time of this deed (1713). He would have been George's 1st cousin, once removed. However, we

learned from the librarian there were so many Washingtons in Westmoreland Co that it's almost impossible to sort them out. In fact, there is one Washington family that evidentally was not related at all to George's.

Yet we can say that the Moxleys were surrounded by Washingtons too. George's mother, Mary Ball, grew up at Sandy Point, about 10 miles east of Nomini Creek. George was born on Pope's Creek, which is about 10 miles west.

Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1653-1983, WB Norris, Jr. Ed., Westmoreland Co Board of Supervisors, Montross, 1983, pp.685-7: **Richard Moxley** was in the poll list for election of burgesses from Westmoreland 8 Dec 1755. He voted for Col. Philip L. Lee & Mr. William Bernard.

NB: We looked for parish records at the VA State Library. Cople Parish records begin in 1849. Washington Parish records are "not in the VSL." Does this imply they are somewhere else??

Jiggs looked for Moxley & Sanford Bible records here also. No dice.

15 October, afternoon: Jiggs & I drove out of Montross to start looking for Moxley and Sanford land in Westmoreland Co. Just on the edge of Montross, opposite the Dairy Freeze, there is a long lane leading through soy bean fields to a large, two-story house. The chimneys at both ends suggest it was built no later than the early 19th century. This is "Springfield," still a Sanford family home. It was built by **William Henry Sanford.** He was not in our direct line (we don't know yet exactly where he fits), but he was probably a contemporary of **Jesse Sanford.** His 1st wife was **Mary Weldon Moxley.** There is a family burying ground behind the house, but we did not investigate it.

Westmoreland Co is tidewater country, much like that in Charles Co, Maryland, just across the Potomac. It is quite flat around Montross and apparently very fertile. As we drove east from Montross the country is rolling. There are wide fields of soy beans alternating with dense hardwood forests.

At Chilton's Corner we turned NE on Currioman Road on our way to Currioman Landing on Currioman Bay. This road is only 2.5 miles long, and it passes thru the original Sanford lands. (We were told some Sanfords still live along this road.) It was probably a tobacco plantation in the 17-18th centuries, but most of it is now dense hardwood forest. There are some fields of soy beans, however. It is still rolling country, which is surprising since we are so close to the Potomac.

Just at that point we drove down a slope thru what Jiggs aptly called the forest primeval. At the bottom of this incline, we came out on table-flat land, most of it in soy beans. We came to the end of the road in about a mile at Currioman Landing. A rickety dock with a couple of fishing boats moored to it sticks out into a bay about a half-mile wide. This side is called Currioman Bay; the other side is called Nomini Bay. This is the mouth of the Nomini River.

We retraced our steps and approached Chilton's Corner again. We know that in Alvin Moxley's time many Moxleys lived around Chilton's Crossroads. This was in Washington Parish then. (The border between Washington & Cople Parishes was somewhere near here in colonial times. Now they are separated by a wide area called Montross District.) Alvin's father Richard bought land here and apparently moved his family from Cople Parish.

Chilton's Corner is just a crossroad: a couple of houses but nothing more. This is where Chilton and Stratford Hall Roads cross, and there is a signpost to mark it. Stratford Hall is the name of RE Lee's birthplace. It's about 5 miles NW of here.

We drove SE from Chilton's Corner toward our next objective, Nomini Ferry Bridge. There we would be in the area originally settled by William Moxley II (AKA "Sr"). We turned left at Templeman and drove NE on State 202. This is still gently rolling county, but a bit flatter than the Sanford land. If this was not William Moxley II & III's land at one time, we were certainly approaching it.

We crossed the Nomini River. Nomini Church is on high rise on the east bank. This is the plaque in front of it: *Nominy Church. One of the two churches of Cople Parish, it was built in 1704 on land given by Youdell Watkins, and was replaced in 1765 by a brick church on the same site. George Washington attended services here twice in 1768. The last colonial church was burned (1814) by the British Admiral Cockburn, who carried off the church silver. The present building was erected about 1852. The first Nominy Church of 1655 stood on the north side of the river opposite this place.*

Thus the Episcopal church which was attended by the early Moxleys was on the other side of the river. The name of the bridge indicates this was the place where the Nomini Ferry mentioned often in Moxley records operated.

We returned to the west end of the Nomini Ferry Bridge. The high rise on the south side of the road must have been where the 1655 church stood. The ferry crossed here because this is

the narrowest point in the river -- 0.2 miles (about 350 yards) by actual speedometer measurement.

Beyond here the river widens into a tidal estuary. It is so wide and still, with an irregular shore, that it looks more like a lake. On all sides there are low, tree-covered hills among which are nestled a number of houses. The sun was just setting, and it was a lovely sight -- one of the loveliest family sites we have yet seen.

Crossing the bridge, we continued on State 202, Cople Highway, toward Hague. About a mile past the river, at the junction with County 621, which goes north into the land on the east side of the Nomini, there are 2 plaques:

A mile and a half east was the home of John Augustine Washington, younger brother of George Washington, who visited here. Here was born in 1762 Bushrod Washington, who became a justice of the US Supreme Court in 1798 and died in 1829. He inherited Mount Vernon.

The Grebe: Five miles north is the home of the rectors of Cople Parish, one of whom, Walter Jones, married Washington's parents, March 6, 1731. Here lived Thomas Smith, rector of the parish (1764-99), and chairman of the county committee of safety in 1775. He entertained Washington on May 25, 1771. The house is possibly the oldest in the Northern Neck.

Note: The "Northern Neck" consists of those counties on the peninsula between the Potomac and the Rappahannock. A glance at the map will show why this northernmost of the 3 inter-riverine peninsulas of Virginia was so called by the 1st settlers down south in Jamestown.

Hague is of interest because this is the site of Lee Hall (see below for more), which is mentioned in our notes on **Alvin Moxley**. This is the place where Richard Henry Lee wrote the letter about Moxley to his brother William in London. (Lee mentioned that he had received a letter from his brother "at Nomini ferry.")

There were more than one contemporary Richard Henry Lees. One of them lived at Lee Hall and was ~~not~~ a direct ancestor of RE Lee. A Mr. Goldman we met at the Westmoreland Research Library told us the one who had a brother William was the grandfather of RE Lee and lived at Stratford Hall.

On 202, still west of Hague, is another plaque:

Nomini Hall. The house was built about 1730 and burned in 1850. It was not rebuilt. Only some poplar trees remain. A fine colonial mansion, it was the home of the celebrated "Councillor"

He did NOT. Stratford was owned at this time by Philip Ludwell Lee, of a separate line. Light Horse Harry Lee m. his daughter Matilda Lee (his cousin) + it was thru her that RE Lee was born there. When her son reached 21, he took over the house + lands (LH Harry's 2nd wife

and RE Lee's mother had to vacate when RE was a child.

Robert Carter. Philip Fithian, tutor at Nomini Hall (1773-4) wrote his well-known "Journal" there.

On the outskirts of Hague is another plaque:

Lee Hall. A quarter mile to the northeast stood Lee Hall, built about 1723 by Henry Lee, a younger brother of Thomas Lee of Stratford, and the great-grandfather of Robert E. Lee. He left this estate to his son Richard Lee, who for 36 years represented Westmoreland County in the House of Burgesses, the revolutionary conventions and the House of Delegates (1758-94). [Henry, not Thomas, was the great-grandfather.]

Just outside of Hague are two more plaques:

The Burnt House Field. A mile and a half to the north is the Burnt House Field, a Lee family graveyard in which were buried Richard Lee of "Machotick," Thomas Lee of "Stratford," Richard Henry Lee of "Chantilly," their wives and others. These burials were in the garden of the Lee's Machotick plantation house, which burned down in 1729.

Richard Henry Lee's Grave. A mile and a half north, in the Lee burying ground, is the grave of Richard Henry Lee, who died June 19, 1794. Lee was one of the first leaders of the American Revolution. On June 7, 1776, he introduced a resolution in the Continental Congress for a declaration of independence and he argued for it June 7-10. The declaration was signed July 4, 1776.

About 2 miles past Hague, at the junction with County 604:

Washington's Mother. At Sandy Point, seven and a half miles east, Mary Ball, Washington's mother, spent her youth in the home of her guardian George Eskridge. There she was married to Augustine Washington in March 1731. She is supposed to have named her eldest son for George Eskridge.

Yeocomico Church. Two miles east, built in 1655 of oak timbers sheathed with clapboards. Rebuilt of brick in 1706. In this vicinity Mary Ball lived under the tutelage of Col. George Eskridge of Sandy Point from 1721 until her marriage to Augustine Washington in 1730 (sic) and attended church here.

16 October 1998: Virginia Historical Society Library, Richmond.

Virginia County Record Publications, Vol. 1: Westmoreland County, W.A.Crozier, Ed, Hasbrouck Heights, NJ, 1913. This contains brief abstracts of all Westmoreland Co wills contained in Will

✓ = mentioned in Neal + compared w/ them.

Books up to about 1800. I copied all relating to the **Sanford family**. Dates refer to when will written & when probated, respectively. I did this in hope that by analyzing these & comparing them with data we already have we may be able to establish a definite link between the Westmoreland Sanfords and the Georgia ones we know so well.

BOOK 8:

Husb of Ann^3 Sanford? No grandchildren of Ann Muse in her father's 1767 will.

see Thomas Muse. 29 Oct 1734/26 Nov 1734. Mentions my father-in-law Richard^2 Sanford & brother-in-law Richard^3 Sanford, Jr.

BOOK 9:

? Hannah Cooper. 26 Dec 1738/29 May 1739. Mentions William Sanford, son of my sister Elizabeth Sanford. *(No indication of what Hannah's maiden name was.)* not wife of any 2nd gen S's

BOOK 10:

nee ✓ Robert^2 Sanford. 3 June 1736/(~~no date~~ 26 April) 1737. Mentions sons Robert^3, John^3 & Joseph^3, daughters Margaret^3 Neale, Jemima^3 (minor), grandson Joshua^4 Sanford, granddaughters Ann^4 & Elizabeth.^{4}

nee ✓ Robert^3 Sanford. 23 Mar 1737/29 Aug 1738. Mentions son Augustine^4, son Joshua^4. *(This was ~~probably,~~ the son of the Robert Sanford immediately above.)* My mother Mary Sanford, now living, & son Robert^4. Mentions 2 of his 6 daughters: Elizabeth^4 & Mary.^{4}

BOOK 11:

son of Robt^2 nee Joseph^3 Sanford. 3 April 1741/26 April 1741. Mentions wife Mary, daughter Nanny, son Robert, daughter Betty, brother John Sanford. these ✓

nee ✓ William$^{2\,(I)}$ Sandford^2 (sic). 22 Jan 1740/28 Feb 1749. Mentions daughter Martha Rhodes, son Joseph^3, daughter Frances, grandson John Ethal Sanford, son of William.^{3} *(Was the latter William II?)* error??

son of Wm^2? nee Joseph^3 Sanford. 29 Dec 1750/30 April 1751. Mentions wife Barbara, son Joseph, daughter Mary Sanford, & the child my wife now bears. So he was prob. young. Know Wm^2's son alive in Feb 1847

nee ✓ Thomas^2 Sanford. 27 Sept 1749/25 Feb 1752. Mentions sons Thomas^3, Robert^3 & Richard^3, wife Dorcas.

? Margaret Sanford. 16 Dec 1784/22 Feb 1785. Mentions sons Ruben & William, daughter Barbara Sanford, granddaughter Peggy Sanford.

BOOK 13:

✓ Richard^{2} Sanford. 25 July 1757/30 Oct 1759. Mentions wife Susanna, son Richard,^{3} son Robert,^{3} granddaughter Susanna, daughter of my son Edward,^{3} daughter Frances^{3} Harrison, daughter Elizabeth^{3} Cox, daughter Ann^{3} Muse, kinsman Aug. Sanford, grandson Franklin Perry, grandson Richard Muse. *(Note Richard Moxley purchased a plantation from Franklin Perry. This is mentioned in his will, probated in 1777, so it could have been from the above Franklin or an ancestor of the same name.)* son of Richard(2's nephew Robt^{3} (Robt^{2}))? This places him in same generation as a grandson named.

rec

BOOK 14:

Could Winifred have been wife of William 3?

Winifred Sanford. 27 Sept 1766/28 Oct 1766. Mentions son William, sister Ann Moxley. *(Again, no indication of Winifred's maiden name.)* > Only if she was 1st wife. Wm 3's wife in his 1782 will was Barbara.

BOOK 15:

wife of Willoughby

Ann Butler. 13 Sept 1763/27 Nov 1768. Mentions daughter Elizabeth Sanford, and after her (Elizabeth's) death to her son William^{5} and her daughter Frances^{5} Sanford. Also granddaughter Sarah, daughter of Mary Sanford; granddaughter Ann Sanford, grandsons John & William Butler; son-in-law Willoughby^{4} Sanford. Son of John^{3} (Robt^{2}) ~~*(The only way I can explain this is that this woman was married before to a Sanford and had all these children by him.)*~~

(noted)

Thomas^{3} Sanford.? 24 May 1767/27 Nov 1770. Mentions grandson Thomas, son of Youell & Elizabeth Sanford, wife Margaret, son Thomas.^{4}?

BOOK 16:

William^{3} (II) Sanford. 31 May 1782/30 Mar 1784. Mentions sons Charles, Richard, William, & Jeremiah, daughters Mary Bulger & Sarah Marmaduke, wife Barbara. *(Compare w/ will JMF obtained from another source; already in FGR.)* This is it!

rec

Augustine^{4} Sanford. 30 May 1785/25 Oct 1785. Mentions wife Henrietta, son Robert, land from my uncle John Sanford's estate, sons Richard Sanford & Thomas Randall Sanford, son Augustine, daughter Mary Thorn, daughter Elizabeth Gilbert Rust.

John^{3} Sanford. 1 Oct 1776/27 Oct 1778. Mentions four grandchildren: Francis Sanford, Jemimia Spence, Molly Harrison, & Butler Sanford; son Willoughby, son-in-law Thomas Sanford to be executor.

rec

BOOK 18:

wife Elizabeth (see above)

Youell Sanford.^{4} 16 Nov 1793/28 Jan 1794. Mentions sister Elenor (sic) Sanford, sons Daniel & William, daughters Barbara, Caty, Peggy, Jemima, Melinda & Frances, son Thomas.

PROPRIETORS' DEEDS OR GRANTS, BOOK 1. (In same volume.)

Edward Frankline & Robt. Sanford: Grant made 1692, 413 acres.

BOOK 2.

Robert Sanford, 1699, 16 acres.

BOOK F.

Richard Moxley, 1748, 58 acres.

17 October 1998. Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Westmoreland Co Deed Book 20, pg 221. Indenture, 8 November 1800 between **Gilbert I. Moxley** of Prince William Co & **Charles Sanford** of Northumberland Co. Latter purchases a piece of land in Westmoreland Co, Parish of Cople, beginning at a marked red oak corner to a parcel of land taken up by (1st name garbled) Chilton & standing on the east side & near to a branch falling into Rappahannock Creek, commonly called & known by the name of White Marsh; & on the westward side of the main road leading from Nomini Ferry to Pope Creek; from thence extending along Chilton's line north 40 degrees to a marked white oak standing on the south side of a small branch of Curryoman being also corner to the said Chilton; thence down to the said branch dividing this land from the land of Philip Sanders now owned by William Luttull (??). Then there are more meets & bounds "...to the land formerly owned by John Sturmer (?)...to a red oak corner to Sturmers & Robert Sanford, thence along Sanfords line at west to the land formerly owned by William Moxley; then along Moxley's line to the aforesaid line along the said road to the beginning containing by estimate 296 acres more or less as well as appears by a deed from Nicholas Minor (?) to Richard Moxley bearing date 21 October 1752 and also all lands, trees, woods, underwoods, title, commons, profits, commodities and advantages. Signed: Gilbert I. Moxley. Witnesses William Spark, Samuel Templeman, Richard T Brown.

It is impossible to locate this parcel exactly, but the west side of the Nomini Ferry-Pope Creek Road (now State Road 202), the south side of a branch of Curriomon Creek, & proximity to Chilton & Sanford lands means it must be in the area between Chilton's Corner and Nomini River. In fact, "the land formerly owned by William Moxley" probably separated this parcel from Nomini River. Thus we get some valuable information from this deed:

1) That the lands of William Moxley (II or III or both?) were on the west side of Nomini River, probably going as far south as Nomini Ferry;

2) That the land Gilbert sold was purchased by his grandfather Richard in 1752 and must have been passed on to Gilbert by his father Alvin;

3) That, since Richard purchased this land from Nicholas Minor, it could not have been "the plantation I (Richard Moxley) bought of Franklin Perry" and willed to Alvin when his will was probated in 1777, thereby proving that Alvin had at least 2 large parcels of land in Westmoreland Co in 1777 & still had at least 1 when he died;

4) That, altho Richard Moxley was "of Washington Parish" when he wrote his will, he still had land in Cople Parish;

5) That, as of November 1800, Gilbert Ireland Moxley was "of Prince William Co" & had presumably established his residence at "The Grove."

17 October 1998: Mobjack Bay

Just at twilight, Jiggs & I have arrived at Mobjack, a hamlet on the shore of Mobjack Bay. It is a lovely sight. The Bay's wide expanse is defined by two low, pine-covered points. The sky fades from blue to pink at the horizon. As we drove away, we were treated to one of the most spectacular sunsets we have ever seen.

We drove here from Gloucester via State 3 & County 660. These highways roughly circle Mobjack Bay, but we didn't see it until we reached Mobjack. The land is table flat. Most is heavily forested, but the wide fields of soy beans we passed on the way show it can be cleared and cultivated, as it undoubtedly was (or soon would be) when **William Moxley** I came from England. He settled somewhere around this large Bay. We don't know exactly where that was, but when his son **William** II bought land in Westmoreland Co, he was identified as "of Mobjack Bay."

18 NOVEMBER 2000. GREENWICH, VA.

Jarvis & I arrived here this morning to follow up on some leads in a new book sent to us by Henry Mackall, *General Ewell's March Home* by Earle Barron. We called on James Cooke, a local historian recommended by Barron. He is 86 yrs old & blind, but he gave us some valuable information.

"Irland" was contiguous with Charles Green's "The Lawn." There were apparently 2 houses at "Irland," Francis

Sorrel's original one (which was burned by Federal troops) was probably located about a mile south of "The Lawn." We drove down Burwell Rd, which borders the west side of "The Lawn," to Fitzwater Drive & drove left on this across Kettle Run. This, as is all the country around here, is beautiful, rolling & dotted with large, modern estates. Somewhere near here, according to Cooke, there is a hole in the ground that marks the site of the original "Irland." A 2nd Irland house is also marked by a hole somewhere not far behind the general store at the crossroad next to the Greenwich Presbyterian Church. This house may have been built by Francis after the war, before he sold the property in 1869 or, more likely, by the person who bought the property.

When we came here with the Mackalls, we believed a house on the north side of Vint Hill Rd (county 215) was the Moxley ancestral home, "The Grove." THAT WAS INCORRECT. Exactly 0.8 mi. east of the church, Glenkirk Rd comes in from the north. "The Grove" stood immediately opposite this point, about 200 yds back from Vint Hill Rd. Mr. Cooke remembers it well. He said it was not a particularly grand house. He commented on a tight stairway to the 2nd floor. The house fell into disrepair & was demolished sometime in the 1940s or '50s. (It was still intact when the WPA survey of this district was done in the 1930s & survived at least until 100 yr-old Louisa Scott Moxley died here in 1941.)

"The Grove" property abutted "The Lawn's." The fact they are 0.8 mi apart gives some indication of the size of these estates. A modern road goes into the former Moxley land directly opposite Glenkirk Rd. This is the site of a recent upscale residential development called "Greenwich Acres." The houses are large, expensive & set on lots of at least 2 acres or more.

Exactly 2.9 mi east of Glenkirk Rd along Vint Hill Rd is Reid Lane (county 657). South on this 1.0 mi is a bridge across Kettle Run. Immediately on the other side of the bridge, just past the guard rail, we parked & climbed up the steep highway embankment on the right. From there, we were looking up a long slope, an open field on our left, a dense forest on our right. The forest extends to the summit, where a long windbreak of high hemlocks runs along the top of the ridge. We climbed straight up the slope, staying close to the forest, for approx 170 yds. At that point we were on the level top of the ridge. Approx 30 yds straight into the forest is a marble monument about 3 feet high. On the west side is inscribed "Sophia Douglas Euell (sic)." On the north side is a badly worn inscription: "Benjamin Douglass, born 1742, died 1827." (It is so worn we were not sure about the 2 s's.)

Benjamin was the father of Aminta Douglass Moxley & our great x 4 grandfather. Sophia was a daughter younger than Aminta. Mr Cooke told us the Ewell mansion, "Stony Lonesome,"

was on the north side of Kettle Run & the east side of Reid Lane. This was also razed sometime in the middle of the 20th century, & a modern house stands near the old site. We have yet to trace the genealogy of the Ewells, but we know Sophia was a near relative of Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell, CSA, who also lived on this estate.

Also to be researched is whether the Ewell property was contiguous with the Moxley land. If so, we wonder if the former might also have been part of the original Moxley plantation sold at some later date to the Ewells.

SORREL/GORDON/SANFORD GENEALOGY NOTES, PART 1

27-30 OCTOBER, 1989. NATIONAL ARCHIVES & LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, DC.

Sorrel and Wicks Confederate Army service records. Compiled Service Records of Confederate General and Staff Officers and Non-Regimental Enlisted Men, Roll 233, contains the full service records of three Sorrel brothers. That of **G. Moxley Sorrel** ranges all the way from certification that his sorrel mare was killed in action at Gettysburg on 3 July 1863 and was worth $1000 to a letter from Longstreet to Lee recommending G. Moxley's promotion to Brigadier General).

Alexander Claxton Sorrel's shows that on 14 Sept 1862 he was posted as aide de camp to Gen. Garnett, commanding Pickett's Brigade, D.R.Jones' Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He was a Lieutenant in the 1st Georgia Regulars and was promoted to Captain 3 Oct 1863. (If he was in the same unit until that date, it's likely that he participated in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.) It's interesting that when he entered service on 18 Mar 1862 he reported to **Gen. Mackall** (his brother-in-law, married to his older half-sister, Aminta). On 3 Oct 1863 (the day he was promoted to Captain) he again reported to Gen. Mackall. He served with the Army of Tennessee in 1864, then returned to the Army of Northern Virginia and was parolled as a Captain of Bratton's Brigade at Appomatox.

Francis Sorrel was appointed Surgeon, Medical Dept., 17 Feb 1862 with his rank dating from 19 July 1961. The file also includes miscellaneous information such as a telegram to Mobile about a misplaced trunk and a pay requisition. His salary for the month of Sept. 1861 was $152. A typewritten copy of his service record is as follows:

- 19 Jul 1861: appointed from Georgia as Surgeon, PACS (Provisional Army of the Confederate States);
- 8 Mar 1862, ordered to Decatur, Ala under instructions of Surgeon-General after execution of which he will return to Richmond;
- 3 Jun 1862, Inspector of Hospitals, Dept. of Henrico;
- 25 June 1862, at Richmond, assigned as Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals;
- 2 Sept 1862, "Surgeon Francis Sorrel, in addition to the duties of Inspector of Hospitals in this city, is assigned to duty as Medical Director of General Winder's Command;"
- 4 Oct 1862, appointed as Surgeon, CSA;
- 16 Oct 1862, ordered to inspect the purveying dects (districts?) in NC, SC and Ga, Ala and Miss and ordered to report to Surgeon-General;

13 Jan 1865, all records to date show him as Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals;
13 Jan 1865, mentioned as Inspector of Hospitals, Richmond.

The General Index of All Confederate Soldiers contains the names of the three Sorrels mentioned ~~above~~ error but not Richard Henry Douglass Sorrel.

25 OCTOBER 1992. WHARTON, TEXAS. FROM THE FILES OF FRANK D. SORREL, JR.

Marriages & Obituaries from the Macon Messenger 1818-1865, by Willard R. Rocker:

pg 157, from issue of 9 Nov 1853: "Died on the 20th ult., after a protracted illness, on the Colorado, Texas, Mrs. Martha C. Gordon, consort of Gen. John W. Gordon, formerly of Jones County in this state."

✓ pg 477, from issue of 25 Oct 1854: "Married in Atlanta on the 15th inst. by the Rev. J.E.DuBose, Col. R.H.D.Sorrel of Americus, to Mrs. Martha E. Bell of Texas."

26 OCT 1992. WHARTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WHARTON, TX.

Marriage Records: Fannie A. Gordon m. J.R.Newson by Wesley Smith MG (?), 15 Sept 1873.

Land Records:

Earliest land transaction by John W. Gordon recorded in Wharton County: Book A, pg 165: No. 168. Mary Jane Davis. Deed to John W. Gordon. This indenture, made 6 July 1847 between Mary Jane Davis of the County of Bourbon, State of Kentucky, party of the 1st part, & John W. Gordon of the State of Georgia, party of the 2nd part....In consideration of the sum of $18,420 (of which $4000 has been paid), the residue now being $14,420 of which $5000 with interest at the rate of 8% from 22 Sept 1846 are to be paid on 22 Sept next....The said land is situated E of & fronts upon the Colorado River. It is bounded on the N by a league of land granted by the government to Kuykindall & on the S by a league of land which was granted by the government to Stephen F. Austin & was conveyed by him to Edmund St. John Hawkins. It is situated below the town of Egypt & is known as the Spanish Camp tract of land & it contains 1 league & 1 labor of 4605 acres be the same more or less. Signed: Mary Jane Davis. Witnesses: R. Harves(?); John W. Harris.

NOTE: Wharton County was formed out of Matagorda County in 1846. However, no earlier land transactions were found in Matagorda Co. records (cf. below).

1343

Last land transaction by John W. Gordon recorded in Wharton County: Deed Book B, pg 734. John W. Gordon Sr. to J.W.Gordon Jr. Know by all men by these presents that I, John W. Gordon Senr. of **Bibb County, Georgia**, for & in consideration of the love & affection I have & bear unto my son, John W. Gordon Jr. of the County of Wharton in the said State of Texas....do give, grant & confirm a life estate unto the said John W. Gordon Jr. & unto that certain tract of land, lying & being in the County of Wharton aforesaid, on the E bank of the Colorado River, out of the Kuykendall (sic) League, containing 1381 acres....without the power of selling, disposing of or in any manner encumbering the same, & for the love & affection I have for Martha A. Gordon, John W. Gordon, & Frederick Clarence Gordon, the heirs of the body of said John W. Gordon Jr....I hereunto subscribe my name & affix my seal at **Galveston, 9 Dec 1865.** Signed: Jo. W. Gordon Sr. Witnesses: M.F.Thompson; Oscar Farish.

NOTE: No later land transactions found in Matagorda County records (cf. below).

Earliest Sanford land transaction in Wharton County records: Deed B, pg 89. No. 605. John W. Gordon to Camilla M. Sanford. Deed. Know all men by these presents that I, John W. Gordon of the County of Wharton [Texas], for & in consideration of the natural love & affection which I bear to my daughter Camilla M. Sanford, wife of Eugene M. Sanford, of the County of Wharton....& further in consideration that while ample consideration has been by me for my other children as well as for & in consideration of the sum of $100 to me paid by said Camilla M. Sanford at & before the signing....the following described property consisting of land & slaves viz: 1195 acres of land being lot No. 1 in the division of league No. 3 on the E side of the Colorado River in Wharton County now owned by me....Also the following negro slaves for life to wit: Louis age 45 yrs, Bob 36 yrs, Sam 55 yrs, Griffin 29 yrs.....Amanda 11 yrs....[total of 41]....I have hereinto subscribe (sic) my name & affix my seal, the seal being a scroll, at Matagorda this **7 Jan 1856.** Signed: J.W.Gordon. Witnesses: John H. Jones, William M.J.Phillips.

NOTE: No earlier Sanford transactions in Matagorda County records.

Last Sanford land transaction Wharton County records before Eugene & Camilla Sanford's departure for California in 1867: Deed Book B, pg 576. Know all men by these presents that I, Benjamin J. Sanford of [Wharton Co, Texas] & consideration of the sum of $1000 to me in hand paid by James H. Sanford of said County & State....convey unto the said James H. Sanford a certain

tract or parcel of land containing 755 acres near more or less situated in the County of Wharton, Texas, a part of the league of land granted to Robert Kuykendall on the W bank of the Colorado River....dated **12 Feb 1866.** Signed: B.J.Sanford

Continuing on pg 577: Know all men by these presents that I, Benjamin J. Sanford....for & consideration of the sum of $904 to me in hand paid by Anna M. Sanford, wife of said Benjamin J. Sanford....out of her separate money have this day bargained, sold & conveyed & by these presents do bargain, sell & convey unto the said Anna M. Sanford all my right, title, interest & demands in & to my 1/3 share & interest in the undivided remaining half of the tract conveyed by John W. Gordon to my father Thomas G. Sanford in his lifetime....January 4, 1856. Document dated **12 Feb 1866. [Benjamin m. Anna M. Smith 27 May 1865 in Wharton Co.]**

Earliest land transaction of William H. Rives recorded in Wharton County (2nd husband of Sarah Jane Gordon). Deed Book B, pg 106. No. 63. Jesse S. Gordon to William H. Rives, Deed. Know all men by these presents that I, Jesse S. Gordon of the County of Matagorda....for & in consideration of the sum of $19,750 to me in hand paid by William H. Rives of the County of Montgomery, State of Alabama....convey unto the said William H. Rives the following described tract of land....on the E side of the Colorado River in Wharton County....the same being the land conveyed to me by & from my father John W. Gordon dated 7 Jan 1856....Document dated **11 July 1856.** Signed: Jesse S. Gordon Witnesses: George F. Wharton, S.J. (illeg).

Earliest land transaction of P.A.Wray recorded in Wharton County (1st husband of Sarah Jane Gordon). Deed Book E, pg 123. Robert Mills to P.A.Wray. State of Louisiana, City & Parish of Orleans. Know all men by these presents that I, Robert Mills of the State of Texas & County of Brazoria for & in consideration of the sum of $10 to me in hand paid by P.A.Wray....& for the further consideration of the sum of $4570 being the bill of exchange of said Wray made on Cummings & Spyken for the sum last aforesaid dated Montgomery, May 18, 1847 & payable on the 1st day of January 1848 after date to the order of R. Mills....convey unto the said P.A.Wray....land situated on the E bank of the Colorado River in the County of Wharton containing 1/4 of a league of land (less 2 labors in the league)....about 1018 1/2 acres. The said league was granted to said Stephen F. Austin as premium land lying above & adjoining what is called the Jackson League in the tract....& is the upper portion of aforesaid league which lies immediately below & adjoining the league called the Spanish Camp League formerly the property of the estate of Hawkins & now of J.W.Gordon. Dated **26 May 1847.** Signed: R. Mills Witnesses: Sterling McMal (?), S.E.Spyken.

Will of Phillip A. Wray. Deed Book W, pg. 205. New Orleans, LA, **16 Feb 1847.** I, Phillip A. Wray of the County of Montgomery & State of Alabama, being in my usual health & of sound mind & being on the eve of a trip by water, & knowing the uncertainty of life do make this my last will & testament. I give & bequeath to my wife, Sarah Jane Wray & her heirs all my personal & real estate, & I request her father to take the property in trust for her & **her child**, & in the event of her marriage again the same to be secured to her not subject to the debts of such husband. Signed: P.A.Wray Witnesses: L.P.Spyken, D.B.Moore, **J.W.A.Sanford Jr.** ---"This the paper attached to the depositions of the witness D.B.Moore, & shown to him on his examination, & is now withdrawn for the purpose of taking the depositions of L.P.Spyken, another witness, **October 15, 1851.**" --- Followed by a statement that this a full, true & correct copy of the will of Phillip A. Wray "as fully & completely as the same appears of record in Book of Wills 3 on page 223 in this office, given under my hand **23 Feb 1898.** D.C.Allen, Clerk Probate Court, Montgomery County, Alabama."

27 OCTOBER 1992. MATAGORDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, BAY CITY, TX.

Earliest transaction of John W. Gordon in this County's records: [Note: No indication if the was John W. Sr or Jr] Deed Book G, p 406. Matagorda City, **13 March 1849.** The undersigned for & in consideration of the sum of $1143....do hereby sell to John W. Gordon of the County of Wharton....the following negroe (sic) slaves for life, viz: Eaton, 21 yrs old & Melville, 17 yrs old. We also bind ourselves in a warranty as to their health an (sic) the title -- in trust however with the following conditions.....Now if this note is not paid on presentation the Trustee aforesaid is hereby authorized....to sell the slaves aforesaid to the highest bidder in the Town of Matagorda....Signed: **Henry David Rhodes** by his agent **Henry W. Rhodes.** Witnesses: Benjamin P. Whithurt, Taliaferro Livingston. *[Note: Could this be the Henry David Rhodes who married m. Mary Brown Wicks (sis of Moses Jarvis Wicks) in Pickens Co., Alabama, 21 Aug 1844? If so, his son Harry was the "Cousin Harry" from Galveston who was Moye Wicks busom friend & who Marion Freymann remembers from her childhood.]*

Because part of Wharton County was formed out of Matagorda County in 1846, we thought we might find records of pre-1846 transactions here. However, careful search of grantee & grantor indices showed no entries for Bennett Bell, E.M. Sanford or any other Sanfords, Wm. Rives (or anyone named Rives or Reeves), or Phillip Wray. There were a number by Gordons, but all were later than the above & none by John W. Sr. were later than than the last one recorded in Wharton Co; i.e., Dec 1865.

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WHARTON, TX.

I was cordially received by the Rev. Richard E. Grant, Rector. Unfortunately, the oldest records date from 1903. Mr. Grant said St. Thomas was a "preaching station" of Calvary Episcopal Church in Richmond (a neighboring town) which was founded in 1859. He called there, only to find their records date back only to 1917.

When I told him of the letter describing Martha C. Gordon receiving "the Lord's Supper" in 1853, he said this would most likely have been administered by a clergyman from Christ Church, Matagorda, the oldest Episcopal church in Texas (founded 1839). He called the rector there, the Rev. Karl Choate, whose home is at 1903 E. Bayshore Drive, Palacious, TX 77465. Mr. Choate said the records of Christ Church are in a safe deposit vault & he would not able to examine them before we leave Texas. I said if he found any that went back to the dates of the deaths we are seeking (1853-1876) & births (1861-1895), I would send him the specific names we are looking for. He promised to write me as soon as he could check the records.

Incidental info from Mr. Choate: A number of Episcopal churches were established in this region at about the same time: St. James in LaGrange (1855); _____ in Columbus (date?); St. Mark's, Bay City (date?). He also said these communities were sometime attended by "circuit riders" from Christ Church, Houston.

WHARTON COUNTY LIBRARY, WHARTON, TX.

A History of Wharton County, Research submitted to the Faculty of Sam Houston State Teachers College in partial fullfilment of the requirements for a Degree of Master of Arts by K.O.Kettler, Huntsville, TX, Aug 1951.

p 4: A settler coming into Stephen F. Austin's colony [in 1821; i.e., under Mexican rule] received 640 acres of land for himself, 320 acres for his wife, 160 for each child, and 80 acres for each slave. The people who came to Texas & brought their slaves with them might secure several thousand acres of fertile land at practically no cost."

p 6: "Altho the major part of Austin's personal claims was nearer the Brazos than the Colorado, he held claims on 4 grants of land around the present city of Wharton, the largest being between Wharton & Glenflora, next to the Kincheloe grant."

p 7: "After Texas was settled by the Spaniards & before the Texas Revolution in 1836, there were no political divisions in the province known as counties. During the years that Texas was

under the flags of Spain & Mexico the area of the present state was subdivided into 18 municipalities. At the close of the Texas Revolution, counties were laid out, whose boundaries cut across the boundaries of the old municipalities with little apparent regard for them.

"Jackson, Matagorda, & Colorado Counties originally covered areas too large to be easily administered by county governments so in April of 1846 the county of Wharton was formed from parts of these 3 counties."

p 9: "When the first settlers came to Wharton County, it was of prime importance to have land with water frontage, in most cases on a river. Ocean-going ships could sail 200 miles up the Colorado River in the 1830s, and most traveling between plantations as well as the outside world was done on ships. There were 3 things a settler took into consideration when he selected his land. One was to see that he had water frontage, if at all possible; the second, to have plenty of space to graze his oxen; and third, he must have plenty of timber with which to build his house, barn & fences, and for wood to burn for cooking and heating during the winter.

"Most of the men who came to Wharton County and brought their slaves secured large holdings of land and inaugurated the old plantation system they had known when in Louisiana or in other Southern states. This the 'Golden Age' of plantations in Texas. With the Revolution over and the Civil War in the distant future, on the banks of the Colorado and the Brazos the plantation system reached its height in Texas.

"The banks of the streams in the area inland for a mile or more was usually covered with cane. These canebrakes were a nuisance & the plantation owners found they could burn them during the winter and the next spring the acreage could be planted without further preparation & extrordinarily good crops grown."

p 13: "Robert Kuykendall & Joshua Parker received several grants in Wharton county between 1824 & 1828."

p 21: "[The Egypt] section of Wharton County was first settled in 1826 by the Mercer Colony....The post office established in Egypt in 1867 was one of the first in what is now Wharton County. Egypt was one of the early trading points for Austin's colony, must like Preston to the south.

"Santa Ana is said to have camped his main body of troops at 'Spanish Camp' & around Egypt when he marched thru Texas to his defeat at San Jacinto."

p 25: "The small town of Glen Flora is located 7 mi. N of Wharton in the rich delta section of the county. Glen Flora was

established in 1895 by Mr. William Hood, who owned the first store, & it grew to a town by 1898."

p 31: "The town of Wharton was created by act of the State Legislature April 3, 1846 upon the creation of Wharton County. The land for the courthouse square was donated by Mr. William Kincheloe, on whose land the county seat was placed. Located upon the banks of the Colorado River, Wharton was accessible to deep water shipping in the time of Stephen F. Austin, & large amounts of cotton & other goods were loaded there....The city of Wharton was laid out in the fall of 1846 but was not incorporated until 1903 & by 1910 it had a population of 1505."

p 35: "Wharton County was given 4 leagues of land for the establishment of public schools when the county was created in 1846, but the surveying & straightening of titles was not done until the middle 1850s. In the meantime the towns of the county took the problem of education into their own hands & established schools of sorts. A few scholars were attracted to these towns & taught a few months a year, giving heavy emphasis to discipline. In 1854, the State set aside $2 million for the permanent school fund, but most of the funds were squandered during the Civil War. By 1866, Wharton County had a total of 3 public schools to which both boys & girls might go, & a student enrollment of less than 150."

p 44: "The 1st major rail line to be constructed thru Wharton County was begun on Nov 17, 1880 by the New York, Texas & Mexican Railway Co. The line was run from Richmond to Brownsville....The railroad ran thru....Hungerford, Wharton, Mackay, Pierce, El Campo, & Louise....This line went into receivership in 1885 & was later purchased by the Southern Pacific..."

WHARTON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM, WHARTON, TX.

According to family tradition, John W. Gordon came to Texas at the urging of the 1st Lt. Governor of the State, Albert Clinton Horton. Info at this museum on A.C.HOrton as follows: Born in Hancock County, Georgia, 4 Sept 1798, d. Matagorda in 1865. He lived in Hancock Co. until 1823 when, with his widowed mother, he moved to La Grange, AL. He was elected to Alabama Senate in 1832 representing Greensboro. Moved to Texas in 1834 & settled on his plantation "Sycamore Grove" containing 2200 acres situated on the E side of Alabama Road adjacent to the city of Wharton. He served in the Texas Army during the Texas Revolution & represented Matagorda, Victoria & Jackson counties 1836-38 in the Texas Congress. He was one of the 5 commissioners who in 1839 selected Austin as the site for the capitol of the Republic of Texas. He represented Matagorda County (including what is now a portion of Wharton County) at the Convention of 1845 which had to

do with the admission of Texas into the Union. Elected 1st Lt. Gov. of Texas May 1, 1846.

28 OCTOBER 1992. CLAYTON GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY, HOUSTON, TX.

Miscellaneous items:

Gordons of the Deep South, Erimine Northcutt Marshall, Austin, 1961. This is only Gordon genealogy in the Library of value in searching for our line in the South.

"....Bounty Warrant 1 was issued to the heirs of **R.H.Douglass** for 320 acres [which indicates 3 mo. service in the Texas Republic Army] on Nov 1, 1837." *Bounty & Donation Land Grants of Texas, 1835-1888*, T.L.Miller, U. of Texas Press, Austin, 1967, p 38.

Texas Confederate Veterans Applications: NO Gordons or Sorrels listed. [We were interesting in following up on Jesse S. Gordon. The fact he is not listed is not significant because only veterans in financial difficulty were supposed to apply.]

New *1850 Mortality Schedules of Texas*, transcribed by Francis Woods, Austin, 1965. [List of all deaths recorded between 1 June 1849 & 1 June 1850 by takers of 1850 Federal Census], p 46: "Wharton County. **Gordon, W.S.** (student). 15. M(ale). Born: Ga. D. April. Typhoid fever, duration 28 d(ays).

New *Texas 1870 Mortality*, R.V.Jackson, Ed. AISI, Inc, 1983. [Same tabulation from 1870 Census.] "**Gordon, John W.** Wharton Co. Age 38. B. Ga. October [1869]. Murdered."

Texas Newspapers, 1813-1939. Historic Records Survey Program. This shows there are NO newspapers from Matagorda, Bay City, Richmond or Wharton which cover the years 1869 or 1876 (when John W. Jr & "Frenchie" Sorrel were killed) available in any library.

Republic of Texas, Poll Lists for 1846. Compiled by Marion D. Mullins, Genealogical Pub. Co, Baltimore, 1974. [Introduction notes tax rolls from 1836 to 1901 are contained in 5718 bulky vols now in Archives Div, Texas State Library in Austin. These were transferred there sometime before 1962.] Contain NO Gordons, Sanfords, or Sorrels. There are Reeves (no Rives), but none of these are in Matagorda or adjacent counties. This further confirms that these immigrants from Georgia did not arrive in Texas until after it joined the USA.

Consolidated List of Confederate Army (microfilm).

Jesse S. Gordon, Captain, Benavides' Regt., Texas Cavalry. (Col. Santos Benavides)

John W. Gordon, private, 6th Texas Cavalry (Stone's Regt.) [This was 1 of 21 John W. Gordons who served in the Confederate Army. He was the only one from Texas & therefore most likely to be John W. Gordon, Jr.]

Following 3 Sanfords w/o 1st name or initial are only Sanfords listed who served in Texas units, so therefore one of them might be Eugene M. Sanford:

______**Sanford**, private, Co. G. Bourland's Regt, Texas Cavalry.

______**Sanford**, sergeant, Co. B. 33rd Texas Cavalry.

______**Sanford**, (no rank given), Co. I, 4th Regt of Cavalry, Texas State Troups (sic).

R.H.D.Sorrel, captain, Co. D. Baylor's Regt, Texas Cavalry.

(also) captain, Co. G. Griffin's Battalion, Texas Infantry

[in Nov 1864 Griffin's Battalion was broken up, 6 companies being incorporated in the 21st Regt of Texas Infantry & 2 companies into the 13th Regt of Texas Infantry.]

25 FEBRUARY 1993. "THE GENEALOGY OF THE SORREL FAMILY OF DAUPHINE, FRANCE, SINCE A.D. 1403, Compiled by Frederic Louis Huidekoper, 1928. (Original in Library of Congress. Discovered by Jarvis M. Freymann, who loaned xerox from which this except from pp 7-17 is copied.)

Sources: Researches made July-Nov 1928 in the Archives of Civilian Hospital of Grenoble & other archives at Grenoble, Polienas, L'Albenc, Chantesse, Vinay, Lans, Meylan, St. Martin de Misere (now Montbonnot-St. Martin) & St. Ismier in Dept of Isere by M. Gabriel Heymann, Archivist of the Mayoralty of Grenoble. Also researches on Col. Antoine Francois Sorrel in Paris, Jan-April 1925, by M. Leon Bogaert.

Summary of land transactions in genealogical format, translated from Latin or French (xerox of typescripts in original languages, which include source citations, in Sorrel file).

1. **Pierre Sorrel**, who died after 1403, undoubtedly at Polienas. "Petrus Surelli" is mentioned among the inhabitants of Polienas in a copy in Latin of the deeds made on 24 Sept 1403 between the inhabitants of Polienas & S(G?)offrey Alleman, Seigneur de Chateauneuf de l'Albenc, Daupine.

2. **Antoine Sorrel**, who was living at Polienas about 1420 & who was probably son of Pierre Sorrel.

This Antoine Sorrel is identified by a recognizance of lands held in fief which was made in Latin 9 Feb 1452 by his son **Pierre Sorrel** of Polienas in favor of Francois de Chisse et d'Eynard de la Balme. This recognizance mentions certain lands ("tres quartalatas terre") situated at Ressonel, the fief & direct seignory of which had already "been acknowledged by **Antoine** his father." It likewise mentions certain land ("tres quartalatas terre") at Essarts, a hamlet of Polienas, the fief of which had likewise be acknowledged by **Antoine Sorrel**.

3. **Pierre Sorrel**, who was living at Polienas in 1452 and was son of **Antoine Sorrel** above. It was this Pierre Sorrel who executed on 9 Feb 1452 the recognizance of the fiefs of lands at Rossenel (sic) & at Essarts mentioned above. This **Pierre Sorrel** had 2 sons:

Pierre Sorrel, who was alive about 1500 & had 2 sons: **Guiges Sorrel** & **Guy Sorrel**, both of whom were lving in 1528.

Another son, whose 1st name is unknown.

4. ________ **Sorrel** (1st name unknown, but probably either **Antoine** or **Claude**) who was living about 1500, in all likelihood at Polienas.

This unknown Sorrel is identified by, but his Christian name is not specified, a new recognizance of the lands at Essarts executed 14 Jan 1528 by his son, **Pierre Sorrel** of Polienas in the names of himself (Petrus Surrelli), his 2 brothers, **Pierre** (Petri) & **Jean** (Iohannis) [see below for explanation of brothers with same name], and his 2 cousins **Guiges** and **Guy**, by which recognizance acknowledment was made that the aforesaid lands were "held in fief and direct seignory" from the nobel Jacques de Chisse. ________ Sorrel had 3 sons:

Pierre Sorrel (#5 below)

Jean Sorrel

Pierre Sorrel, called by surname **Billiot**, who had a son:

Claude Sorrel called Billiot who was alive in 1559, who, in turn, had a son:

Jean Sorrel called Billiot who married Jean[ne?] Paysan & died at Polienas 27 Aug 1629. He executed on 19 June 1619 a new recognizance of the lands at Essarts held "in fief and direct seignory from noble Joachim de Chisse, Seigneur de la Marcousse et Plans."

5. **Pierre Sorrel**, who was living in Polienas in 1528. [It was he who executed the above recognizance of 14 Jan 1528.] That recognizance mentions the fact that the aforesaid fief had previously been acknowledged by **Pierre Sorrel**, his uncle [i.e., the brother of ______ **Sorrel**, father of **Guiges** & **Guy**]. **Pierre Sorrel** #5 had 2 sons:

Claude Sorrel called Bin

Pierre Sorrel called Bigarrier who was living in 1559. He is specified in the recognizance of the lands at Essarts executed on 19 June 1613 by his cousin [i.e., 1st cousin once removed], **Jean Sorrel called Billiot** in favor of the noble Joachim de Chisse, Seigneur de la Marcousse.

6. **Claude Sorrel called Bin** was living at Polienas in 1559. On 20 June 1559 he executed in the names of himself, his brother **Pierre Sorrel** [i.e. **called Bigarrier**], and his 1st cousin **Claude Sorrel**, son of the late **Pierre Sorrel called Billiot**, a recognizance of the lands at Essarts held "in fief and direct Seignory" from noble Pierre de Chisse, Chevalier & Seigneur de la Marcousse, and from his brother, noble Humbert de Chisse, also Chevalier. **Claude Sorrel called Bin** had a son:

7. **Georges Sorrel, called Bin** was living at Polienas in 1610-12. He executed several recognizances of the lands at Polienas held in fief by himself, and formerly by his ancestors, from the Seigneurs (i.e., by the overlords) of that region.

One of these recognizances, made 19 March 1610, acknowledges that he held and was possessed of 5 parcels of land at Polienas as "fief & direct seignory from Damoyselle (sic) Honnorade de Burillon, widow of the late noble Cesar de Berenger, in his lifetime Seigneur de Montfroc." Another executed by him 5 March 1612 acknowledged that he held 2 parcels of land et cetera as "fief & seignory direct from the aforesaid noble Joachim de Chisse, Seigneur de la Marcousse et de Plans." Both of these documents describe him as "Honorable Georges Sorrel Bin, Chatelain [Lord of the Manor] de Polienas." **Georges Sorrel, called Bin**, had a son, probably:

8. **Claude Sorrel**, born about 1616, died between 1663-65. [For further information on him & his descendants, as well as possibility he was grandson of **Georges Sorrel called Bin** and son of his son, **Ennemond Sorrel**, refer to Personal Ancestry File notes, beginning with #504.]

[Note: On 11 Feb 1774 the Civilian Hospital at Grenoble, which had become, by deed of gift, the owner of all the domain of La Marcousse, situated at Polienas, of which the lands held by the Sorrels formed dependencies, brought suit agains Mme. Francois Claude Sorrel (nee Madeleine Godoz-Paquet, 1710-1793), widow of

Francois Claude Sorrel (1709-1755) in order to obtain from her a new recognizance of the land and other funds at Polienas formerly acknowledged as held in fief by previous members of the Sorrel family. Thanks to this deed of gift, the properties at Polienas were not burned during the French Revolution as were most of those in the other districts of Dauphine.]

9-15 MARCH 1993. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from Texas:

6th Regt of Texas Cavalry (Microfilm #323, Roll #38): "The 6th (also called the 2nd & Stone's Regt, Texas Cavalry) was organized in Sept 1861 for 12 months. It was re-organized under the Conscript Act in May 1862."

J.W.Gordon, Pvt, Co C. 3 cards for same man. 1) Muster Roll Mar-Apr, 1862: Enlisted 10 Sept 186_ at Dallas by D.W.Stone for 12 mo. Last paid by Capt Witt thru 31 Dec 186_. Absent. Remarks: Sick near Bentonville, Ark, from 6 Nov). 2) Muster Roll May-June 1862. Same information on enlistment. Last paid by Capt Witt to ______. Absent. Remarks: Absent, sickness, Bentonville Ark from 6 Nov. 3) Muster Roll July-Aug 1862. Same info on enlistment. Last paid _______. Remarks: "Absent sick at Bentonville, Ark, from 6 Nov 1861. Has never since been heard of. Considered as dead or deserted."

rec

Comment: This is the only 1 of 21 John W. Gordons who served in the Confederate Army who was from Texas. He is therefore likely to have been John W. Gordon, Jr. The above less-that-stellar military record is compatible with his service in Caney Rifles, 22nd Brig, Texas Militia, where his name appeared only on the muster roll for June 1861. He was certainly NOT dead in Aug 1862, & there is no record of later military service. Therefore must assume he deserted.

error

Griffin's Battalion, Texas Infantry (Griffin's Regiment, Texas Infantry; 21 Regt or Battalion Texas Infantry) (Roll #420): Company Return, June 1864, **R.H.D.Sorrel**, Capt., Co G: Present. Card contains printed legend: "Capt. R.H.D.Sorrel's Company (Ladies Rangers), 21 Regt. Infantry. This company was also known as Company G, Griffin's Battalion, Texas Infantry. Griffin's Battalion (also known as the 21st Regt or Battalion, & as Griffin's Regt) Texas Infantry, was organized in 1862 with 6 companies, A to F. Capt J.R.Baylor's (subsequently Capt R.H.D.Sorrel's) Independent Company, Texas Cavalry, was assigned to this Battalion by S.O. #15, Headquarters, District of Texas, New Mexico & Arizona dated 30 May 1864, and became Co. G, but the order appears to have been revoked and the company afterward

rec

served in Terry's Regt, Texas Cavalry, from which it was subsequently transferred to Baylor's Regt, Texas Cavalry, where it became Co. I. [Griffin's] Battalion was broken up 20 November 1864 by S.O.#62, HQ, Dist of Texas, NM & Ariz dated 11 Nov 1864. Four companies, A,B,C, & E were consolidated with 6 companies of the 11th Battalion, Texas Infantry, and formed the 21st Regt, Texas Infantry, where they became companies I,G,C & D respectively. The other 2 companies, D & F, were transferred to the 13th Regt, Texas Infantry, & became companies A & K of that organization."

Baylor's Cavalry (Roll #183), also listed in Index as 2nd Regt, Arizona Brigade. Undated Roster: "Baylor's Regt, Texas Mounted Volunteers, 3rd Brigade, Maxey's Division, Army of CSA, organized 13 Feb 1863; mustered into Confederate service 13 Feb 1863, for the war. **R.H.D.Sorrel**, Capt. Co. I. Date of rank: 15 Dec 1863, by election." (Options for obtaining rank were by appointment, promotion, or election.) Following this several requisitions in handwriting: "10 muster rolls, 24 guard reports, 1 descriptive book, 1 clothing book, 6 company monthly returns." Signed in his handwriting: R.H.D.Sorrel, 1st Lt Commanding Co. Written at bottom: "Received at Houston, 26 May 1864, L.G.Aldnek (?), Adj." Items received listed & signed for by RHD Sorrel, commanding Co. Next document is requisition for identical items, signed R.H.D.Sorrel 1st Lt Com/r Co [commander company]. Next document has scrawled in handwriting on it, "R.H.D.Sorrel, Capt, Co F (I?), Baylor's Regt, Tex." **[Cf. file for copies of most important documents; e.g., request for leave, parole after surrender of CSA.]**

Roster card contains printed legend: "The organization of Baylor's Regiment Texas Cavalry (also known as the 2d Regt. Arizona Brigade) was authorized by S.O.#74, HQ, Dist of Tex, N.Mex & Ariz, dated 13 Feb 1863. It was formed by the addition to Baylor's 2d (also called 1st) Battalion Arizona Brigade of two independent companies and the two companies of which Lt. Col. Mullen's Unorganized Battalion Arizona Brigade was composed. The two independent companies do not appear to have ever joined this organization and the regiment was complete in 1865 by the addition of two other companies." Above documents show Regiment was stationed near Millicen, TX, a town in Brazos River valley just south of College Station, when War ended in April, 1865.

Comment: Info from Texas State Archives show R.H.D.Sorrel began his military career as a private, Home Guards, Reserve Cavalry Company, Wharton County, Texas State Troops, in July 1861. This company was commisioned 21 Aug 1861, but only 1 muster roll exists. Nothing further known about it. Then, on 30 Jan 1863, R.H.D.Sorrel enlisted in Wharton as a private in "Co. of 3 mo. State Troops, 22nd Brigade, unattached CSA." This company of 68 men was "mostly undrilled," had few arms, no uniforms, and was "allowed to return home to subsist themselves without pay & to

drill weekly until called into active service." Only company rolls were dated 30 Jan & 28 Feb 1863. Presumably it (or the men in it) were mustered into the Confederate Army soon after. Is it just coincidence that Baylor's Regt was formed 13 Feb 1863?

The 2 unit histories quoted above indicate that Capt J.R.Baylor formed an Independent Company, Texas Cavalry. R.H.D.Sorrel succeeded Baylor as captain of this Independent Company. (Was this when Baylor's Regt was formed in Feb 1863, or perhaps when Sorrel was elected captain 15 Dec 1863?) Capt Sorrel's Independent Company was incorporated in Griffin's Battalion as the 7th company (G) 30 May 1864. This is confirmed by the June 1864 Muster Roll. However, that order "appears to have soon been revoked" and the company served briefly in Terry's Regt. The company was then transferred to Baylor's Regt as Co. I with R.H.D.Sorrel still in command. The transfer to Baylor's Regt apparently occurred after June 1864 & before Griffin's Battalion was broken up 30 Nov 1864. (The above notation does not mention Sorrel's Co I in that break-up.) R.H.D.Sorrel served out the rest of the War in Baylor's Regt. In an April 1865 letter & again in his July 1865 parole he signed as "captain commanding Co I, Baylor's Regt."

Unexplained above are the 2 requisitions signed by Sorrel as "1st Lt Com Co" that were apparently written in May 1864. They are in Sorrel's Baylor Regt file but, since they do not specify company or regt name, they might be from his time with Griffin's Battalion. Perhaps his election to captain's rank in Dec 1863 was in Texas Militia and his CSA rank was still 1st Lt in May 1864. There is no doubt he was a Captain, CSA, in 1865.

Benavides' Cavalry (Roll 185). Several cards under **Jesse S. Gordon**, Captain. 1) "[Co] G, Benavidas' Cavalry, Texas. **Jesse S. Gordon**, Captain, Benavidas' Regt. Return of the Post at San Antonio, Texas, for June 1864. Present. Remarks: commanding company." 2) Return for July 1864. [Same heading] "Remarks: Comdg [commanding] post. Relieved Col. C.L.Pyron." 3) Return for August 1864. [Same heading] "Absent. Remarks: In charge of civil authority." 4) Return for Sept 1864. [Same heading] "Absent. Remarks: In charge of civil authority." 5) Typewritten card: "J.S.Gordon, Captain, Benavida's Regt, appears on a return of the Dept. of West, Subdistrict of Texas, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Drayton, for month of July 1864. Return dated San Antonio, 10 Aug 1864: Remarks: comdg post. 6) NO parole for Jesse S. Gordon in file. However the next item on microfilm for J.F.Gordon, Pvt, Co C, Benavida's Regt, is of value for following: "He [J.F.Gordon] appears on a roll of prisoners of war of Benavida's Regt, Texas Cavalry, CSA, commanded by Col Santos S. Benavidas, surrendered at New Orleans by Gen. E. Kirby Smith, CSA, to Gen. E.R.S.Canby, USA, 26 May 1865." 7) Next item is for one Vincente Gonsolez, a Parole dated San Antonio, 17 Aug 1865.

Comment: The last item probably indicates where this Regt was surrendered. The one before it indicates where Kirby Smith surrendered the whole Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy. Most of the soldiers on this microfilm are included in the roll of prisoners of war. Do not know the significance of Jesse S. Gordon NOT being so listed. Did something bad happen? He went from company commander in June 1864 to post commander in July. But by the end of Aug & in Sept 1864 he was "in charge of civil authority." This could mean that he was transferred to some responsible civilian role. Or it could mean he was under arrest! There is no evidence he served with this Regt from Aug 1864 until it surrendered in Aug 1865. However, service records are so spotty we cannot be sure of this. Unfortunately, none of the cards contain a printed history of this Regt. The card for Col. Santos Benavidas himself is filed with the 33rd Texas Cavalry.

33rd Texas Cavalry. Several regimental return cards for ________ **Sanford**, Sergeant, Co D. Returns for May, June & Aug 1864 all contain same note: "Absent enlisted men accounted for: Detached service, Green's Rocket Battery, April 30/64." Printed legend: "The 33rd (also known as Duff's Regt) Texas Cavalry was first organized as the 14th Battalion, Texas Cavalry (also called Duff's Battalion Partisan Rangers) 23 Nov 1862, and increased to a regiment about 2 May 1863 by addition of independent companies. 1) Companies H & I were transferred to Col. Santos Benavidas' Regt, Texas Cavalry, about 26 May 1864 and 2) Companies H & I were assigned about July 1864."

Comment: This close relationship between the 33rd Texas Cavalry and Benavidas' Regt -- Benavidas' own service record is carried under the 33rd -- suggests that this Sgt. Sanford may have been either Eugene or Benjamin, cousins of Jesse Sanford Gordon, who we know served in Benavidas' Regt. We know Eugene & Benjamin both enlisted in Capt. J.F.Roberts' Reserve Cavalry Co, Home Guards, Wharton Co, Texas State Troops, in July 1861. Eugene was a 4th Sgt; Benjamin a Pvt. However, there was only one Sanford in the 33rd Regt.

Bourland's Cavalry (Roll 190). ________ **Sanford**, Private, Co G. Regimental Return, July 1864. Only notation: "Absent enlisted men accounted for: To lay in supplies for his family." Printed legend: "Bourland's 'Border' Battalion, which was the nucleus of this regiment, was formed of 5 companies, A to E, which had been organized in April & May 1863. Independent companies of Texas cavalry were added to the battalion from time to time until a regimental organization of 10 companies, A to K, was completed about Aug 1864."

There is no way to tell if this man was Eugene or Benjamin, or if he was an unrelated Sanford.

4th Regt of Cavalry, Texas State Troops (6 months) (Roll 31). Handwritten note at start of listings: "It was organized 7 Aug 1863." _______ **Sanford**, Private, Co I. No other notation on this card. Regimental Returns for Dec 1863 & Jan 1864 contain same notation: "Absent enlisted men accounted for: Absent sick since Nov 5." He is better identified on a printed Parole similar to R.H.D.Sorrel's, only this one contains no blanks to be filled in. (Perhaps this was the form used for enlisted men.) Parole #601, done at Houston, 27 June 1865. Signed: B.C(?).Sanford. [2nd initial might be "O."] Written under signature in same handwriting: "Private, Co I, 26th Texas Infantry." And in different hand: "Hill County, Texas."

26th Texas Infantry must be the unit this man joined when the 6 month life of his militia regiment expired, presumably about Feb 1864. This might be Benjamin J. Sanford, altho middle initial in signature looks more like C or O. However, the Hill County notation makes this unlikely, if that's where he returned after the War. Hill County is just south of Dallas, a long way from Wharton Co.

12 MARCH 1993. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON

DAR application 556891, submitted by Marion W. Freymann in 1972, is based on her descent from Jesse Sanford:

Jesse Sanford, b 3 Jan 1764, Loudoun Co, VA
m Martha Goodwin Mitchell 28 Aug 1798
d 18 Feb 1827, Baldwin Co, GA
Martha Goodwin Mitchell, b abt 1771, Dinwiddie Co, VA
d 23 Feb 1827, Baldwin Co, GA
Their daughter:
Martha Cook Sanford, b abt 1800.

There is no documentation of Jesse Sanford's service in the Revolutionary War. States only that he served as "a soldier." This is followed by: "Information supplied by Mrs. Geraldine Gerald Bush, #381961."

DAR application 381961, submitted by Mrs. Bush, traces her descent to William Sanford, father of Jesse:

William Sanford, b April 1734, Westmoreland Co, VA
m Rachel Bedford, 19 Feb 1760
d 12 Dec 1806, Hancock Co, GA
Rachel Bedford, b 26 Dec 1739 in Virginia
d ______ Baldwin Co, GA

She states William Sanford was a Captain of Marines who served aboard the "Gen. Washington" to carry dispatches to France. He is buried in Baldwin Co, GA. No documentation, but notation "3 pages of typed data returned with duplicate."

Mrs Bush is descended from Camilla Sanford Bunkley Gerald (sister of Martha Cook Sanford Gordon), b 1814, Baldwin Co, GA; d 19 Nov 1837, Montgomery, AL. Camilla's 2nd husband was Pearley (?) Stanley Gerald, b 27 Jan 1808, Osnabush, Canada; d Oct 1865, Montgomery, AL.

BACK AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES I TRIED TO CHECK THE ABOVE CLAIMS:

Revolutionary War Naval Personnel (Series M880, Roll 4) contains NO Sanford or Sandford. This is where Marines are listed.

Revolutionary War Military Records contain several possible Sanfords:

Jesse Sanford, Eno's Regt, Connecticut State Troops. His widow filed a pension claim 9 Aug 1853 from Avon, CT! Obviously this was not our Jesse.

William Sanford, Captain, 2nd Virginia Regt. He started as 2nd Lt, 2nd Battalion, appearing on a list "of officers in the 1st & 2nd Battalions, Virginia Forces, while on Provincial Establishment, with the date of their commissions." His commission dated 21 Sept 1775. He was promoted to Captain in a list "General arrangement of the 2d Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. Alex/r Spotswood." Commission date 25 Sept 1776. Thru 1777 he was carried as "Captain, Captain William Sanford's Co, 2nd Virginia Regt. of Foot, commanded by Col. Alexander Spotswood." Monthly pay $40. He was carried on company payroll thru March 1778. His name appears on a list "Arrangement of the Virginia battalions, White Plains, August 1778." Finally, his name as "Captain, Infantry," appears in a book "A list of officers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment who received certificates for the balance of their full pay agreeable to the Act of Assembly passed November Session, 1781." "By whom received: Cap. West, 22 Aug 1783. Sum 248 pounds, 3 shillings." *[There is no way to prove this was our William Sanford. It could be. Our William was born in Virginia & lived there at time of the Revolution. This is the closest I can come to Mrs. Bush's "Captain of Marines."]*

William Sandford (Sanford crossed out), 3rd Virginia Regt. He was wounded in Oct 1777 and died sometime after that. His account was settled in Feb 1779.

Revolutionary War Pension Files: William Sanford, Monmouth Co, NJ. William Sanford, Madison Co, NY. Both were located in these states in 1830s. Therefore not our William Sanford.

27 JULY 1993. NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Gordon, Adam: The following are the Adam Gordon immigrants I could find named in this library:

"Adam Gordon, from Scotland, with his brother Basil, in latter part of the 17th century, settled near Fredericksburg, VA, married Sally Chapman." (Info from Mrs. Frances Gordon-Smith of Atlanta. According to her, line descends from his son Charles, who was a member of the North Carolina colonial assembly, and his son, Chapman [1757-1795] who was a soldier in the Revolution.) *Compendium of American Genealogy,* Frederick A. Verkus, Ed., Vol 1, 1925, p 625.

"Adam Gordon, who came with his brothers Alexander and George, representing the Kenmare branch of the Gordon family in America, descended from Lord Gordon, Viscount of Inverness. His son was Henry, b. 8 June 1734; his son was George Gordon, b. 1758, who served in the Revolutionary War." (Info from Charles Garnett Gordon, USA, b. Wake Co, NC, 1837.) *American Ancestry,* Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, 1895, Vol 10, pp 56-7.

"Adam Gordon, age 36, from Barwhinnock, Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire. To NY on Adventure, from Liverpool, 13 May 1774. Laborer. Wife Ann Bryce, with him and children: Hugh 10, Agnes 7, Mary 3." Treasury Records T 47/12, Public Record Office, London.

"Adam Gordon, age 18, from Aberdeen. To Philadelphia on Friendship from Leith, 9 May 1775. Farmer. (same source) Latter two listed in *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the USA,* Donald Whyte, Ed. Baltimore, Magna Carta Book Co, 1972, p 138.

Comment: IF Adam Gordon was the original ancestor in this country of our Gordon line, the first one above was said to have settled in VA and is therefore the most likely. The port of arrival of the second man is not specified, but his descendents seem to have been in the South. The latter two arrived after we know the Gordons were settled in VA and had moved on to SC.

SORREL/GORDON/SANFORD NOTES, PART 2

7-8 DEC 1994. TEXAS STATE LIBRARY, AUSTIN, ARCHIVES DIVISION

RKF & JGF went over the following newspapers, looking for mention of the murder of **John W. Gordon, Jr**, which 1870 Census reports occurred in Oct 1869. These were the only papers printed in the vicinity of Wharton & Matagorda Counties available in this Library for Oct-Nov 1869. (All are in their original state!) No newspapers were printed in these counties or in nearby Richmond or Victoria at that time.

Houston Union: Oct 7, 12, 1869. (Latter contains article about former TX governor Elisha M. Pease which mentions: "...it is known that he contributed money to fit out the **'Ladies' Rangers'** and other military companies, during the Confederacy." (This was the unit commanded by **RHD Sorrel**.)

The Times (Houston): Nov 7, 23, 1869.

Galveston Daily Civilian: Oct 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Nov 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23. This paper had a column headed "Texas News" which covered all kinds of items from all over the state, including accidental deaths, murders, lynchings, Indian fights, etc. If JWG Jr was murdered in Oct 1869, one whould think it would have been reported here. However, there were relatively few accounts of murders at a time when we know murders were rampant. Furthermore, there are now obits or death notices in this (or any other paper) except for an occasional one for a person prominent on the national or world scene.

Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph: Nov 24, 1869.

Galveston Tri-Weekly Civilian: Nov 23, 1869

Galveston Tri-Weekly News: Nov 17, 26, 1869

Flake's Semi-Weekly Bulletin (Galveston): All of Oct & Nov 1869

This fruitless search took about 6 hours, so we gave up any attempts to locate other items we had hoped to find, namely death of Francis D Sorrel of jaundice in Aug 1876, birth of Moxley Sorrel in Wharton in 1864 or 1865, death of RHD Sorrel about 12 July 1871, death of Jesse Sanford Gordon (by drowning?) between Sept 1864 & Oct 1869, departure of Camilla & Eugene Sanford for California abt Oct 1866, murder of John Gordon Sorrel 31 Jan 1876. The last of these would be worth looking for later, when time available because there may have been more local newspapers then & we think we have the exact date.

Civil War experiences of RHD Sorrel & his Gordon & Sanford kin. By putting together bits & pieces of information from the following references, it's possible to get some inkling of conditions in Texas between 1861-65 & these men's military experiences, if any. This material has been compiled in a separate document under the above title.

Crute, JH, *Units of the Confederate Army,* Midlothian VA, Derwent Books, 1987.

Fitzhugh, LN, *Texas Batteries, Battalions, Regiments, Commanders & Field Officers, CSA, 1861-65,* Midlothian TX, Mirror Press, 1959.

Confederate Military History, Extended Edition, Vol XV, Texas, Wilmington NC, Broadfoot Pub Co, Reprinted 1989.

Wright, MJ, *Texas in the War 1861-64,* Hill Jr College Press

D'Hamel, EB, *Adventures of a Tenderfoot, History of...Co. G, 33 Regt...in Texas & New Mexico,* Waco TX, WM Morrison Books, 1914.

Farber, J, *Texas, CSA. Spotlight on Disaster,* NY, Jackson Co, 1947.

Parks, JH, *Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, CSA,* Baton Rouge, LSU Press, 1954.

Michener, JA, *Texas,* NY, Fawcett Crest, 1985.

DT Courtwright, "Disease, Death & Disorder on the American Frontier," *Journal of History of Medicine,* 46:457-92, 1991.

Matagorda County Historical Commission, *Historic Matagorda County,* Vol 1, Houston, D Armstrong Co, 1986.

EL Ayers, "Legacy of Violence," *American Heritage,* Oct 1991, pp 102-109.

JM McPherson, *What They Fought For, 1861-1856,* Baton Rouge, LSU Press, 1994.

Texas County Tax Rolls, Series 1, Roll 644, Wharton County 1846-1899.

8 DEC 1994. TEXAS STATE LIBRARY, GENEALOGY DIVISION

Texas Collection of Family Histories: This contains NO material on Gordon, Sanford or Sorrel families.

Selected excepts from **Texas County Tax Rolls, Series 1, Roll 644, Wharton Co 1846-1899.** Note: in items below "land r'c'd from..." refers to original grantee; "Negroes" are included among personal property (as opposed to real estate).

Note: **Jesse Sanford Gordon** was not listed in any of the years recorded below. Perhaps we will find him when Matagorda Co tax records are searched.

1852: **Bennett Bell:** Owned 9 Negroes worth $3960. **Mrs Martha Bell** owned 24 worth $9600.

John W Gordon: owned 4605 acres r'c'd from Steven F Austin & 1186 acres r'c'd from R. Kuykendall; 167 Negroes worth $66,800; 35 horses worth $2000; 80 cattle worth $320. Total value of all property: $116,738. (This was undoubtedly JWG Senior.)

1856: **Jno W Gordon Jr** (listed for 1st time): owned 1107 acres worth $13,284 r'c'd from R. Kuykendall; 44 Negroes worth $21,000. As agent for **W.H.Rives** he was taxed for 1107 acres worth $13,284, which were apparently a different piece of land since it was r'c'd from S.F.Austin. On latter were 15 Negroes worth $7500.

John W Gordon Sr & RHD Sorrel NOT listed.

E[ugene] M[andeville] Sanford: owned 1107 acres worth $13,284 r'c'd from SF Austin; 42 Negroes worth $21,000.

T[homas] G[oodwyn] Sanford (bro of **Martha Cook Sanford**, John W Gordon Sr's wife): owned 453 acres worth $5496 r'c'd from Kuydendall; 30 Negroes worth $15,000.

1858: **Jno W Gordon Jr**, agent for **W.H.Rives:** taxed on 2769 acres.

John W Gordon Sr & RHD Sorrel NOT listed.

T.G. Sanford & E.M.Sanford: same holdings as in 1856.

1859: **John W Gordon Jr:** owned 1343 acres. As agent for **WH Rives** was taxed for 2000 + 1107 acres, both pieces r'c'd from SF Austin.

T.G.Sanford owned 453 acres; 35 Negroes.

B[enjamin] J Sanford & W[illiam] J Sanford (sons of TG Sanford) are both listed as having paid $1 poll tax and 50 cent state tax. NO property.

RHD Sorrel: (listed for 1st time) owned 1662 acres worth $33,240 r'c'd from SF Austin; 74 Negroes worth $53,200.

EM Sanford: owned 1107 acres; 57 Negroes worth $39,900.

John W Gordon Sr NOT listed. *Above entry for 2 Sanfords who paid only poll tax suggests that, even if John Sr had divested himself of all his property, he would have been listed for paying poll tax. Fact that he was not is evidence that John W Gordon Sr was not resident in Wharton County in all years he was not listed in these tax records; i.e., from 1856 to 1866.*

1860: **JW Gordon Jr:** owned 1347 acres; 54 Negroes. As agent for **WH Rives** taxed on 3100 acres; 33 Negroes.

RHD Sorrel: owned 1662 acres worth $41,550 (? blurred); 76 Negroes worth $67,260.

EM Sanford, TJ Sanford, William (WJ) Sanford, BJ Sanford: listed same as in 1859.

James [H] Sanford: (another son of TG Sanford, listed for 1st time). Also paid poll & state taxes.

1861: (compiled 7 Sept)

JW Gordon (certain this was Jr): owned 1347 acres; 65 Negroes; 39 horses, 65 cattle. Total value of property $62,520.

Eugene Sanford: owned 1107 acres; 66 Negroes; 24 horses; 25 cattle. Total value of property $60,590.

RHD Sorrel: owned 1214 acres; 120 Negroes; 53 horses; 50 cattle. Total value of property $121.030.

BD (sic) Sanford: owned 453 acres; 41 Negroes. Total value of property $41,615. *(This must be BJ Sanford, who had apparently been given or inherited the same 453 acres his father, TJ Sanford, owned in 1859.)*

JH Sanford: poll tax

TJ Sanford & WJ Sanford NOT listed.

1862: (compiled 13 Aug)

JW Gordon (certainly Jr): owned 1347 acres; 66 Negroes. Total value of property $170,505.

RHD Sorrel: owned 2222 acres r'c'd from Austin & (illeg); 138 Negroes. Total value of property $130,805.

BJ Sanford: owned 453 acres; 41 Negroes. Total value of property $37,440.

EM Sanford: owned 1107 acres; 64 Negroes. Total value of property $64,145.

1863: (compiled 6 July)

JW Gordon: owned 1347 acres.

BJ Sanford: owned 453 acres.

EM Sanford: owned 1111 acres.

RHD Sorrel: listed for 2 pieces of land, both r'c'd from SF Austin: 1660 & 276 acres; 140 Negroes. Total value of property $137,250.

1864: (compiled 30 May)

JW Gordon: owned 1347 acres; 79 Negroes. Total value of property $92,723. Paid poll tax. (*I did not record whether he & others paid poll taxes in previous years, but I believe they did. I noted it now because if there were any years when JWG Jr might have been away in military service, they would have been 1864-5. However, payment of poll tax probably meant he was still a resident of Wharton Co, not necessarily that he was present in the Co at that time. RHD Sorrel paid poll tax also, & we know he was in CSA from late 1863 until 1865 [cf below].*)

BJ Sanford: owned 1203 acres; 45 Negroes.

RHD Sorrel: listed for 1660 acres + 276 acres; 147 Negroes.

EM Sanford: owned 1111 acres; 70 Negroes.

1865: *(Date compiled not given, but it must have been after dissolution of Confederacy because "Negroes" conspicuously absent from the tax form. Note the preciptous fall in total property values!* For example, JWG Jr's fell 75% between 1864 & 1865; RHD Sorrel's fell 79% between 1863 & 67. Land values fell too, but the sudden change between 1864 & 1865 shows how much of these men's wealth was in slaves.

John W Gordon: owned 1337 acres; 30 horses; 150 cattle. Total value of property $23,030. Poll tax paid.

BJ Sanford: owned 500 + 750 + 150 acres. Total value of property $13,725.

EM Sanford: owned 1111 acres. Total value of property $22,270.

RHD Sorrel: *He must have been listed but I failed to record this!*

1866: (compiled 25 Aug) *Note: in 1866 & subsequent years, in addition to the poll taxes listed on the property tax sheets,*

there were sheets listing poll taxes only. None of the above Gordons, Sorrels or Sanfords were on these, but there were a large number of Gordons & Sanfords with unfamiliar first names, each of whom paid a $1 tax. Race is not indicated, but I believe these were probably freed slaves who had taken the family names of their former masters.

JW Gordon Sr: owned 1370 acres worth $20,550. He paid state & county taxes but did NOT pay poll tax.

JW Gordon Jr: Owned 38 horses, 175 cattle. Total value of property $4370. He DID pay poll tax. *This was the first time JWG Senior was listed in tax rolls since before 1856. (I did not record the last year he was listed but believe it was 1855.) The significance of this sudden change is hard to explain since land records show Senior gave Junior a life interest in 1381 acres originally in Kuykendal League 9 Dec 1865. Since Senior gave it w/o power to sell, dispose or encumber this land, perhaps the County still considered it taxable to him. If these were NOT the same 1347 acres more or less which Junior had paid taxes on since at least 1859, then where did those go? Most likely they were the same acres because next year Junior became Senior's agent in managing them (cf below). It's also significant that Junior paid poll tax & Senior did not. This suggests Senior was not a resident of Wharton Co in 1866, altho he was property owner, while Junior was still a resident, as he had always been.*

RHD Sorrel: owned 554 acres.

JH Sanford: owned 750 acres. Also, as agent for WJ Clayton, was taxed for another 140 acres.

EM Sanford NOT listed. *We know he & Camilla sold their property in 1866 & probably left for California that year.*

1867: (compiled 1 July)

Gordon, JW Sr & JW Gordon Jr, Agt (both names on same line): owned 1347 acres, 19 horses, 150 cattle, 20 sheep. Value of total property $19,460. Poll tax checked off, but does not indicate which person paid it. *This supports both of the above presumptions.*

JH Sanford: owned 756 acres.

BJ Sanford: owned 456 acres.

RHD Sorrel: owned 553 acres, 39 horses, 50 cattle. Total value of property $7497.

RHD Sorrel for Mrs MA Sorrel: taxed on 1107 acres worth $22,719. *This acreage + 553 = 1660 acres, presumable the same*

1660 acres he was taxed for in 1863-4. RHD was in continual financial difficulty, even before the War when he was very wealthy in land & slaves (but probably not in cash). He declared bankruptcy in 1869. Martha's 1107 acres may have been the residue of the 1280 acres her father had deeded to her in 1856, which she now listed in her own name.

RHD Sorrel for Mrs Sarah Rives: taxed on 2760 acres worth $21,780. *Altho they lived in Montgomery Sarah Jane & her husband had owned much land in Wharton Co since 1850s, but I did not check tax lists for "Rives" before 1867. WH Rives died in 1863, so it's logical that Sarah would have named her bro-in-law as her agent.*

In 1867, for 1st time, there was a "ad valorem income & salary tax" under which was a list headed "Freedmen." This confirms that the men mentioned above were freed slaves; e.g., Moses & Caesar Gordon, Sandy Sandford (sic), & others.

1868: **John W Gordon, either Sr or Jr,** NOT listed on land or poll tax.

BJ Sanford: owned 112 + 1108 acres.

RHD Sorrel NOT on land or poll tax lists. *(Since both JWG & RHD reappear on list following year, I assume their absence from list in 1868 was a clerical error.)*

1869: **JW Gordon:** owned 1333 acres, 7 horses, 50 cattle. Total value of property $2456! Paid poll tax.

BJ Sanford: owned 112 + 1209 acres.

RHD Sorrel: owned 3867 acres, 6 horses, 3 cattle. Total value of property $4183! Paid poll tax.

Mrs FA Gordon: owned 1155 + 226 acres. *This was JWG Jr's widow. He died in Oct 1869.*

1870: **BJ Sanford:** owned 1209 + 112 acres.

RHD Sorrel: owned 1660 acres. Total value of property $3892.

Mrs SF Reeves (sic): (listed immediately below RHD Sorrel) owned 2260 acres. Total value of property $4420.

1871: **FA Gordon:** owned 2090 acres.

BJ Sanford: owned 112 + 1656 acres.

Mrs ME Sorrel: owned 1660 acres. Total value of property $8660. Report rendered by **JL (S?) Rives, agt.** *This was year RHD Sorrel died. Agent may have been Sarah Jane's son John Gordon Rives, who was 17 in 1871.*

FA Gordon: owned 1381 acres.

This is as far as I went. This is a goldmine of information & needs further investigation. In April 1995 I hope to fill in some of the information missing above, review entries b/4 1852 & after 1871, & search Matagorda Co records for information on Jesse Sanford Gordon. This may give us a better fix on when he died.

28 MARCH 1995: NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, abstracted by Virgil D. White, Waynesboro TN, National Historical Pub Co, 1991. No **Thomas Gordon** from South Carolina. The only **William & Jesse San[d]fords** were two already found in National Archives who served in NJ & CT regiments. Ditto **Nathaniel Raymond** (i.e., one in National Archives known not to be ours).

20 FEBRUARY 1996. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON.

Virginia Censuses 1820-1850: NO **Francis Sorrel.** (I thought he might have been counted at his country home in Prince William Co.)

Georgia Censuses 1820, 1830: NO **Francis Sorrel.** (Would not have expected him to be there in 1820. In view of JMF's having to get out the original census of 1840 to find city of Savannah, which was not included on microfilm, same may be true for 1830. Is it worth the trouble to look this us?)

Maryland Census 1820: NO **Francis Sorrel.** He was not a head of household then. May have been included in someone else's. Mme Laval's boarding house? Only person close to that name "Elizabeth Levely," & her household all female. There were NO **Richard or George Douglasses** anywhere in MD.

25 MAY 1996. FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Searched 1994 International IGI, version 3.05, which covers France & its colonies. Also searched computerized Ancestral File, version 4.13. Found NOTHING useful on following:

Sorrel (at least none I could connect with our family)

de Sutre or Sutre

de Bellechasse or Bellechasse

Mathurin None in Ancestral File. There were 11 with this last name in IGI (none by 1st name). All were French or Belgian. Sample printout in file. I did not see any connections with the Sorrels, but **I SHOULD HAVE GOTTEN A "HOLDING FILE" LIST OF ALL 11 TO SEE IF ANY CAME FROM DAUPHINE. I WILL DO THIS THRU LOCAL LDS LIBRARY.**

Ollivier (du Petit Bois) None in Ancestral File. Many Ol[l]iviers in IGI but most too young to have been in St Domingue in 1790s. Printout on one of right age in file with his children. See no way to establish connection with our man.

10 SEPTEMBER 1996, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

L'Histoire d'Haiti, Dumas Madiou fils, Director of National School [Lycee], former Professor of History, Port-au-Prince, De Jh. Courtois, 1847, Vol I, pg 202:

"The latter ordered Chevalier de Peste, colonel of the royal milita billeted at the mountain, ***Colonel Laval, commanding officer at Boucassin***, and Captain Arthur Dubourg, commanding officer at Vases, to re-enter the city. The troops of the three officers penetrated Arcahaye." [Translated from French by JGF. Unfortunately, I did not note when this action occurred. I think it was probably in early 1790s.]

Boucassin is a town or a point (or both) on the north shore of the bay onto which Port-au-Prince faces. It is about 15 miles across the water from the capital. Acahaye is a larger town about 5 miles farther up the coast from Boucassin. Mountains border this coast, which must be where the militia was billeted. I cannot locate Vases.

There is no index in this book. Instead, every person mentioned is listed at the back of the volume in the order in which he/she appears from 1492 to 1799, without page references. Looking carefully thru each list in volumes 1, 2 & 3, I found

"Laval" only this one time (how on earth did Sorrel Bodman's mother trace it down to pg 202?) and NO Sorrel or des Rivieres. I did not look in volume 4 because covered 1843-46.

This finding is significant because it proves there was a senior French Army officer named Laval in St. Domingue around 1790. He *could* have married Eugene de Sutre's sister there, *could* have sired a daughter who was of marriageable age in 1819, and *could* have returned to France, been promoted to general and been executed sometime during the Revolution. The last event would most likely have happened during the "Terror," which occurred in 1793-4. Giving Rodophine Laval the longest lead time; i.e., that she was born posthumously in 1795, she would have been 24 in 1819.

Notes on Haiti Made During a Residence in That Republic, Charles Mackenzie, Late His Majesty's Consul General in Haiti, 2 vols, London, Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley, 1830. Vol 1, Ch 3 described a journey from Port-au-Prince to Les Cayes via Leogane, Grand Goave, Petit Goave & Acuin. This was probably in 1827.

"Leaving Leogane for Grand Goave we passed l'Habitation Beauharnois, which formerly belonged to the father of that gallant, high-minded gentleman, Eugene Beauharnois (sic)." *[This must refer to Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais (1760-1794), who was born in Martinique. His widow Josephine married Napoleon in 1796. Alexandre and Josephine had 2 children, Eugene & Hortense, who were adopted by Napoleon. Eugene became a famous general who had died only recently, in 1824.]*

"....Grand Goave was never (as far as I know) a place of any great note; at present it is a miserable small town, in which I only saw a few soldiers loitering about the streets....About midway between Grand and Petit Goave stands the Tapion de Petit Goave, over which a very good though steep road runs....It is very precipitous toward the sea, and runs about five miles. The road passes amid very bold rocks richly clad with tropical verdure, among which occasionally some small cottages peep out....

"On descending from the Tapion, the sea burst upon us in all the glory of the setting sun, the beauty of which can only be known to those who have witnessed its descent on the ocean in warm countries. About two miles of very imperfectly cultivated country brought us to the small town of Petit Goave....Our first care was to find lodging for the night; but this miserable looking place, once the capital of the French colony, could not afford us bare walls for hire; and had it not been for the hospitality of M. Baudin....our plight would have been truly lamentable.

"Petit Goave was formerly a parish; but on change of terms that occurred at the revolution, it became a commune, which it still remains. It includes the hamlet of St. Michel...

"The state of the cultivation is reported to be bad, although formerly sugar and coffee were produced to some extent. The latter is still brought in from the mountains, and shipped in large barges to Port-au-Prince....Most, if not all, of the sugar works have fallen into decay; and as there are no funds, and less industry, the cultivation of the cane for sugar has been wholly abandoned.

"The harbor is said to be the best on this line of coast, but the climate unhealthy, and the town less frequented than it would otherwise be. The sea defenses are described as having been good under the old regime; at present they are much reduced both in number and quality.

"At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th [of February] we were up....On leaving Petit Goave, we pursued a miserable road running by the shore, as far as l'Acul de Petit Goave, where it turns of to the left, taking a southerly direction....We passed Plantation Viallet, belonging to the senator of that name, where....about 600,000 pounds of clayed sugar were formerly made. Now not an ounce, and no laborers are to be found. We also went by ***L'Ollivier***, where we had been recommended to halt; but as there would have been some loss of time, we pursued our route. The whole country is uncultivated, and a rugged, steep hill, on which Macadam might be advantageously employed, nearly knocked up our horses, and demolished our gig, before we reached St. Michel, which we did about eight in the morning."

This passage is significant for several reasons. It describes the lands and sea around Petit Goave, the town itself, and the miserable conditions at that time. Most important, it locates a place -- presumably a plantation -- named L'Ollivier. Without a detailed map I cannot pinpoint it, but it apparently lies on the plain between Petit Goave and Miragoane, near the foot of the high hills on which the hamlet of St. Michel stood.

This plantation must have been named after its owner, and it cannot have been far from the *habitation* of Antoine Sorrel. This, then, was quite likely the seat of "M. Ollivier du Petit Bois," Antoine's brother-in-law and Francois' Godfather. If so, we can now be sure his family name was Ollivier and he was of Petit Bois. Perhaps "du Petit Bois" referred to a town (we know there was a Grand Bois in St. Domingue) or perhaps it was sort of a nickname derived from a town in France, as "des Rivieres" was.

There is no index in either volume of this book, so how Sorrel's mother found this obscure reference I do not know. Did she read the whole book?

Moreau de Saint-Mery. Description...de L'Isle St. Domingue. I looked up pp 1105 & 1116, the pages given under Marie Joseph de Sorrel, the woman listed after Antoine Sorrel in the excellent index. There was nothing about her on pg 1105; pg 1116 recounted her death. The one reference to her second husband was on pg 1116 too. He was *directeur de la poste* at Leogane, which I assume means postmaster, altho it could mean director of the station or guardhouse. I also looked for des Rivieres in the index without success.

History of the Island of St. Domingo from Its First Discovery by Columbus to the Present, Sir James Basket, London, Archibald Constable & Co, 1818. This book has no index. It is a general history, and, glancing through the extensive summaries of each chapter, I doubt a mid-level officer like Sorrel would be mentioned.

Secret History, or the Horrors of St. Domingo, In a Series of Letters Written by a Lady at Cape Francois to Col. Burr, Late Vice-President of the United States, Principally During the Command of Gen. Rochambeau, (anon), Philadelphia, Bradford & Inskeep, 1808. This little book contains 30 undated letters which make pretty bloody reading but is of no help in my search for Sorrels. No index.

25 JANUARY 1997. MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

The Oconee River is a wide stream that once separated the settled, eastern counties of Georgia from Creek Indian lands on the west. Five mile below the bridge that crosses the river at Milledgeville is Point of Rocks, the upper limit of navigation in colonial times.

In 1797, the Federal government built Fort Wilkinson just across the Oconee on Indian lands. After the Creeks were forced to give up their lands in 1802, the city of Milledgeville was laid out near the fort in a gridiron pattern around four spacious squares. It became the capital of Georgia in 1807 -- the only capital city in America beside Washington that was planned in advance.

Today Milledgeville is a busy little city with two colleges in its center and a number of large factories in its outskirts. Yet, because Milledgeville was dormant from the time

the capital was moved to Atlanta in 1868 until recent years, many of the houses that graced its broad streets in the early 19th century remained intact.

On a very large lot at the corner of Green and Liberty Sts. (this one, like many others is one quarter of an entire block), Ruth and I found what the brochure (copy in JWGordon file) calls the Gordon-Cline-O'Conner house. (It was the family home of Flannery O'Connor.) I think **John W. Gordon and Martha Cook Sanford** built it about 1820. If so, it is "the former family home" JWG sold to Daniel Pratt, "the architect whom he had contracted to build his new home...above Commissioners Creek [JMF]."

Unlike most of the old houses in this city, it has been allowed to deteriorate. In fact, it was in worse condition that any other house we saw. It is a private residence, and presumably it is the owner who has started renovations. So far, not much has been done. The fronts of the pillars on the porch have been painted, as has the lower part of the front of the house. The front door, with a lovely fan light above it, has been scraped down to bare wood. A new foundation is being built under the house. Yet the rest of the house shows just how sadly it had decayed: peeling paint on the side walls and porch ceiling, shutters dangling at crazy angles, a open-work brick wall fronting the house which, in one place, would fall but for the timbers propping it up.

Diagonally across Green St. in the same block is one of two Sanford houses, the Sanford-Powell-Binion-Mara House. Built about 1825 by **John W.A.Sanford**, this one has been lovingly preserved. The original four columns which fronted it have been expanded to 14 around three sides. Its white paint sparkles. It's magnificent.

Directly behind this Sanford house is the Blount-Parks-Mara House, a two-story clapboard Milledgeville Federal structure built about 1818. It originally stood on the NE corner of Clark & Green; i.e., catty-corner from this Sanford house and was moved to this location in 1991.

The other Sanford house, the Stetson-Sanford House, was built about 1825. It once stood on Wilkinson St, about two blocks away from the Gordon-Sanford-Blount area, and was moved west on Hancock (the main street) in 1966. It is now the headquarters of the Old Capital Historical Society.

It is not hard to picture what life must have been like in the early 19th century when these houses and their occupants were young. They all lived within a stone's throw of one another. We did not identify which Sanford lived in the second house. Perhaps it was **Jesse Sanford** himself. The Blount house may have

been the home of **Marianne Ridley Blount**, who married Jesse's son, **John William Augustus Sanford** in May, 1822.

Unfortunately, we did not see the Rutherford-Smith-Barman House in Midway, on the outskirts of the city. This was the home of John W. Gordon's mother **Sarah's** second husband. Nor did we look for the Jesse Sanford Burial Ground seven miles outside the city, since I neglected to bring his FGR.

Leaving Miledgeville, we drove west across rolling land of red clay and piney woods 11 miles to the hamlet of Haddock. We had expected to find Commissioner Creek running thru the town, but it was nowhere in sight. In fact, the town itselfs consists of only a handful of houses and four churches.

Turning south off Hiway 22 at the village store, one finds a wide, well-paved highway called Bowen Hill Road. It leads uphill between thick pine woods. Near the crest of the hill on the right is the gate of the Trophy Club with a sign "Members Only." Later we found this was the site of the Gordon house, but there is nothing to see there now.

Our informant was an elderly black woman who lived down the hill beyond the Gordon site. She told me she remembered the house well and described the curving stairway and the rosettes on the living room walls.

Continuing on Bowen Hill Road, it dead-ends at State Hiway 49. Heading west from there over country that is now quite hilly and still densely forested, we came down a long slope to the bridge across Commissioner Creek. The creek is about 50 feet wide and full of rocks over which water tumbles. Unfortunately, we could only imagine what this Creek looks like below the site of the Gordon house. We were told it was not visible from the house and that the reason the house was not occupied all these years was because water had to be brought up from the Creek. Back in the "old days" there had been a water wheel which raised water up to the level of the house.

We then went into Macon. Rose Hill Cemetery is huge and very hilly, standing right on the bank of the Ocmulgee River. We found the Holly Ridge Section, where we know **John W. Gordon** and little **Aminta Sorrel** are buried, but there was no one there to identify plots. JMF was told by Nancy Lucas that their graves were unmarked. There are many unmarked graves in this Section -- crude rectangles of brick flush with the ground -- most adult-size, a few child-size.

We then went to find the approximate area where **Richard Henry Douglass Sorrel and Martha Gordon** lived in the Vineville section of Macon. The ground rises steeply north and west of the riverside plain on which downtown Macon lies. Forsythe St runs

SORREL/GORDON/SANFORD NOTES, PART 2

along the top of the ridge not far from downtown and intersects with Vineville Ave near the Mercer U. campus. Vineville then extends north for many miles and eventually becomes Forsythe Road. which should not be confused with Forsythe St (which we did).

Many antebellum and later 19th century houses line Vineville Ave, interspersed with modern apartments and commercial strips. Forsythe St. is similar but more run down, probably because Interstate 75 cuts right under it. Without an old plat map (it was Sunday), we could not locate the Sorrel property, but we could visualize what must have been a stately home on eight acres high above the little city of Macon.

31 JANUARY 1997. CHATHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.

Following are all the real estate transactions involving **Francis Sorrel** I could find:

Search of the 1818-1825 Grantor-Grantee Index showed only one transaction, the following one in 1826. (I did not check before 1818 since that is the year Francis probably arrived in Savannah.) This indicates it took the young merchant eight years to reach a point where he could buy property. It also shows that Francis already had enough money to make loans, at least to one man, John Gardner. Subsequent transactions show Gardner was still in hock to Francis until at least 1835.

Deed Book NN, pg 556: 13 June 1826. Indenture between **John Gardner** of Savannah & **Francis Sorrel, Esq.** *[N.B. This is only document in which Francis was so designated]* also of Savannah. "Witnesseth that the said party of the first part...securing to the party of the second part, the faithful payment of the debt which the said John Gardner...justly owes to the party of the second part...& in consideration of the sum of $1 to him in hand paid by the party of the second part...hath granted...all the east half of Lot #10, Tyrconnel Tything, Derby Ward, in the City of Savannah, with the improvements thereon bounded east by Dreyton St, west by the west half of said lot, north by lane, & south by Broughton St., together with all & singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, heredidements & appurtences ...upon consideration, & nevertheless that if the said John Gardner...shall faithfully pay to the said party of the second part...the full & just sum of $1000 according to the tenor & true intent & mean of a certain note...duly made & execised by John Gardner..." the indenture will be voided. Signed: John Gardner

This lot is on NW corner of Dreyton & Broughton Sts. In Jan 1997 this was a Subway Sandwich shop (photo in F. Sorrel file). An ornate facade projects above the standard front of this fran-

chise, indicating the building is older than it looks but probably not 19th century.

Most of the next transactions were found in the 1825-1837 Grantor-Grantee Index.

Deed Book OO, pg 398: 17 Oct 1827. Francis sold slave girl **Minda**.

Deed Book PP, pg 189: 29 May 1829. **John Gardner & wife** deeded Lot 10, Tyrconnel Tything, Derby Ward to **Francis Sorrel**. (I did not look up this deed. This is the same property in the 1826 transaction above.)

Deed Book RR, pg 406: 20 Sept 1832. **John Gardner** sold **Francis Sorrel** for $1, on basis of a debt of $1500 to the latter, Lot #8, 3rd Tything, Reynolds Ward [bounded south by Broughton St, east by Lot #7, north by lane, west by Lot #9].

This is the middle lot on Broughton St between Dreyton & Abercorn Sts, three lots east of the lot Francis purchased in 1826. Today it is occupied by a partially vacant, 2-story building (photo in F. Sorrel file).

ibid, pg 482: 2 April 1833. Same deal as that of 20 Sept 1832, only now Gardner owes Francis $3000.

Deed Book SS, pg 22: 1 July 1833. Francis Sorrel sold slave **Louisa**, age about 25, & her 10 moth old daughter.

ibid, pg 49: 9 Feb 1833. **Joseph Cummings** sold to **Francis Sorrel**, merchant, for $2500, Lots 21 & 22 in Franklin Ward known as the Georgia Hotel & Stable [bounded east by Franklin Square, south by Congress St, west by West Broadway, north by St. Julian St] in trust for **Mrs Madelaine Williamson**, wife of **Jno. P. Williamson**, and her children.

Such trusteeship arrangements were necessary because a married woman could not own property. Who were the Williamsons? Why couldn't Mr. Williamson have purchased the property himself? There's probably a story behind this. Franklin Square no longer exists. This is now the location of a hideous parking garage.

Deed Book TT, pg 255: 25 May 1835. **Francis Sorrel** sold Lot 10, Tyrconnel Tything to **John Gardner** for $2500. *Pages 256-7 are missing, so I do not know the circumstances of this transaction. Francis seems to have been fond of this property, as subsequent transactions show.* On 7 May 1842, be bought it from Richard D. Fox (Deed Book 3A, pg 111), and then on 6 July 1844 he sold it to John Cass (Deed Book 3C, pg 276). I did not look up these deeds.

We do not know where the Sorrel family lived before 1839. (There were no Savannah city directories until 1847, so we probably never will.) However, we do know that 43 year-old Francis was ready to build a home commensurate with his wealth by 1837. The following gives the date of the land acquisition. Charles Blaney Cluskey, the architect who had recently designed the magnificent Governor's Mansion in Milledgeville, designed the house which was built on this site and now (1997) is being restored to its former glory. The Sorrels probably moved into it in 1839.

4 April 1837. I did not find this deed (I may have missed it in the 1825-1837 Index), but it is cited in the 1859 transaction below. On this date, **Francis Sorrel** obtained two lots on the corner of Harris & Bulls Sts, facing the newly laid-out Madison Square from the **Mayor & Aldermen of the City of Savannah.** *I say "obtained" because I am not sure of the nature of this acquisition. As mentioned in several of the following deeds, these lands were (and still are?) subject to annual "ground rents" payable to the Mayor & Aldermen.*

The next transaction is important & therefore quoted at length. It shows that, about five years after the Sorrel family moved into their home on Madison Square, Francis sold it, its furnishings, & even his slaves to his business partner, George W. Anderson, as Trustee for Francis' wife & children. He did this to protect the property not only from his own present or future financial obligations but also from those of any future husbands. As already noted, the trustee arrangement was necessary because a married woman could not own property.

Deed Book 3B, pg 441: 25 June 1844. **Francis Sorrel,** party of first part, & **George W. Anderson,** of second part, "both of sai.d parties being merchants, Witnesseth that the said Francis Sorrel for & in consideration of the natural love & affection which he hath & beareth to & for his wife & children, and in further consideration of the sum of $4 to him in hand well & truly paid by the said George W. Anderson...hath given, granted....to the said George W. & to his heirs...all those two lots of land situate, lying & being in the City of Savannah & known & designated in the plan of said City at Lots #6 & #7, Jasper Ward, each of them containing 60 feet in front & 100 feet in length...& also all the household & kitchen furniture now being [illeg] Francis & more particularly designated in the schedule here annexed...& also the following Negro slaves, viz., Nancy & her son Andrew & her daughter Judy, & William, Judy's son, & Nancy...[in trust] for the sole & separate use, benefit, & behoof of Matilda Ann D., the wife of said Francis, for & during the term of her natural life & not subject to the debts, contracts & engagements of the said Francis Sorrel, her present husband, or of any future husbands with whom she may intermarry, & for & after the death of the said Matilda Ann D. then in further trust for all the children of the said Francis that have been born to him by his former

wife or by his present wife or that may hereafter be born to him, & also may be living at the time of the death of the said Matilda Ann, share & share alike...And it is mutually covenanted & understood by & between the parties to these presents that it shall & may be lawful for the said George W. or his future successor or successors in the trust...[with] the written request of the said Matilda Ann to grant, bargain & sell any or all of the property real & personal..."

The next deed is quoted at length also because it tells us exactly when the Sorrel house was sold to Henry Weed, whose family would occupy it for the next 60 years. It also defines by exclusion the western portion of Lot 7, which was still owned by George Anderson in trust for Matilda & the children. Exactly when the house on that land (now 12 Harris St.) was built I do not know for certain (present occupant says 1851), but it must have been ready for occupancy at the time of closing on the big house in 1859.

Deed Book 3V, pg 158: 17 June 1859. "...between **George W. Anderson, Trustee**, under a certain indenture made between **Francis Sorrel** & the said George W. Anderson dated 25 June 1844, whereby the said Francis Sorrel conveyed certain property, real & personal, therein described unto the said George W. Anderson in trust to & for the sole & separate use & benefit of Matilda Ann D. Sorrel, wife of the said Francis Sorrel,...with power to the said trustee, upon the written request of the said Matilda Ann D. to grant...all the said property, real & personal, upon such terms, & for such prices as may be deemed proper by the said Matilda Ann D. & the said Trustee...and **Henry D. Weed**, the second part, both of the parties being of the City of Savannah..." Sold for $23,000 "...all that tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Savannah...at the corner of Bull & Harris Streets, having a front on Harris Street...of 92 feet, more or less, & a depth of 100 feet, more or less...known as Lot #6, Jasper Ward, & so much of that other lot of land, joining thereto, known...as Lot #7, Jasper Ward, as, taken with the said Lot #6, will make up the said front of 92 feet...on Harris Street, on which tract of land Francis Sorrel now resides...to an annual ground rent of $86.88, payable to the Mayor & Aldermen of the City of Savannah, & to all the conditions set forth & expressed in a certain indenture made between the said Mayor & Aldermen...& the said Francis Sorrel, dated 4 April 1837, & the aforesaid part of said Lot #7...to its proportionate part of an annual ground rent of $72.00...payable to said Mayor..."

In 1871, after Francis' death, 12 Harris St. was sold to John W. Beckwith, the Episcopal bishop of Savannah. Only the house of Charles Green (now the Green-Meldrim House, which became the manse in 1943) stood between his church and the Sorrel property. Thus 12 Harris was probably the manse from 1871 to 1882. Matilda was long since dead (in 1860 she had leaped or fallen from the

third floor balcony on the back of this house), but George Anderson was still trustee of the property. This indenture is particularly interesting because it includes all the many heirs of Francis Sorrel.

Deed Book 4L, pg 150: 15 April 1871. **Martha E. Sorrel**, widow of the late **R.H.Douglass Sorrel**, appoints **G. Moxley Sorrel** "my true & lawful attorney" for the land transaction of same date following on the same page: "...between **George W. Anderson**, trustee of **Mrs. Matilda Ann D. Sorrel, deceased**, & the children of **Francis Sorrel, deceased**, & **Mrs. Martha E. Gordon**, widow of **R.H.Douglass Sorrel, deceased**, & **Gordon Sorrel**, **Francis D. Sorrel**, **Douglass Sorrel**, **Marcial Sorrel** & **Moxley Sorrel**, minor children of the said R.H.Douglass Sorrel & Martha E. Sorrel, by their guardian *ad litem* **G. Moxley Sorrel**, & **William W. Mackall** & **Aminta E.D.Mackall**, his wife, formerly Aminta E.D. Sorrel, both of Fairfax Co. VA, & **Francis Sorrel** of Roanoke Co. VA, & **G. Moxley Sorrel** & **A. Claxton Sorrel** & **Lucy I. Elliott**, formerly Lucy I. Sorrel, all the last three of Chatham Co., & **John J. Stoddard** & **Agnes E**, his wife, formerly Agnes E. Sorrel, of Beaufort Co., SC, & **Annie M. Sorrel** of Chatham Co, all parties of the first part, & **John W. Beckwith**, of Chatham Co, of the second part...that certain lot of land in the City of Savannah known...as Lot #7, Jasper Ward...& whereas at the death of the said Matilda Ann D. in 1860 there were left surviving her as children of the said Francis Sorrel the said parties of the first part..." Sold for $14,500 "...Lot #7, Jasper Ward, which said western portion hereby contains 28 1/2 feet...in width & 100 feet in depth, being the portion of said lot on which stands the dwelling house with out-buildings occupied by the said Francis Sorrel at the time of his decease, said western portion of said lot being subject to annual ground rent [of] $33.60." Signed by George W. Anderson, trustee; G. Moxley Sorrel as guardian of children, William W. Mackall, Aminta E.D. Mackall, Francis Sorrel, Lucy I. Elliot (in NY City), John I. Stoddard, Agnes E. Stoddard, Annie M. Sorrel, A. Claxton Sorrel (in NY City), & Martha E. Sorrel by G. Moxley Sorrel as atty in fact.

This deed supports family lore that Francis Sorrel retained a strip of the adjoining lot so he could control its future disposition. If each lot is exactly 60 ft. wide, the 92 ft. front specified for the large house would leave only 28 ft. for the lot on which 12 Harris stands. Yet this document says it is 28 1/2 ft. wide. Did the wiley Francis knowingly hold on to six inches of his new neighbor's property?

Further transactions involving Lot #6 & eastern portion of Lot #7; i.e., land on which original Sorrel home still stands:

Henry D. Weed deeded property to **Joseph D. Weed** 15 Jan 1875 [Book 4Q, pg 481].

Executors of **J.D.Weed** deeded property to **Fidelity Realty Co.** in 1920 [Book 15K, pg 300].

Further transactions involving western portion of Lot #7 measuring 28 1/2 x 100 feet:

John W. Beckwith deeded property to **Kate A. Sorrel [Catherine Amelie "Kate" Dubignon,** wife of **G. Moxley Sorrel]** 20 Oct 1882 [Book 5F, pg 350].

Kate A. Sorrel deeded property to **William W. Mackall** [son of **Gen. W.W.Mackall & Aminta Sorrel]** in 1903 [Book 9A, pg 147].

William W. Mackall deeded property to **John W. Seay** in 1919 [Book 14R, pg 126].

A separate and very important property was Lot 1, Worthington Tyding, Derby Ward. This is the southwest corner of Bull and Bay Streets, directly across from the Customs House -- the very center of Savannah's business district. The building on this lot was known as the ***Sorrel Block****, and is almost certainly the one which stands there today (1997). It is a sturdy, four-story structure with decorative brownstone cornices over the windows which covers the 100 X 60 foot lot. I am sure it dates back to at least the mid-19th century. Francis purchased the lot in 1847. Whether the building was already there or he built it we do not know.*

Deed Book 3E, pg 59: 27 January 1847. Cosmo P. [illeg] quit claimed deed to **Francis Sorrel.**

Deed Book 3H, pg 245: 13 March 1851. **Francis Sorrel** deeded this property to **George W. Anderson.** *Since I was unable to look up these two deeds, I don't know the nature of the second transaction. Quite likely it was a deal similar to the 1844 one on his home, where he made Anderson, his business partner, trustee to protect that property from debtors. At any rate:*

Deed Book 3P, pg 355: 27 June 1856. **George W. Anderson** quit claimed deed back to **Francis Sorrel**, with Sorrel giving him a mortgage.

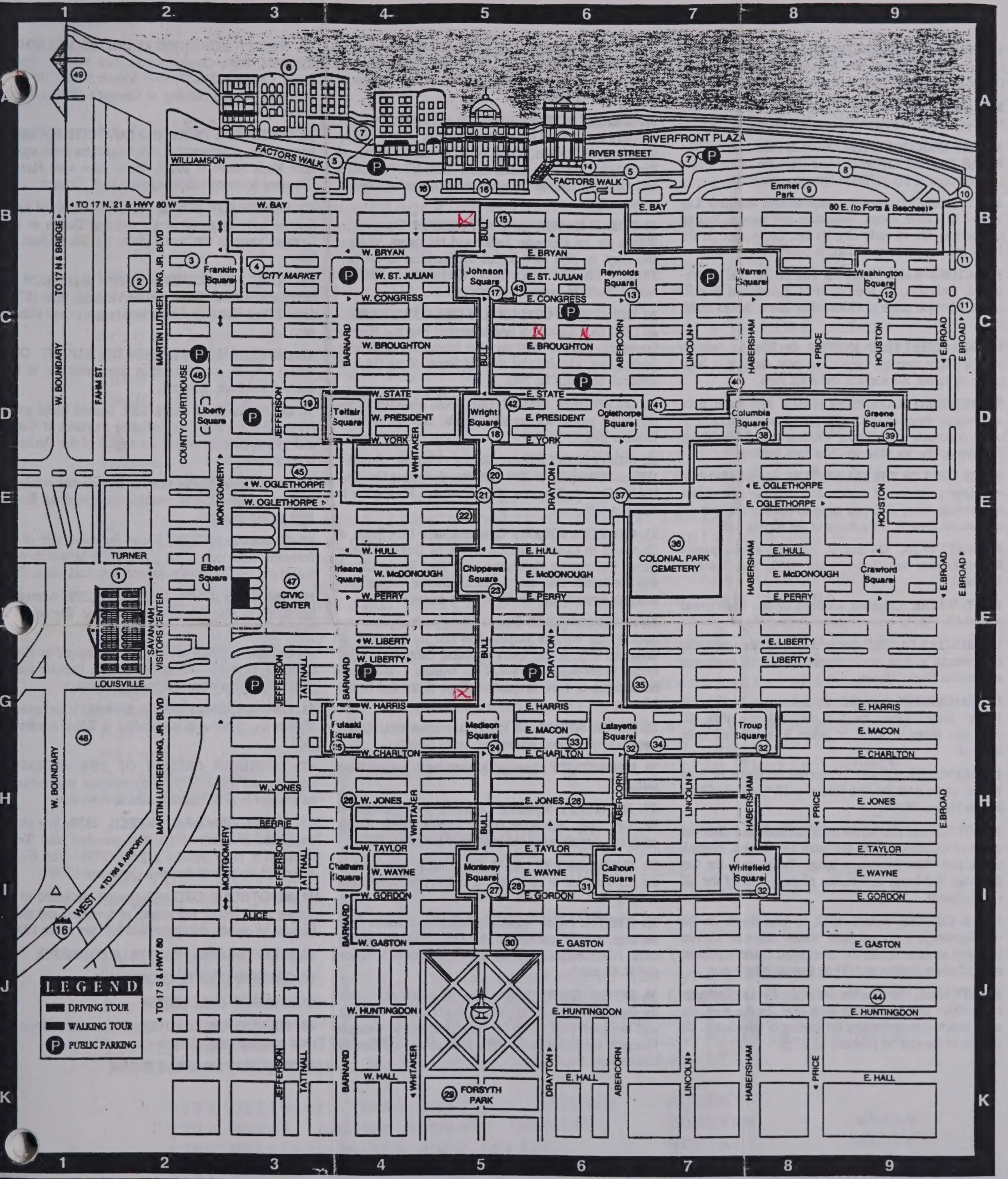
When Francis made his will in 1868, he wrote this was "very valuable property for a permanent investment" and stipulated "that said lot shall not be sold out of the family, so long as any one, or more, of my children has the means and ability to hold it." When his estate was appraised in 1870, this property accounted for $41,000 of the total valuation of $58,000.

Francis left undivided interests in this property to his eight heirs, and subsequent years proved the wisdom of his stipulation. The building brought in about $9000 in rents annually. Divided eight ways (seven after ***Claxton*** *gave his share in 1874), this gave each heir about a thousand dollars a year in an era when a family could live quite comfortably on an annual income of $3000.*

The family obeyed their father's wishes and held on to the property for 38 years:

Deed Book 9R, pg 261: 1908, **Wm. W. Mackall**, trustee, deeded the property to Citizens Trust Co with leave to sell. (I did not see the actual deed.)

J. Sorrel


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
A B C D E F G H I J K
RIVERFRONT PLAZA
RIVER STREET
FACTORS WALK
WILLIAMSON
W. BAY
E. BAY
TO 17 N, 21 & HWY 80 W
80 E. (to Forts & Beaches)
Emmet Park
W. BRYAN
E. BRYAN
W. ST. JULIAN
E. ST. JULIAN
CITY MARKET
W. CONGRESS
E. CONGRESS
W. BROUGHTON
E. BROUGHTON
W. STATE
E. STATE
W. PRESIDENT
E. PRESIDENT
W. YORK
E. YORK
W. OGLETHORPE
E. OGLETHORPE
W. HULL
E. HULL
W. McDONOUGH
E. McDONOUGH
W. PERRY
E. PERRY
W. LIBERTY
E. LIBERTY
W. HARRIS
E. HARRIS
E. MACON
W. CHARLTON
E. CHARLTON
W. JONES
E. JONES
BERRIE
W. TAYLOR
E. TAYLOR
W. WAYNE
E. WAYNE
W. GORDON
E. GORDON
ALICE
W. GASTON
E. GASTON
W. HUNTINGDON
E. HUNTINGDON
W. HALL
E. HALL
TURNER
LOUISVILLE
W. BOUNDARY
FAHM ST.
TO 17 N & BRIDGE
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BLVD
COUNTY COURTHOUSE
MONTGOMERY
JEFFERSON
TATTNALL
BARNARD
WHITAKER
BULL
DRAYTON
ABERCORN
LINCOLN
HABERSHAM
PRICE
HOUSTON
E. BROAD
Franklin Square
Johnson Square
Reynolds Square
Warren Square
Washington Square
Liberty Square
Telfair Square
Wright Square
Oglethorpe Square
Columbia Square
Greene Square
Elbert Square
Orleans Square
Chippewa Square
COLONIAL PARK CEMETERY
Crawford Square
CIVIC CENTER
SAVANNAH VISITORS CENTER
Pulaski Square
Madison Square
Lafayette Square
Troup Square
Chatham Square
Monterey Square
Calhoun Square
Whitefield Square
FORSYTH PARK
WEST
TO I-95 & AIRPORT
16
TO 17 S & HWY 80
LEGEND
DRIVING TOUR
WALKING TOUR
P PUBLIC PARKING

SAVANNAH'S HISTORIC DISTRICT - DOWNTOWN MAP LEGEND

1. SAVANNAH VISITORS CENTER Restored 1860's Central Georgia Railroad station: now houses the Savannah Visitors Center and Savannah History Museum.

2. SCARBOROUGH HOUSE Designed by William Jay and built for wealthy merchant William Scarborough in 1819.

3. FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH (1861) and FIRST BRYAN BAPTIST CHURCH came from the oldest Negro congregations in U.S. (1788) at Brampton plantation.

4. CITY MARKET Recently restored area featuring City Market Art Center, shops, restaurants and taverns. Parking garage was site of early city Market, demolished in the 1950s, causing restoration efforts to begin

5. FACTOR'S WALK Noted for iron bridges and cobblestones: embraces, as does River St. below and Bay St. above, a unique range of 19th century cotton factors' buildings.

6. RIVER STREET TRAIN MUSEUM On River St. Features a guided tour through antique toy train displays, a large operating layout, memoribilia and a gift shop.

7. RIVERFRONT PLAZA/RIVER STREET Restaurants, pubs and unique shops in old cotton warehouses bordering 9-block concourse of parks for strolling and shipwatching. See Ships of the Sea Museum. Bike trails, parking.

8. THE SHIPS OF THE SEA MUSEUM Maritime museum with large collection of models and maritime memorabilia representing man's 2000 year quest to conquer the seas. To the east, on River St. is the statue of the Waving Girl.

9. EMMET PARK On Bay St. Named for Irish patriot Robert Emmet. See Harbor Light, 1852. Note Vietnam Memorial.

10. FT. WAYNE Originally Trustee's Garden battery; was renamed c. 178[illegible] to honor General Anthony Wayne.

11. TRUSTEE'S GARDEN Site of America's first agricultural experimental garden: contains restored 19th c. residences and famous Pirates' House.

12. WASHINGTON SQUARE By restoration of 18th and 19th c., homes appear much as they did more than 100 years ago. Home at 507 E. St. Julian St. is believed to be haunted.

13. REYNOLDS SQUARE Centered by statue of John Wesley, to the west the Pink House; c. 1790, and the Oliver Sturges House, 1813.

14. COTTON and NAVAL STORES EXCHANGE, 1886; was center of commerce when Savannah was world's foremost cotton port. Now Solomon's Lodge. To the east, the City Exchange Bell hangs in a replica of the cupola of the old City Exchange.

15. U.S. CUSTOMS HOUSE, 1852, by John Norris. On this site Oglethorpe lived and John Wesley delivered his first Savannah sermon. Across the street stand cannons presented to Chatham Artillery in 1791 by George Washington.

16. CITY HALL, 1905; on the site of the old City Exchange (1799-1904). See plaques on each side. To the west, the stone bench commemorating the landing of Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia on February 12, 1733.

17. JOHNSON SQUARE First square of Savannah plan. In center, monument and grave of Nathanael Greene, Revolutionary War hero Named for Robert Johnson, governor of South Carolina.

18. WRIGHT SQUARE Named for Sir James Wright, Georgia's last Colonial governor. Monument honors William Washington Gordon. Large boulder marks grave of Tomochichi, Yamacraw Indian Chief. Note U.S. Post Office and Chatham County Courthouse on opposite sides of square.

19. TELFAIR MANSION AND ART MUSEUM Designed by William Jay for Alexander Telfair and his sisters, Margaret and Mary. In 1875 Mary willed the mansion to the city. **TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, c. 1848,** is mother church of Savannah Methodism.

20. THE JULIETTE GORDON LOW GIRL SCOUT NATIONAL CENTER Savannah's first registered National Historic Landmark. Built c. 1820 and the birthplace of Juliette Gordon Low, who founded the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. in Savannah on March 12, 1912.

21. OGLETHORPE AVENUE Early South boundary of the city; burial ground for Jewish colonists; Laid out as South Broad in 1801.

22. INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Founded 1755; is 1890 replica of 1815-1819 church designed by John Holden Greene. Woodrow Wilson married Ellen Axon in manse in 1885.

23. CHIPPEWA SQUARE Commemorates 1814 Battle of Chippewa in Canada; bronze figure by Daniel Chester French immortalizes Oglethorpe; note First Baptist Church and fine houses. Also note Savannah Theatre, longest continuously operated theatre site in North America.

24. MADISON SQUARE Named for James Madison; statue honors Sgt. William Jasper who fell in the siege of Savannah, 1779. See St. John's Episcopal Church, 1853, and former Green-Meldrim home, Gen. William T. Sherman's headquarters in 1864. Savannah College of Art and Design adjacent.

25. PULASKI SQUARE and 13-acre downtown area, Historic Savannah Foundation's pioneer residential project.

26. JONES STREET Restored historic town houses. Note plaques.

27. MONTEREY SQUARE Commemorates Battle of Monterey, 1846. Monument honors Casimir Pulaski, Polish nobleman mortally wounded in Siege of Savannah, 1779.

28. TEMPLE MICKVE ISRAEL Third oldest synagogue in the U.S. Founded in early days of colony and consecrated in 1878.

29. FORSYTH PARK Especially beautiful at azalea time; see large, recently restored fountain and Confederate monument. Note Georgia Historical Society, corner of Whitaker and W. Gaston St.

30. GASTON STREET Distinguished by stately old homes; the Oglethorpe Club (1857) N.E. corner of Gaston and Bull; and Hodgson Hall (1874-75), headquarters of Georgia Historical Society, founded 1839, S.W. corner of Whitaker and Gaston.

31. WESLEY MONUMENTAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 1890; Commemorates John Wesley, rector a Christ Church, 1736-37; note Massie School, th remaining original building of Georgia's oldest c school system.

32. WHITEFIELD, TROUP AND LAFAYETTE SQUARES large variety of architectural styles highlights these squares note Minis house at 204 E. Jones. Also note Flannery O'Connor house off Lafayette square on E. Charlton.

33. ANDREW LOW HOUSE, 1849; Adult home of Juliet Gordon Low. Acquired by the Colonial Dames in 19 Carriage house in rear was a gift to Girl Scouts from Mr Low.

34. HAMILTON TURNER MANSION & MUSEUM Fine example of second French Empire Victorian. Built 1873 to Samuel Pugh Hamilton, former banker, mayor and entrepreneur.

35. CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST Oldes Roman Catholic congregation in state; dedicated in 18 Baldwin and Price, architects.

36. COLONIAL PARK CEMETERY Second burial ground (1750-1853) for colonists, including founders of Georg and Button Gwinett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

37. OGLETHORPE AVENUE A fashionable residentia street with distinctive restoration. Note Marshall Row, 1859, facing cemetery.

38. COLUMBIA SQUARE Named for poetic tide of U.S. Bethesda Gate, one of six gates when Savannah was walled city (1757-1790) was located here. Laid out in 1799.

39. GREENE SQUARE, Laid out in 1799. Named fo Revolutionary War Gen. Nathanael Greene. Site of Baptist Church.

40. DAVENPORT HOUSE, 1815-1820; restored by Historic Savannah Foundation as its first project. Delicate plaster work, elliptical staircase and period furnishings.

41. OWENS-THOMAS HOUSE, 1816-1819; designed by William Jay. House was bequeathed to Telfair Academy in 1951.

42. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION Constructed 1878-1879; congregation organized by Salzburgers in 1741; exquisite Ascension window.

43. CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1838; first church established in colony (1733); here preached John Wesley founder of early Sunday School (1736), and George Whitefield, founder of Bethesda Orphanage (1740).

44. KING-TISDELL COTTAGE Museum dedicated to preserving black history and culture of Savannah and the Sea Islands. Art objects, documents and furniture of the 1890s.

45. SAVANNAH AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

46. CHATHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE

47. SAVANNAH CIVIC CENTER

48. ROUNDHOUSE COMPLEX Site contains oldest and most complete railroad repair shop in U.S.

49. THE GREAT SAVANNAH BRIDGE

SORREL/GORDON/SANFORD NOTES, PART 3

17 APRIL 1997. FAMILY HISTORY CENTER, BLOOMFIELD, CT.

LDS microfilms 1094162-63 contain holographic copies of the civil records (baptisms, marriages, burials) of many of the parishes of French Saint-Domingue. (These parishes were comparable to counties, like the parishes in Louisiana today. A number of these documents mention the ecclesiastic parishes within the civic parishes, presumably to locate the population covered more accurately.) These were decennial summaries copied from the original parish records by clerks in the capital sometime before the French evacuation in 1803. They were bound in volumes labeled (on the spine) *Depot des Papiers Publics des Colonies -- Saint Domingue -- Repertoire.*

The following names were checked in every parish record: **Sor(r)el, de Sutre, Sutre, & Ol(l)ivier.** Only positive findings are listed below. Otherwise none of the above were found in that particular document. Sorels (sic) & Olliviers are in **bold** because these are more likely related to our families of interest. So is another name, Sudre, for reasons explained below.

NB: only years are given in most records; reference after each name in a column headed "fol[io]" indicates the page in the annual registers where the day and month were probably given. Another column headed "acte" indicates the ceremony: B (baptism), M (marriage), S (burial). A few records contain a 3rd column headed "couleur." If blank, the person was presumably white. Otherwise there were different designations indicating degrees of color: Me, mulatto; grif or griffe, child of mulatto & black parents; Qn, quadroon; Nsse, negress. If there was a color column in any of the listings below, I have put in "white" where this column was blank.

I first examined the 2 parishes where we know the Ollivier (du Petit Bois) family had property and where Francis Sorrel was born and bpt: Petit Goave & Anse a Veau. (Unfortunately, Fond des Negres, the parish between these where there was another Ollivier plantation, is not in the Mormon records.)

PETIT GOAVE: 1763, 1777-88, 1790, 1793-94 (only 2 listings in each of the last 2 yrs). Records missing for yrs when Antoine & Perrinette Ollivier were most likely married & their daughter Bonne born (1764-76). Yrs when Antoine & Eugenie were most likely married (1791-92) missing & when we know Francis was born (1793) very spotty. No records collected after 1794.

1777	**Ollivier, jean-baptiste Notary**	**Burial**	
1779	**Sorel, ant/ne auguste Theodat**	**Baptism**	**white**
1785	Olivier, marie anne Louise	Burial	white
1787	**Ollivier, maria adelaida (illegit)**	**Baptism**	**white**

L'ANSE A VEAU: 1764-76, 1778-90, 1792-93. These give much better coverage of yrs of marriages & bpts mentioned under Petit Goave. No records collected after 1794, & Francis was bpt in 1796.

1778 Ollivier, marie anne & Lemoignan, francois Married
1781 Sudre, marie Louise Baptism

OTHER PARISHES. See map following for their locations.

GRAND RIVIERE: 1777-88

GRAND GOAVE: 1780-86

GONAIVES: 1780-88, 1790.

1785 Sudre dit Petiton, jean Burial

FORT DAUPHINE: 1705-37, 1746-86

1749 Olivier, jean Burial
1750 Olivier, francois "
1754 Olivier, marie louise "
1763 Olivier, jean "
1778 Olivier, pierre "
1778 Ollivier, Pre (pierre?) "
1783 Olivier, benoist "
1792 Olivier, jean (29 Mar) "
1793 Olivier, antoine (27 Jan) "
1794 Olivier, marie "
Yr 5 Olivier, son of Nanon (?) Baptism

JURISDICTION OF ST. MARC; PARISHES OF ST. CHARLES & ST. MATHURIN: 1728-80

1768 Ollivier, marie Mage/ne "acte" cut off

JACMEL: 1709-1788

1784 Sudre, jean michel Baptism white
1785 Olivier, pierre & Rethore(?), marie Therese Married white
1788 Olivier, pierre Bordelain (brothel keeper?) Burial white
1790 Sudre, infant of S. Jean (?) baptized Burial

JEREMIE, PARISH OF ST. LOUIS: 1778-88, 1790

1785 Ollivier de la Montaguerre, le C(illegible) Burial white
1786 Sudre, marie mag/ne Burial white

JEAN RABEL (Ressort du Cap): 1778-88

L'ACUL: 1777-88, 1790.

1779 Olivier, charles (illegible) & Legouse	Married	white
1779 Olivier, genevieve Perrine	Burial	"
1781 Olivier, Gerard (?), m. rose celeste	Baptism	"
1783 Olivier, rose magd/ne	"	"
1787 Olivier, jean francois	"	"
1790 Olivier, antoine amable	"	

LA FOSSETTE: 1777, 1779-87 (burials only)

LIMBE: 1777-79, 1781-88

LIMONADE: 1777-88, 1790

1782 Olivier, ambroise	Burial

TORBECK: 1698-1803

1791 Olivier, francois son of Marie	Baptism

LE TROU: 1777-88, 1790

1777 Olivier, bernard	Burial

DES VERRETTES: 1715-88

LEOGANE (INCLUDING ST CROIX, PETITE RIVIERE & L'HESTER): 1668-1735 (These records give only folio # without dates, or inclusive dates)

Fol 220: Sorel, m josephe & Petit, nicolas	Married

[This was 1st marriage of woman mentioned on pg 4 in the St. Domingue essay. M. Petit died in 1737.]

Fol 267: Olivier, marie & Daricau, fran	Married

Following are all burials between 1687-1721:

Olivier, (illegible)
Olivier, francois
Olivier, michel
Olivier, (illegible)
Olivier, "

1716-22 Sorel, jean	Buried

MARMELADE: 1775-88, 1790

1775 Olivier, marie	Buried
1788 Olivier, jean pierre (?) Surgeon	"

MOLE ST. NICOLAS: 1775-88

1788 Olivier, francois	Baptism

QUARTIER MORIN: 1777-88, 1790

QUANAMINTHE: 1731-77, 1779-91 (dates of following obscured)

Olivier, francoise	Married
Olivier, jean	Baptism

PETITE RIVIERE DE L'ARBONITE: 1710-77, 1779-88

1728 Sorel de Liny	**Baptism**

There are five entries under **Sudre** (NO accent) above. Prof. Geggus says this was not a rare name in St. Domingue and wonders "if it was not the real name of the mysterious Eugenie." As oral traditions were passed down thru generations of Sillans in Louisiana, "Sudre" might have become "de Sutre." The Sudres in these records were scattered: 1 bpt in L'Anse a Veau in 1781; 2 in Jacmel in 1784 & 1790; woman buried in Jeremie in 1786; man buried in Gonaives in 1785. Yet that does place 4 of the 5 in South Province. Two whose color was indicated were white. The man and/or woman might have been Eugenie's father and/or mother. Assuming a minimum age of 16 when Francois Sorrel was born in 1793, Eugenie was born no later than 1777, which might jibe with baptisms of the 3 infants; i.e., her siblings. However, this is piling one guess on another...

9 DECEMBER 1999. FAMILY HISTORY CENTER, BLOOMFIELD, CT.

LDS microfilm #1094211: Civil Records of the Parish of Petit Goave, 1763-1784 (missing all records for 1764-1776)

These are actual handwritten records from the parish. Baptisms, marriages and burials are interspersed. On most left pages, the family name is written in the margin along with B for baptism, M for marriage and S for burial. Races and civil stations are also interspersed. Many of the marginal notes state only "negro" or "mulatto." Apparently the family names were used only for whites. The right pages are so tightly bound that it is difficult to see marginal notations.

Some entries are completely illegible. I found several Olliviers (see below) but **no de Sutres**, but I could easily have missed them. I think the decennial summaries of these records, analyzed in the 17 April 1997 note (above), which were carefully alphabet-

ized and copied, are much more accurate and dependable as to what is and is not in these records.

15 Nov 1767 was interred in the cemetery of this parish the body of the late **Sir Jean Baptiste Ollivier**, "doyen de Notairs du Siege Royal de Petit Goave" (dean of notaries of the royal court of justice) born in Nantes Parish, age 56 years. He died yesterday evening at this place. *This may have been an uncle of Perrinette Ollivier du Petit Bois Sorrel.*

Baptismal certificate (in 1779 section of these records) of **Theodat Sorrel** was copied and enlarged. Both are in Antoine Sorrel file. As reported by the Rossignols in Jean Reveilliez' article on the life of Antoine Sorrel, Theodat was born after he was baptized on 17 Sept 1779. Jean examined the enlargement I sent him and reported that the squiggle after the birth date, 6 November, is "der," abbreviation for "dernier" (last). Therefore the correct birth date is **6 November 1798.** Ditto for the date of the letter sent to the Godfather: 16 March 1798.

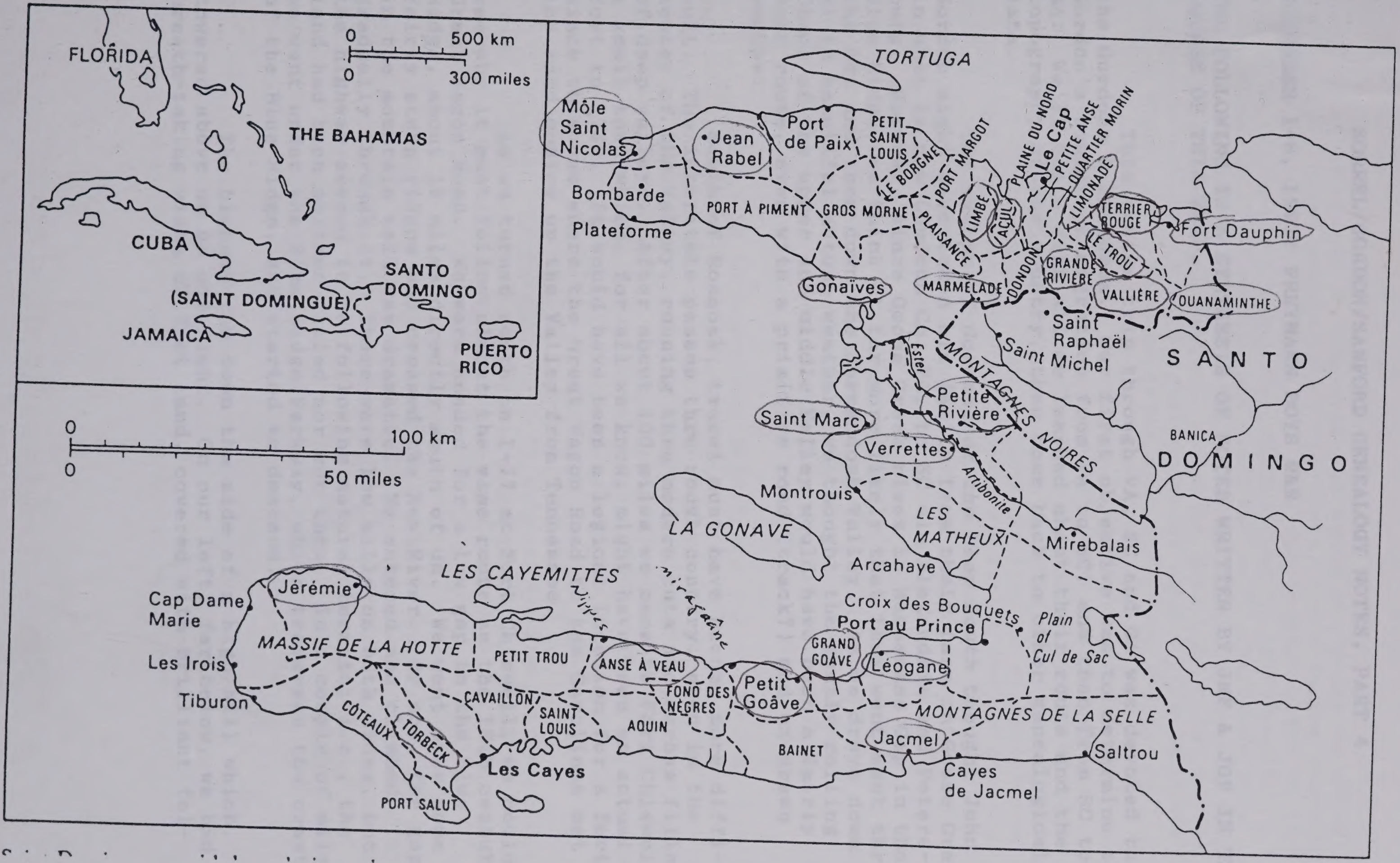
Civil Records of the Parish of Petit Goave 1785-1794 continue on same microfilm.

In 1785 "24 June, there was buried in the cemetery of this parish the body of **Dame Marianne Louise Olivier (sic)**...wife of **M. Louis Francois Brossars**, captain of militia, living in the quarter of Dixen (?) Parish and died at the home of **Mme. Widow Ollivier** living at Miragoane, age about 40." *This may have been an aunt of Perrinette Sorrel; perhaps a sister of Perrinette's mother, "Widow Ollivier?"* ~~No — we know~~

There are no records whatsoever for 1789. The parish records jump directly from 1788 to 4 Jan 1790. They then jump from Dec 1790 to Sept 1793, and there are only five entries between then and Sept 1794, which is where the records end.

At the end of this microfilm are the Civil Records of Petit Anse 1777-1788.

The only real achievement of this search was finding the baptismal record of Theodat Sorrel. I did not find records of the burials of Antoine's little daughter and of his wife on the dates given in the Rossignols' summary of parish records in Jean Reveilliez' article on the life of Antoine Sorrel. This would be expected since both died in Port-au-Prince and presumably were buried there.


FLORIDA
0 500 km
0 300 miles
THE BAHAMAS
CUBA
SANTO DOMINGO
(SAINT DOMINGUE)
JAMAICA
PUERTO RICO
0 100 km
0 50 miles
TORTUGA
Môle Saint Nicolas
Jean Rabel
Port de Paix
PETIT SAINT LOUIS
LE BORGNE
PORT MARGOT
PLAINE DU NORD
Le Cap
PETITE ANSE
QUARTIER MORIN
LIMONADE
TERRIER ROUGE
Fort Dauphin
Bombarde
Plateforme
PORT À PIMENT
GROS MORNE
PLAISANCE
LIMBÉ
ACUL
DONDON
GRANDE RIVIÈRE
LE TROU
VALLIÈRE
OUANAMINTHE
Gonaïves
MARMELADE
Saint Raphaël
Saint Michel
SANTO DOMINGO
BANICA
Ester
MONTAGNES NOIRES
Petite Rivière
Saint Marc
Verrettes
Artibonite
Montrouis
LES MATHEUX
Mirebalais
LA GONAVE
Arcahaye
LES CAYEMITTES
Nippes
Miragoâne
Croix des Bouquets
Port au Prince
Plain of Cul de Sac
Cap Dame Marie
Jérémie
MASSIF DE LA HOTTE
PETIT TROU
ANSE À VEAU
GRAND GOÂVE
Léogane
Les Irois
Tiburon
CAVAILLON
FOND DES NÈGRES
Petit Goâve
MONTAGNES DE LA SELLE
CÔTEAUX
TORBECK
SAINT LOUIS
AQUIN
BAINET
Jacmel
Saltrou
Les Cayes
PORT SALUT
Cayes de Jacmel

LOCATION OF PARISHES LISTED ON PP 1-4

SORREL/GORDON/SANFORD GENEALOGY NOTES, PART 4

NOVEMBER 1-8, 1997: FREYMANN BOYS R&R

THE FOLLOWING IS A SYNTHESIS OF NOTES WRITTEN BY JMF & JGF IN THE COURSE OF THIS TRIP.

This entire trip through VA, SC and GA was devoted to the Gordons & Sanfords. Our first objective was to determine the Gordon's routes of migration from VA to SC, and then from SC to GA. We'll begin with all we learned about their route and the topography of the country, then come back to other genealogical data.

The author of *Gordons of the Deep South* thought John Gordon might have taken his family from their farm on Goose Creek in what is now Loudoun Co, VA, to SC via Alexandria and Petersburg. However, since Goose Creek rises in Manassass Gap in the Blue Ridge, we think it far more likely that they went west thru the Gap and then down the Shenandoah Valley. As we drove down I-81 in beautiful autumn weather, we thought the gently rolling floor of the upper and middle Valley would have been a fairly easy route, even with a primitive road (track?) and ox-drawn wagons.

South of Roanoak, travel must have become more difficult. The interstate passes thru rough country, even in the center of the Valley, running thru modern cuts and across fills of deep valleys. After about 100 miles we came to Fort Chiswell, a small town which, for all we know, might have been an actual fort in 1749. It would have been a logical location for a fort, since this was where the Great Wagon Road to the Carolinas met the road coming up the Valley from Tennessee.

As we turned south on I-77 at Fort Chiswell, we could see why it must follow almost the same route as the 18th century Great Wagon Road. We were headed for a low gap in the Blue Ridge, about 15 miles directly south of us. We went over some fairly steep ridges and crossed the New River. By now, the gap in the mountain wall was dramatic. We entered and climbed gradually through it. There were low hills on both sides, but the highway seemed to be following natural terrain; i.e., the land had been neither filled nor cut thru. In a couple of miles we went under the Blue Ridge Parkway, which traverses the crest of the Blue Ridge, and started to descend.

The highway ran down the side of a high hill which towered above us on our right. On our left, far below, we had a breath-taking vista of flat land, covered with brilliant fol-

liage, stretching off to the east and south as far as we could see and to distant mountains on the north. This is the Piedmont, the hilly plateau which slopes up from the coastal plain to the foothills of Appalachians. The Gordons had to traverse this steep slope to get down to that land and on to their new home. (Even on the modern highway, the grade is so steep there are frequent runaway truck ramps.) It would have been a lot harder to leave North Carolina by this route (we crossed the NC state line at this point) than to enter it.

Once down into the Piedmont, we drove across rolling, mostly forested counry. We crossed the Yadkin River and the South Branch of the Yadkin, then came to Lake Norman. This is the first of several lakes created by damming the Catawba River. Flowing in from the west, this river turns south at this point. We followed its sometimes flat, never more than gently rolling, heavily forested watercourse straight down into South Carolina. This was the Catawba Path in the 18th century, a natural path for a migration route -- or an interstate highway.

We left I-77 at Exit 48 and drove eleven miles SSW on SC 200. There we turned due west on SC 34. About 15 miles from I-77, we entered higher land. Most of it is open pasture, boardered by pines. It was easy to spot the few hardwoods, mainly long the roads, because of the fall colors.

[Most of the boundary markers on the 1759 plot of John Gordon's land were oaks. However, we know that the southern colonies were known for their "naval stores," tar and turpentine pines, so these were probably predominantly pine forests at that time, as they are now. White oak was also a naval store, being the wood most sought after by the Royal Navy. These were "crown trees," and it was a criminal offense to cut down trees of more than a certain size.]

About 21 miles from I-77 we crossed the little Little River, a landmark mentioned in some Gordon data. This is indeed high country. Whenever we topped a rise, we could see across forests to distant hills.

A mile before we reached the Broad River, we took a short detour north up a rough road to the hamlet of Blair on the railroad which runs up the east bank of the Broad. The road ends there at a post office, a store and the cinderblock "Blair Hilton." Returning to Route 34, we turned right and came to a concrete bridge across the broad Broad River. This is the eastern border of Newberry Co.

Across the river the country was similar: high, rolling, mostly pasture boardered by pines, rare cultived fields. Two miles from the river we came to a sign, "Maybinton, 7 miles," pointing to a road going north which is not on the official state

map. We took it because Eli, son of Major Thomas Gordon, was born "near Maybinton" on 25 May 1752.

The road wound down thru dense forest. Four miles north of Route 34 we came to a bridge across the Enoree River. It is about 100 feet wide, slow-flowing between banks dense with hardwoods which lean out over the stream. Here we were several miles downstream from John Gordon's land, which was on the north side of the river. Two miles past the Enoree we passed about three houses at a curve in the road. This was Maybinton.

We were now on Maybinton Road (Union Co. 45), driving NW thru deserted forest in the "Fork" betwen the Enoree and Tyger Rivers. The road ended at SC 72 & 121. We turned left, crossed the Enoree again after a few miles and entered Whitmire. Here SC 72 branches off and US 176 joins SC 121. We followed the latter SE, parellel and a few miles south of the Enoree, thru high, rolling pasture alternating with patches of dense pine. Just before US 176 and SC 121 split, we crossed Indian Creek, which flows into the Enoree near the site of John Gordon's land.

Continuing SE on US 176, we saw another sign: "Maybinton, 8 miles." Turning north on this road exactly 4 miles, we came to another bridge across the Enoree. Down to the right, on the far side of the river, there is a boat-launching ramp and parking lot. The river curves sharply to the right here, forming the Horseshoe Bend in which, at that time, we thought the Gordon land lay.

The next morning, however, in the Newberry Public Library, we discovered a map which shows the original Gordon grant was not in the Horseshoe Bend of the Enoree but actually about a mile farther upstream in a lesser curve in the river, just over the border of Union Co. *[South Carolina Land Grant Maps, published by Union Co. Historical Foundation, 1976: Maps 2 & 3]* We also got a map of Newberry County that shows all minor roads. There are no roads on the north side of the river into the Gordon land. The map shows a Gordon family graveyard on this land, just upstream from where Collins Brook flows into the Enoree. It would be very difficult to find this, not only because all the land in that area, so far as we know, is dense forest, but also because this is deer season, and we have been warned not to enter the woods without bright clothing.

The map showed McCullough Road going down to the Enoree opposite the original Gordon land. It is 3.25 miles north of the junction of Routes 176 and 121 on the right. We drove down this until we reached an impassable puddle and then walked for at least a mile farther without reaching the river. (We talked very loudly the whole way to discourage hunters!) We gave up and decided to try Wallace Road, which branches off McCullough to the

east. This is a narrow, gravel track, but reasonably passable. We drove 2.2 miles from the fork through dense forest before we came to a dead end. A faint trail down into the woods led within a few yards to the river.

Here on the south bank of the Enoree we were 0.2 to 0.3 miles downstream and across from the actual land on which John Gordon settled in 1749. All we could see across the river was a dense jungle of big oaks and pines. From where we stood, it looked impassable. It is probably second or more growth, but there is every reason to believe this is the natural state of this land. We know that at least a third (about 150 acres) of the 450 acre plot surveyed for John -- the portion boardering the Enoree -- was swamp even then. The land beyond our view rises, and that must be what John Gordon and his young family had to clear in order to start farming when they arrived here almost 250 years ago. Perhaps the Gordons left the swamp forest as it was -- and still is.

After doing research in Newberry, we drove west on SC 34 across Newberry Co. toward historic Ninety-Six in the next county, Greenwood. This being the only direct road, we think this is probably the road Maj. Thomas Gordon built "from Gordon's Fort on the Enoree to Kirkland's Ferry on the Saluda." West of Newberry we crossed flat, open country, mostly pasture with occasional patches of pine or hardwood forest. We suspect this land has all been cleared. As we approached the Saluda River valley, the land began to roll into fairly steep hills and dales, and once again was thickly forested with pine and hardwoods. The Saluda is a major stream, probably about the same as the Broad. The terrain on both sides of its valley is similar. When we neared Ninety-Six, it once again became flatter and more open.

At Ninety-Six we inspected the Star and Stockade Forts which flanked this trading post. It was a strategic site in Revolutionary times since it controlled the main trading roads from the coast up into Cherokee country. (The most important Cherokee village, Keohee, was 96 miles beyond this point; hence the post's name.) Ninety-Six also controlled the routes from the back country to Augusta on the Savannah River.

Leaving Ninety-Six, we headed south on SC 248 and then a short stretch on Epworth Road, where we met US 25, the highway to Augusta. We think this is a close approximation of the original road from Ninety-Six to Augusta which Major Thomas played a part in building. The terrain is gently rolling, cut by frequent creeks, most of it forested by pine intermixed with hardwoods. Some has been cleared for pasture; we saw no cultivated fields.

We passed through the pleasant town of Edgefield, SC. South of here, the land was almost flat and open. There were

still patches of woods, but here for the first time we saw vast fields of cotton. It was in full bloom and being picked by machines. We were coming into the Savannah River valley.

Major Thomas and his sons must have traveled this same route to reach the newly-opened lands of eastern Georgia in the 1780s and 90s. They were apparently interested in buying land for speculation because, in the 1800 Census, he and all the sons but Thomas Jr were still living in Newberry County. *[From here on we will refer to the latter as Thomas II to avoid confusion with his son Thomas, who was called Thomas Jr. after they settled in GA. We'll call that son Thomas III.]* Sometime around 1795, Thomas II and his wife probably toiled along this road, their wagons carrying all their earthly belongings as they went to establish their new home in GA. Were children with them? We estimate Thomas III and John W. [hereinafter "JWG"] were born about 1795 and 1797. Since what little evidence we have says JWG was born in SC, the two boys may have been a toddler and an infant when they made this trip.

It was 58 miles from Ninety-Six to Augusta. This took us 70 minutes. How long do you suppose it took the Gordons? [See JMF's commentary on the timing and distances traveled by the Gordons on their migrations at the end of these notes.]

We crossed the great Savannah River and drove west on US 278 from Augusta. After about 20 miles we came to a plaque on the outskirts of the little town of Harlem: "For the last 20 miles this highway has followed the course of the noted Upper Trading Path that led from present Augusta to Indian tribes as far away as the Mississippi River....White traders began using this trail in the early 1700s." This is undoubtedly the path and later road that the Gordons followed on their way west into Georgia. The terrain thus far was similar to that on the other side of the Savannah River, rolling and densely wooded.

Past Harlem we encountered more open fields, most of them pastureland. Any cut into the earth is terra cotta-colored -- the famous red clay of Georgia.

We followed US 278 for about 48 miles through Thompson to Warrenton. Here we turned off on GA 16 and were 25 miles from Sparta, county seat of Hancock County. This is where Major Thomas made his land purchases in 1792. It is almost 75 miles west of Augusta and about 150 miles from Newberry County -- a considerably distance for even a man on horseback to travel and an even more daunting one for a family with wagons. This is pleasant, rolling country with many open fields. Yet patches of dense woods indicate how rapidly this land would go back to forest if left unattended -- and what a challenge it must have

been to clear all this land of virgin growth when it was first settled.

We crossed the small Ogeechee River and entered Hancock Co. Terrain: more of the same. Here we began to follow a railroad track which is probably the Central of Georgia line from Augusta to Atlanta which ran across a long, narrow strip of JWG's land in Jones Co.

After doing our research in Sparta, we drove about 8 miles NW on GA 16 to Dickens Pond Road. The country all the way out was thickly forested. Dickens Pond Road winds down for several miles to a place were it crosses the embankment which dams Shoulderbone Creek. The resulting pond was on our left. On the right, we could see the Creek flowing out of a culvert. A stagnant tributary came in from the left (south) which we believe is Fort Creek. The whole area is overgrown, and it was difficult to climb down the steep embankment to reach the shores of the creeks. Since the land Major Thomas Gordon bought from George Grizzle was located somewhere near the junction of Fort Creek & Shoulderbone Creek, this was as close as we could come to the possible site of that land.

From there we drove to Milledgeville and on to Haddock and Gray. The terrain is still much the same -- rolling country, many open pastures, but most of it heavily forested with pine and hardwoods.

Gray, the seat of Jones Co, was as far west as the Gordons migrated until they went to Texas. While we were there, we drove into the historic town of Clinton, which is right across the highway from Gray. Clinton is suspended in time -- there's nothing there but its early 19th century houses. Among these is the Flewellen-Johnson-Bennett Bell House, where **Martha Elizabeth Gordon** may have lived from the time of her marraige to **Bennett Bell** (21 Nov 1843) to the fall of 1844.

Having done our research there, we left Gray and headed back east on GA 22. We turned left at Haddock and drove a couple of miles north on the paved road that goes through this hamlet. Outside the town, the road gradually ascends a high ridge from which we could look out several miles to the east -- the first time in Georgia we have encountered such high land. The road we were on intersects the Old Milledgeville-Fortville Road. This crossroads was once the little community of Fortville. *[Georgia Place Names*, by Kenneth Krakow, in Milledgeville Library: "Fortville...also known as 'Old Fort' or 'The Fortification.' The Fortville Academy was established here in 1823. The place was named from an early trading post or blockhouse fort built here to protect the early settlers from the Indians."] The high ground explains the choice of this site.

Fortville is where **JWG** lived until the house about the same distance south of Haddock was completed. (That house was also on high ground -- an extension of the same ridge?) JWG bought 101 1/4 acres, the N half of lot 151 in Fortville, on 23 May 1822. He was named a trustee of Fortville Academy upon its incorporation the following December. On 24 July 1824 he gave a small part of Lot 151 for the building of a Methodist-Episcopal church. About 1/2 mile west of the crossroads, on the north side of the Milledgeville-Fortville Road, we found a run-down cemetery back in the woods. It is still being used for burials, but it is badly maintained. This is undoubtedly the graveyard of that church, which has long since disappeared. There was no evidence of Gordon burials.

On 13 July 1825, JWG sold his Fortville property to Daniel Pratt, who was building his new house. Pratt in turn sold it to **Thomas Moughon** in 1828. Moughon was the husband of **Emily Sanford, Martha Cook Sanford Gordon's sister.** The house on this land was built by Pratt and was presumably occupied by the Gordons first. It came to be known as the Thomas Moughon House and must have been quite a mansion. It burned down in 1946.

We took the Old Milledgeville-Fortville Road when we continued our return east to Milledgeville. About 1/4 mile from the crossroads we drove down a steep grade, which took us off the ridge described above. This is most likely the road JWG, his wife and their three-year old daughter Mary Ann would have taken from Martha Sanford's home Milledgeville to what, so far as we know, was the first home of their own.

* * * * * *

Now to genealogic research:

Newberry County Courthouse: In Box #8, Estate #11 of the probate records we found microfilms of extensive documents on the estate of **(Maj.) Thomas Gordan (sic) Sr.** We already had quotations of this material from other sources. Now we have copies of the original documents in the "Early Gordons & Sanfords" section of the Gordon/Sanford file.

In the Newberry Co. Deed Index 1785-1840 we found records of **Gordon family land transactions.** The actual documents were not examined. The information below shows which members of the family sold or bought land after 1785. By that time they had been residents for 35 years; i.e., these were the children and grandchildren of **John & Ruth Gordon.** Transactions after 1820 are not copied below because by that time our direct ancestors had moved on to GA. (Xeroxes of actual indices are in Gordon/Sanford file.)

Grantor (seller)	Grantee (buyer)	Date of Deed	Book/pg

Thomas Gordon	Thomas Hardy	9 Nov 1786	A 242
" "	James Murphy	5 Mar 1787	A 243
" "	Bartry Hancock	8 Jul 1788	A 434
" "	Aubrey Noland	28 Feb 1789	A 651
" "	Robt. Crenshaw	9 Oct 1789	A 909-11
George & Chas Gordon	Benj. Hirndon	25 Jul 1791	I 61
Thomas Gordon	John Valentine	22 Sep 1791	B 13
" "	Thomas Brandon	9 Apr 1792	B 201
" "	John Steuart	14 May 1796	C 753
John Gordon	David Glenn	30 Jul 1798	D 8-9
Thomas Gordon	Patrick Sims	31 Dec 1799	G 41
Goren (sic) Gordon	David Glenn	11 Feb 1806	H 292
Thomas Gordon	P. Sims	11 Oct 1806	H 342
Jesse Gordon	John Whitsell	4 Mar 1809	J 351
Elizabeth Gordon	Jane Gordon	25 Jan 1810	M 293
James Gordon	Hugh Reid	28 May 1813	N 89
Benj. Gordon	Charly Leosard	1 Nov 1815	L 169
Elizabeth Gordon	John Anderson	17 Ayg 1819	O 180
" "	James Abrams	22 Dec 1823	O 172

Grantee	Grantor		
Thomas Gordon	John Mitchell	28 Dec 1785	A 167
" "	Catherine Edwards	30 May 1786	A 81
George & Chas Gordon	William Murry	17 Oct 1788	I 58
Thomas Gordon	Robert Gilliam	7 Sep 1789	A 811
" "	Richard Speake	17 Oct 1791	A 1192
James Gordon	James Campbell	21 Oct 1797	D 591
Thomas Gordon	Andrew Sims	29 Nov 1805	H 232
Jesse Gordon	Samuel Otterson	14 Dec 1808	I 542
Jane Gordon	Elizabeth Gordon	10 Jan 1814	M 293
Benj. Gordon	Thomas Gary Jr.	1 Oct 1815	L 168

Since the Gordon lands straddled the line between Newberry and Union Cos, we found similar records in the latter's Deed Index, copies of which are also in the Gordon/Sanford file.

Grantor	Grantee	Year of Deed	Book/pg
Thomas Gordon	John McNeal	1785	A 363
John Gordon	Christopher Brandon	1787	B 38
" "	Hancock Porter	1787	B 209
George Gordon	Goven Gordon Sr.	1800	G 125
Thomas Gordon	George Potts	1803	H 224
Benjamin Gordon	Elijah Anderson	1806	I 589
" "	B. & A. Glenn	1806	I 542
John Gordon	Wm. McGowan	1809	K 20
(Elizabeth*) Ruth Gordon	(Ruth Otterson*) Eliza Otterson[1]	1809	K 122

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[1] *These names were written in different handwriting in parentheses.

Govan Gordon	Samuel Skelton	1811	L 47
George Gordon	Banum Bobo	1813	M 1,3
John Gordon	Burrell Chick	1813	M 92
Posey Gordon	" "	1813	M 95
Govin (sic) Gordon	" "	1813	M 93
Jesse Gordon	Dugan & Johnson	1815	N 204
" "	Wm. Tucker	1815	N 205
Thomas Gordon	James Oy (?)	1819	P 4
Benjamin Gordon	Robt. Furnes	1819	P 9

Grantee	Grantor		
John Gordon	John Hergler	1785	A 227
Nathan Gordon	Abner Coleman	1787	B 53
Govan Gordon Sr.	George Gordan (sic)	1800	G? 125
George Gordon	Robert Hanns	1800	G? 176
" "	Kendrick Bobo (kindred*)	1806	I 28
Nathaniel Gordon	Thomas Draper	1806	I 370
Jesse Gordon	Dugan & Johnson	1815	N 201
" "	William Tucker	1815	N 205
" "	John McNeal	1820	Q 102
" "	D.A.Mitchell	1820	Q 341

Both the Newberry and Union county indices begin with Books A in 1785 and there are no earlier records in these courthouses. **The Judge of Probate's office in Charleston has records of wills and estates back to 1692 in chronological volumes, with indices. It has records of deeds from 1719. The Secretary of State in Columbia, SC, has records & plat maps of land grants since 1688.**

A NOTE ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S COUNTIES: The original SC counties, established in 1683, were Berkeley, Colleton & Craven. All were discontinued when, in 1769, the Province was divided into 7 judicial districts: Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, Orangeburg, Ninety-Six, Camden and Cheraws. (This was prompted by the utter lawlessness in the "Up Country," where there had been, up to that time, NO courts! Such rough justice as there was had been dealt out by vigilantes called "Regulators.") In 1795, Pinckney and Washington Districts were established. In 1798 (or 1795?), the nine districts were divided into 24. From **Ninety-Six District the present counties of Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens and Spartanburg were formed; from Pinkney District, Union, York and part of Cherokee.**

Newberry County Library:

Newberry County, SC, Cemeteries, Vol 1, pg 64. The following headstones are undoubtedly in the Gordon Family Cemetery shown on the map on the north side of the Enoree:

GORDON FAMILY GRAVEYARD
6 miles SE Whitmire, SC

John Caldwell Gordon
Oct. 27, 1796 - Dec. 31, 1806

Monroe Gordon
Nov. 21, 1817 - Aug. 25, 1820

E.L.I. Gorden Sen.
May 25, 1772 - April 27, 1847

Rebecca Gordon
w/o Eli Gordon
April 16, 1775 - Sept. 28, 1854

1806
M.V.[Valentine]

N.G.
A.T. 8 G (sic)
1705

This was the family of Eli Gordon, next older brother of Thomas Gordon II. John Caldwell and Monroe were the only two of Eli and Rebecca's known children to die in childhood. They did have a son Valentine born in 1802, but he lived until 1843. The last inscription (if that is what this is) might refer to a Gordon born in 1705. Since the original John Gordon's est. b. date is 1710, this might have been one of his siblings.

History of Newberry Co, SC, Vol. I, 1749-1860, pg 81: "Closely associated with Indian Creek was the [Presbyterian] congregation of Grassy Spring, which began as a branch of the former. The settlers between the Enoree and the Tyger petitioned the South Carolina Presbytery on Sept. 24, 1794, to be taken under its care and supplied a minister. In the early days of the church [JMF says apparently organized before 1773] the congregation consisted of these families: **Otterson**, Dugan, Crenshaw, **Gordon**, Johnson, **Valentine**, Buford, **Caldwell** and Hamilton. **Major Samuel Otterson and Major Thomas Gordon** were elders. Both Indian Creek and Grassy Spring have long since passed into oblivion, but Little River is still active..."

Union County Library, Union, SC:

A History of Union County, SC, Union Co. Historical Foundation, 1977, pg 1: "...Between the years 1749 and 1758, a number of other Presbyterians settled along the Enoree and Tyger Rivers and Old Indian Creek near Maybinton in Newberry County. Some of these located in part of what is now Union County. Among those who built their crude log huts in this area were the **Ottersons, Hamiltons, Gordons** and **McJunkins**."

Note the number of the above family names which appear in the land transactions above; also in the given names of later generations, an index of intermarriage among them.

Sparta, GA: Hancock County Courthouse

Land Record Office:

Deed Book C, pg 33: 3 Nov 1792. Indenture between **Major Thomas Gordon of Newberry Co**, South Carolina, and George Grizzl (sic), once a soldier of the State of Georgia and now of Laurrance (sic) Co, SC. For 75 pounds sterling money...a certain tract or parcel of land containing 287 1/2 acres situated in now County of Greene, State of Georgia, on the waters of Great Shoulderbone Creek, beginning at a poplar on a small branch of Fort Creek and running south....(meets & bounds)...bounded on all sides by vacant land and surveyed 6 June 1784..and granted by the Governor of Georgia 13 Sept 1784, Grant Book pg 98, No. 276.

Deed Book AB, pg 206: 27 Nov 1795. Indenture between **Maj. Thomas Gordon of Newberry Co**, South Carolina, and **Benjamin Gordon of Hancock Co, Georgia.** For $300 sells Benjamin 143 and 3/4 acres...this being 1/2 of a bounty of land surveyed by George Grizzle 6 June 1784 and granted 13 Sept following, the said land situated in now Hancock Co, Georgia...

Deed Book E, pg 39: 27 Nov 1795. Indenture between **Maj. Thomas Gordon of Newberry Co**, SC, and David Dickson of Hancock Co, GA. For 55 pounds sells Dickson 143 and 3/4 acres...this being 1/2 of a bounty of land surveyed by George Grizzle...

The earliest deed above, altho in a later Deed Book, is identical with the one MWF found in Green Co, GA, Deed Book A, pg 2. At the time Maj. Thomas bought it, the land was in Green Co. The deed must have been copied into Hancock Co. records sometime after it was formed out of Green Co. on 17 Dec. 1793. This clears up any confusion about Maj. Thomas' later sales. He had owned the land three years before he sold halves of it on the

same day. NOTE: ***Maj. Thomas was "of Newberry Co" in 1792 and still in 1795. By the latter date, his oldest son Benjamin was "of Hancock Co."***

The Thomas Gordon in the following transactions was probably Thomas II. Maj. Thomas lived until 1808, still a resident of Newberry Co. Why would he have purchased a slave in GA? More likely his son, a resident of Hancock Co. did. (See Tax Digests below for proof of latter's residence here.)

Deed Book G, pg 152: 10 Jan 1805. Received of **Thomas Gordon** the sum of $325 in full consideration of a Negro woman named Beck, about 33 yrs of age, which Negro woman we do hereby warrent and defend unto the said Thomas Gordon, his heirs and assigns, against the just claims of all persons whatever. (signed) Mary & Robert Ourley.

ibid, pg 281. **Thomas Gordon** to Noah Dadderidge in 1805. This was in the Grantor-Grantee Index but could not be found. (Several pages torn.)

JGF found no further land records in the Index involving a Gordon between 1806 and 1816 and thought this indicates Thomas Gordon II's last business contact in Hancock Co was in 1805. That jibes with the time of his first purchases in the new Jones Co. However, MWF found a record in Sparta showing the ***Thomas Gordon of Jones Co.*** *bought 303.25 acres in Hancock Co. from Abijah Anderson of Hancock Co. on 14 Aug 1814. (Can we be sure he didn't sell it???) Nevertheless, the latter proves Thomas was in Jones Co. in 1814.* ***In fact, that deed is Thomas II's last known transaction. We know Thomas III died before 6 June 1814.***

Wills, Appraisals & Sales Book F, pg 162-64. This is an inventory of the very extensive holdings of one Thomas Gordon of Virginia, deceased, made 5 April 1809. This is obviously not our Thomas.

No other Gordons are listed in the Probate Index, which is quite complete. This is the evidence we were seeking that no member of our Gordon family died in Hancock County. However, this will does raise a caveat about the identity of the Thomas Gordons in land and tax records of this county, altho none of the land listed in the inventory was in Hancock Co. Why was the estate the probated here? JMF thinks the administrator of the estate, one Duke Hamilton, might have been doing what he calls a "Moye Wicks Jr."

The next list of transactions relate to **Jesse Sanford.**

Deed Book AB, pg 16: 5 July 1794. **Jesse Sanford -- mark.** "A crop in the left ear & a swallow fork in the right ear of all

stock." *This proves that Jesse, age 30, was established in what became Hancock Co as early as 1794.*

Deed Book AB, pg 478: 4 Nov 1797. Indenture between Charles Abercrombie and Andrew Borland of Hancock Co, and **Jesse Sanford of Hancock Co.** For $100, they sold him Lot 11 in town of Sparta, lying on Broad St, extending 105 ft in front and 210 feet back adjoining the public lot, #12 on east, & Thomas H. Langham's on west..."it being the same whereon said Sanford now lives." *This seems to indicate Jesse was not farming in 1797 and was apparently doing something in the town of Sparta.*

Deed Book E, pg 299: 6 Jan 1800. Indenture between Samuel Camp of Warren Co, GA, & **Jesse Sanford** of Hancock Co. For $500 Jesse purchased "land lying in Hancock Co on the waters of the Oconee River containing 100 acres, being part of the 287 1/2 acres granted to Charles Waters 28 Dec 1784."

ibid, pg 300: 8 Dec 1800. Indenture between **Thomas Mitchell and Nancy, his wife, of Hancock Co, and Jesse Sanford** of Hancock Co. For $1500 Jesse purchased land containing 287 1/2 acres on Buffalo Creek in Hancock Co adjoining land of James Thweatt, Chas Abercrombie, Henry Mitchell & John Lucas, being a tract originally granted to James Moore 13 Sept 1784 & conveyed by him to Thomas Mitchell on 10 May 1787. (Signed) Thomas Mitchell & Ann Mitchell (altho her name in text of deed was "Nancy") with her mark. *Note the abuttors: Thomas Mitchell (1726-1826), whose wife was Ann Raines, was an uncle of **Martha Goodwyn Mitchell**, whom Jesse had married abt 1793 (her father's brother). **James Thweatt** was another uncle, her mother's brother. Buffalo Creek is south of Sparta, some distance from Jesse's lands on the Oconee River, which forms part of the boundary between Hancock and Baldwin Cos.*

ibid, pg 302: 12 Nov 1799. Indenture between Traverse McLendon and Sally, his wife, of Hancock Co, and **Jesse Sanford**, of Hancock Co. For $1000 Jesse purchased "land in Hancock Co on the Oconee River containing 140 acres...together with all the houses, orchards, woods & underwood whatsoever thereunto belongs or in anywise appertaining and the Revertion & Revertions, Remainder & Remainders, Rents & Services of such premises & also all Estate, Right, Title, Interest claim & demands of..." *Latter provisions, which are not in other two deeds, suggests this property was improved and had a dwelling on it.*

Deed Book F, pg 294. 20 April 1803. Indenture between David Phelps, Matthew Kichen & Elizabeth, his wife, of Hancock Co, and **Jesse Sanford** of Hancock Co. For $2000 Jesse purchased land containing 287 1/2 acres in Hancock Co on Island Creek (waters of the Oconee River). *Island Creek, now partially flooded by the dammed Oconee, flowed into the Oconee north of Milledgeville, not*

far from where we found the Jesse Sanford burying ground. This brought his holdings on the Oconee to 527 1/2 acres.

ibid, pg 295. 7 June 1803. Sale of slaves by Matthew & William Kichen of Hancock Co for $1400 to **Jesse Sanford**: the following Negroes, viz., Dick, Moses, Ned, Allan, Abraham, Jenny, Beck.

Book G, pg 215. 13 June 1805. Receipt: received of **Jesse Sanford** the sum of $794.50 in full of all accounts, bargains, contracts, claims, dues & demands whatsoever. (signed) B. Sanford. Witnesses: Oliver Skinner, **Wm Sanford** certify they saw **Benjamin Sanford** sign the above. *The former could have been Jesse's father or his brother, William III. I can't identify Benjamin. This was certainly not Jesse's grandson Benjamin J, who was not born until 1830. So far as I know, Jesse had no uncles or brothers by that name.*

Deed Book H, pg 188. 1 Feb 1807. Indenture between **Benjamin Sandford (sic) of Hancock Co & Hugh Horton of Hancock Co.** For $2500 paid by Benjamin Sandford, a tract or parcel of land containing 207 1/2 acres in Hancock Co on Fork Island Creek. *See note on Albert Clinton Horton, 1st Lt. Gov. of Texas, who may have played a part in JWG's migration there, under Observations at end of these notes for significance of this transaction.*

Deed Book L, pg 419. 9 May 1814. Indenture between **Jesse Sanford, administrator of estate of William Sanford, Sen, deceased, of Baldwin Co** and James Simmons of Hancock Co. "Witnesseth that on the 7th day of December last the administrator...did publish and expose at public sale at the Market House in the town of Sparta...one certain tract of land belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased in Hancock Co on the waters of Sandy Run adjoining lands of Simmons (etc)...containing 360 acres, which tract of land was duly cryd (sic) and was knocked off for the sum of $320, it being the highest and best bid..." (signed) Jesse Sanford, Administrator.

Deed Book M, pg 86. 14 Dec 1818. Indenture between **Jesse Sanford of Baldwin Co** and Shaderach Bryley of Hancock Co. For $1250 Jesse sold to Bryley 287 1/2 acres on Buffalo Creek in Hancock Co adjoining Abercrombie, Henry Mitchell, Thomas Thweatt & Scott. (signed) Jesse Sanford. *This is the land Jesse bought 8 Dec 1800. Note abutting lands still in Mitchell & Thweatt families but with different owners, brothers of the two above.*

ibid, pg 164. 13 Sept 1819. This appears to be some sort of mortgage. "**Sanford & Lumsden of Hancock Co**" paid $368 to Isham Thornton, his security being 172 1/2 acres on Big Island Creek, with understanding that Thornton could "pay to said to said Sanford & Lumsden...to aforesaid sum of $368 on or before the 13th day of September 1820 with lawful interest from the date

hereof for the redemption of said land." *These were undoubtedly Melindy Sanford & John Lumsden, who were married in 1816. See marriage records below.*

There were no further land records for a Sanford through 1821, which indicates Jesse's last business contact with Hancock Co was in 1818. Note that his father was "of Baldwin Co" [across the Oconee] in 1814, so Jesse must have been too. Jesse was definitely "of Baldwin Co" in 1818.

Probate Book A, pg 44. Inventory of estate of John Lawson, deceased, done 12 Aug 1795. Only things of interest in this is a note on William Lawson of Kentucky for 12 pounds. On pg 23 there is an inventory of his property appraised 23 Oct 1794. Nothing here of significance except 2 slaves, a male worth 65 pounds & a female worth 60. These men might have been members of **Patience Lawson's** family. The next probate record on a Lawson was Nancy, in 1870.

JGF looked in the Probate Index for **William Horton, the putative stepfather of Patience Lawson, wife of Thomas Gordon III.** There were many Hartons, but no Hortons. The only possible lead is the inventory of the estate of William Harton (Probate Book H, pg 323) on 28 April 1815. However, this contained no information on family members. *Nevertheless, we are sure there was at least one Horton family in Hancock Co. Note the deed above, in which Benjamin Sanford purchased land from **Hugh Horton** in 1808, and the 1806 tax record below linking **William Horton with the Lawson family.***

There were three Sanfords in the Probate Index, but all these were in 1840 and later. **William Sanford Sr's** estate was probated in Baldwin Co.(see below).

Hancock Co. Marriage Book:

A marriage license was granted on 28 Nov 1809 to **Dudley Lawson** of **Jones Co. & Nancy Hartun (sic) of Hancock Co.** *[Was this the "Donly" Lawson who was **Thomas Gordon's** neighbor on Commissioner Creek in 1811?]*

A careful inspection of this record book through 1822 showed no Gordons. Altho serveral Gordins and Gordens were listed, their full names were not familiar.

Hancock Co. Tax Digests:

1795, pg 25, Capt. T. Raines' District: **Thomas Gordon (presumably Thomas II** per notes above & below) owned 9 Negroes, 133 3/4 acres of 3rd Quality Land along the "South Ogeechee" watercourse, the land having originally been granted to "Scoll" (or "Scott?"). Tax: 3 dollars, 2 dimes, 8 cents, 3 mills.

1806 (un-indexed, un-alphabetized, 255 handwritten pages, many in poor condition):

pg 225, Capt. Barnes' Division: **Thomas Gordon** owned 17 Negroes (?no actual heading on this column?) and 177 acres (originally granted to Scoll or Scott) adjoining Flournay on "L. Ogeechee." Taxes totalled $5.846 1/2. Another taxpayer named **Peterson Thweatt**, owning 475 acres is on same page.

NOTE: The land in the two notations above is obviously the same. It was located not on the Ogeechee River, which forms the east border of Hancock Co, but on the L[ittle] Ogeechee about 7 1/2 miles ESE of Sparta. It therefore has no connection to the land on Shoulderbone Creek Maj. Thomas sold in 1795, which is 7 1/2 miles NW of Sparta. This lends weight to our belief that ***Thomas Gordon II****, then about 21 years old, bought this land quite independently of his father no later than 1795. It was probably from here, in the SE corner of Hancock Co, that he moved on the Jones Co in about 1807. Note also that by 1807 Thomas' brother* ***Benjamin*** *had left the Shoulderbone land he had purchased from their father in 1795 and gone back to SC.*

pg 229, Capt. Barnes' Division: **William Sanford** owned 7 Negroes and 202 1/2 acres on Rudy Creek in Hancock Co, also 202 1/2 acres on Parmeter Creek, presumably in Hancock Co.

pg 41, (Division, if any, not noted): **William Sanford** owned 0 slaves but 3 tracts of land: 202 1/2 acres on Glady (?) Creek in Baldwin Co, 360 acres adjoining Roe on Sandy Run in Hancock Co, & 186 acres adjoining Parsons on Heart's (?) Creeek in Warren Co. Taxes on these lands totalled $1.505. (Sandy Run lies approx. 8 miles S of the Shoulderbone Creek area and about 3 miles S of **Thomas Gordon's** land on the Little Ogeechee.)

Altho we can't be certain, these were probably two different William Sanfords: ***William III and William IV****, father & son. Which was which is a guess, but one might expect the father to own more land; i.e., the 3 parcels in the second item above.*

pg? Capt. Graybill's District: **James Horton, Samuel Horton** and several other members of Horton family listed as property owners.

pg 111 (District, if any, not noted): **Richard A. Blount** owned 45 Negroes & three properties adjoining **Rives** & Lewis in Hancock Co. One property contained 300 second quality acres and 240 of third

quality on an "Ogeechee" waterway. *Modern maps show a **Rives Road** and a **Rives Cemetery** 3 1/4 miles SW of Maj. Thomas' land on Shoulderbone Creek. Is it possible that in Hancock Co the Gordons first became acquainted with not only the Sanfords, Blounts and Thweatts but also the Rives family? (**William Henry Rives**, who is said to have been born in AL (or VA?) in 1816, married JWG's daughter **Sarah Jane Gordon**.)*

pg 187 (189?), (District, if any, not noted on this or two following items): **William Horton for Heirs John Lawson & Henry Lawson** held 15 Negroes and 202 1/2 acres adjoining Henry Lawson on Sugar Creek in Baldwin Co. Taxes appear to have totalled $6.875.

pg 235: **James Thweat** owned extensive lands in Hancock Co.

pg 253: **Thomas Lawson** owned 182 acres adjoining Lacie on Shoulderbone Creek. Same page shows **James Lawson, executor of William Lawson, deceased**, holding 182 acres on "L Acee," Shoulderbone. (Note similarity between "Lacie" and "L Acee.")

1808 Tax Digest makes no mention of any Thomas Gordon, further evidence that he moved to Jones Co. in 1807. This Digest does show a **James Thweatt** (in Capt. Barnes' District) owning 67 Negroes and 287 1/2 second quality acres and 1,143 third quality acres plus 368 acres in pine adjoining **Sanford** on Buffalo Creek. There is also a landowner named **Peterson Thweatt** listed.

Hancock Public Library, Sparta, GA.

History of Hancock County, Georgia, Vol. 1, History, Heritage & Records, Elizabeth Wiley Smith, Washington, GA, Wilkes Pub. Co., Jan. 1974, pg 232: There are no male Gordons or Sanfords in the marriage records of Hancock Co. between 1805 and 1860. There are a number of **Sanford women:**

Emily P. to Alfred B. Gary, 4 Feb 1823
Mary to John West, 1813
Melindy to John G. Lumsden, 24 Nov 1816
Mildred A.W. to Philip H. Green, 18 Feb 1825
Rachel J. to John Evans, 20 Jan 1831

None of these are in JGF's Sanford FGRs. Marriage dates indicate they were in the same generation as Jesse Sanford's children. Were these offspring of other Sanfords on whom we have no data?

ibid, pp 132-4: There are NO Gordons or Sanfords among the officers in the Hancock Co. military records, 1798-1827. Enlist-

ed men are not included in these records, so all we can be sure of is that none were officers.

Marriages & Obituaries from Early Georgia Newspapers, pg 50: From *The Southern Recorder*, 10 Oct 1837: "On Wednesday the 20th inst. at the home of Mrs. Rutherford, **MR. THOMAS J. GORDON**, eldest son of Gen. Gordon of Jones County; he was in his 17th year and was a student at Midway Seminary." *This would have been JWG's second child. So far as we know, he was previously unknown to Gordon family historians!*

ibid, "26 Feb 1827: **G. Sanford** died on the 23rd inst. in her 58th year. Numerous children." This was **Martha Goodwyn Sanford, wife of Jesse.**

Probate & Marriage Records, Baldwin Co. Courthouse, Milledgeville, GA.

Probate records contain no members of our Gordon family.

There are a number of documents (letters of administration) on settlement of the estate of **Camilla M. Sanford** with Martha E. Sorrel as administratrix. The first, 6 July 1894: Order appointing MESorrel. Minute Book 1892, pg 123. All other documents are in this same Minute Book and, since MWF already recorded these, I did not list any more.

Will of **Jesse Sanford**, 14 July 1818, Will Book 1806-1832, pg 270. (We already have transcriptions of this document.)

John W.A. Sanford's estate documents, with Mrs. Mary R. (Mrs. Robert) Sanford, admistratrix, 29 Dec 1870, Minute Book 1852-1870, pg 542. JGF did not look these up.

Martha G(oodwyn) Sanford's estate, **Thomas Moughon**, administrator, 7 May 1827, Minute Book 1819, pg 184. I did not look these up because there was no will, just letters of administration. These are mostly inventories of property and give no family information.

William Sanford's estate, Jesse Sanford, administrator, 2 Jan 1809, Minute Book 1807-1811, pg 25. (This was Wm Sanford, Sr.) "Will and testament of the said dec/d ordered that letters of administration on the Estate of William Sandford (sic) dec/d be granted to Jesse Sandford and that Jonas Thomas, John Moore, Elijah More, James Purdue be and hereby are appraisers of the same." The actual inventory and appraisal, done 4 July 1809, are in Appraisement Book B, 1807, pg 53. This could not be found in a large stack of old record books, but JGF could have missed it.

Account of Sales, in Book of Sales B, 1813, pg 42: "Jesse Sanford, administrator, in account with the estate of William Sanford Sen/r, dec/d. No. 1. Paid as PR account current, see voucher rendered, examined and approved, $67.53." Minute Book 1812-19, pg 94: "Jesse Sandford (sic) adm. of the Estate of Wm. Sandford Sen. dec/d, made an annual Return on said estate which was examined & approved & ordered to be recorded. 3 Jan 1815." *Thus JGF found nothing of note in these records, although he did not find the inventory and appraisal. Even though "will & testament" are mentioned, all documents involve letters of administration; i.e., Jesse's father must have died intestate.*

William Sanford's estate, Jeremiah Beall, executor. Will dated 12 Dec 1861, Will Book B, pg 342. (This was Jesse Sanford's brother, **William Sanford III.** JGF did not look this up.)

Marriage Records, 1806 - (garbled).

There are no Gordons. Specifically, the **marriage of Thomas Gordon III to Patience Lawson is NOT in these records.**

The 1st, 2nd and 4th of the following Sanfords were sons of William Sanford III. Who was Thomas Sanford?

Frederick Sanford to Miss Mary S. Stanton, 12 Dec 1812.
Thorton Sanford to Elizabeth Brown, 28 Nov 1814
Thomas Sanford to Elizabeth Reynolds, 13 Feb 1816
William Sanford to Elizabeth Hall, pg 63, 24 Aug 1826.

Date of last (1826) may be an error. JMF thinks it was 1820. This couple would have been 43 and 36 in 1820; 49 and 43 in 1826. Since they had no issue, wife's age doesn't help.

Milledgeville Public Library:

A History of Georgia, Kenneth Coleman, Ed., 2nd Ed. Athens, Univ of GA Press, 1991, pg 107. "When Governor John Milledge called a special legislative session in May, 1803, to deal with land policy, he emphasized the desirability of ending speculation. The new land-granting system enacted in 1803 provided for the complete surveying of land in any Indian session and laying it out in lots of 202 1/2 or 490 acres, depending upon its value. The land was then distributed by lottery in which all citizens were elegible to participate. Every free, white, male citizen of the United States who was a Georgia resident for the past 12 months was allowed one chance in the lottery, as was every family of orphans under 21 years of age. Every man with a wife and minor child and every widow with minor children secured two

chances. The land given in the lottery was free except for fees of $4.00 per 100 acres....Three new counties -- Baldwin, Wilkinson and Wayne -- were created, with provision for laying out of town sites with the sale of lots and the construction of public works. A new town on the south bank of the Oconee near the head of navigation was layed out for the new capital, to be named Milledgeville in honor of the governor."

Milledgeville, Georgia's Antebellum Capital, James C. Bonner, Athens, Univ of GA Press, 1978, pg 36: "Like all frontier communities, Baldwin County in this period had a greater per centage of residents under 18 years old than did the state as a whole, and the number of males was large. Almost all of its farmers were small landowners, and collectively they owned few slaves. However, the size of the average holding of this type of property increased with the growing concentration of land ownership. **John Rutherford...Thomas Moughan and Jesse Sanford** were among the larger slave holders in 1820; their holdings averaged 64 in number. Perhaps the most impressive of these was Jesse Sanford, who at the time of his death in 1827 possessed 25 domestic servants and 228 field hands distributed among six plantations. His personal wealth included fine mahogany furniture, silver plate, and cut glass decanters.

"Such elegance was quite exceptional in this raw and new community. Livestock had free rein, even in the town, where local ordinances failed to end the problem. Picket or rail fences were erected around houses as barriers to roving animals, and stiles rather than gates adorned the entrances."

At this library we think we solved the mystery of the **Gordon-O'Connor-Cline House**. We didn't document this, but it makes sense, since we know Thomas Gordon Jr. was buying land farther west in Jones Co as early as 1807, and the "Gordon House" was built shortly after 1820. This house was occupied by governors of Georgia in 1838-39, while the Governor's Mansion, which occupies another quarter of the same block, was under construction. Although there is no evidence that Gen. John Brown Gordon, one of the most revered heroes of the Confederate army, occupied the house while he was governor after the Civil War, a man who lives across the street from this house (who was contacted for us by the reference librarian) thinks that is how the Gordon name got attached to it. Unfortunately, there is no way to document the original ownership because all Baldwin Co. land records prior to 1861 were destroyed in a courthouse fire in the 1870s.

Explorations around Milledgeville:

Route to **Jesse Sanford burying ground**: Leave Milledgeville on Route 22 east. About a mile after crossing the Oconee River, Lake Laurel Road is on the left. Follow this past Lake Laurel (on right) to a fork, where Ingram Road goes off to left. Continue on Laurel Road (right fork) to Gumm Cemetery Road, a paved road on the left. Follow this road north, crossing railroad tracks at Shiloh Ranch Road. About a mile past the railroad tracks, the first road on the left is unmarked and of red clay. (On the map it is called North Ingram Road.) Go down this winding road 0.7 miles to another clay road branching off to the left. (There are a couple of tracks into the woods before that; this is a definite road.) Park here and walk 150 feet further along the main road. On the left, about a yard off the road is the Jesse Sanford graveyard.

The place where Jesse Sanford, his wife and father are buried is within a crumbling stone wall about 25 feet on each side. It is surrounded by dense brush and forest. Several young trees are growing in the middle of it. Only Jesse's gravestone still stands. Martha's is flat on the ground, and, off to one side, his father's leans against the wall. On the latter is the inscription:

Wm

Remains

Sanford Sen

Footstones of the three graves are still standing, about six feet from the headstone locations. Inscriptions of the respective initials are faintly visible on the footstones.

Why is this graveyard way out here? This must have been on one of Jesse's many plantations, possibly the 287 1/2 acres on Island Creek recorded in the Hancock Co CH, which he purchased in 1803. Driving up from the river valley, we climbed into quite hilly country overlooking the lake created by damming the Oconee River. The land is so heavily forested now that the lake can't be seen, and we can't tell what kind of agricultural land this could have been. Is it possible Jesse built a residence here on high, "healthy" land to escape the summer "miasma" (which was believed to cause malaria) arising from the river? We are pretty sure he had a residence in Milledgeville. Perhaps he had a summer house up here. He was certainly wealthy enough to afford such extravagance.

Route to **Willam Sanford III grave**. Go north on US 441, which goes through the "strip" north of Milledgeville. About 1 1/2 miles before the highway crosses the dammed Oconee River, Merriweather Road is on the left. (Corral Road is on the right.) Follow Merriweather to the first right, Stewart Drive. Follow this about a mile to a fork, where you go right on Pine Cone

Road. About 3/4 mile on Pine Cone you come to a three-way intersection. Take the right-most, Pennington Road. Follow this about 1/2 mile to Penny Lane on left. The monument is clearly visible in underbrush past first house on the right on Penny Lane.

William Sanford's grave stands within a high granite wall about 15 feet square. In the center is a granite shaft about 20 ft high. This is the inscription on the base: "In memory of **William Sanford**, who was born on the 7th May 1777 and died on the 12th December 1862, age 85 years, 7 months, and 5 days, and **his wife Elizabeth,** who was born on the 7th February 1784 and died on the 20th December 1860, age 76 years, 10 months and 13 days."

This is in a little patch of woods between two modest, modern homes. A woman from one of these (Judy A. Crawford, 105 Penny Lane, Milledgeville 31061) came over and told us this land does not belong to either abuttor. She said all the land from the river south to what is now Baldwin Memorial Gardens on Route 441 was William Sanford's plantation.

A small, white marble slab lies face down within the wall, at the base of the shaft. It has not been moved for years and Ms. Crawford, who was reluctant to see us disturb the burial ground in any way, did not know if it bore any inscription. It is probably safe to assume it is the grave-stone of **Rachel Medford Sanford, William's mother.**

We drove south from Milledgeville on US 441 to Allen Memorial Drive, which is in area known as Midway, just outside the city limits. Turning right, there is a large estate on the right behind a ornate wrought iron fence. Atop a little rise is a stately white mansion with a two-story portico fronted by four Doric columns. There is a lovely fan light above the front door. The house is occupied. Name on mailbox: Cecil L. Ogden, 402 Allen Memorial Drive SW. The grounds and house are rather seedy, but not as run down as some properties we have seen. In front is a plaque: "Summer home of Governor Herschel V. Johnson, 1812-1880, leader of opposition to sessession. 'To Georgia in my judgment I owe primary allegiance.'"

This is the Rutherford-Smith-Barman House, built in 1823. According to Bill Banks' article in "*Antiques*, this is the earliest house that can be definitely attributed to Daniel Pratt. Further information from *Golden Age in Baldwin County, Milledgeville* in the Milledgeville Public Library: "Rutherford Hall, a 2-storey plantation house in the Midway community, was built and later purchased by Charles W. Howard, Presbyterian minister and Oglethorpe University professor. Howard later changed its name to Beckham's Mount and changed its facade to classical revival.

A subsequent owner of 'Beckham's Mount' relocated the house in 1859. During the move the house lost its ballroom and its pretentious portico. Today the house once again has only a first storey porch."

Here **John Rutherford and his second wife Sarah Gordon, widow of Thomas Gordon II**, lived, probably until her son's family left for Texas in 1846. In this house, in 1837, **John W Gordon's eldest son Thomas** (he was Thomas IV) died at age 17. At that time he was a student (of "manual labor?" see below) at Midway Academy.

Information on Midway "Seminary" from *Milledgeville, Georgia's Antebellum Capital*, op sit, pg 99: "The Presbyterians, always in the vanguard of educational developments in the community, opened the Midway Seminary in January 1835. It was originally designed as a manual labor school sponsored by the Georgia Presbyterian Education Society under the jurisdiction of the Hopewell Presbytery."

After seeing Milledgeville's Sanford-Powell-Binion-Mara House (abt 1825), **John W.A.Sanford's** home, and the Blount-Parks-Mara House (abt 1818), where **Marianne Ridley Blount, wife of John W.A.** might have lived, we paid a brief photographic visit to the Stetson-Sanford Hourse (abt 1825). *We are not certain how it may have been connected with the Sanford family. If its date is correct, it was probably built too late for **Jesse Sanford**, who died in 1827 at age 63.*

Land Record Office, Gray County Courthouse.

Deed Book O, pg 225. Indenture 7 Aug 1828 between **Daniel Pratt of Jones Co and Thomas Moughon of Jones Co.** For $550 Pratt sells "land lying on the south side of the stage road leading from Fortville to Clinton containing 60 acres more or less, being part of the NE half of Lot 151 in the 9th District, originally Baldwin, now Jones County, adjoining Hutchings, Brown and others. And the more fully to designate the same, it is the location on which Picket, **Gordon**, Ormsby & Pratt lived in succession, the same whereon said Moughon now lives at the old fort or Fortville...to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with all & singular the rights, members & appurtances thereof whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining with the remainder or remainders, reversion or reversions, rents, issues & profits thereof..." (signed) Daniel Pratt Witnesses: Robert Hutchings, ____ Ormsby. *This wording indicates there was a house & probably other buildings on the property. The deed is quoted because it clarifies the ownerships of this property, as described earlier when we explored Fortville.*

FOR ALL OTHER INFORMATION GLEANED IN THIS OFFICE SEE JMF'S *GORDON LAND TRANSACTIONS IN JONES COUNTY, GA, 1807-1848*, WHICH SUMMARIZES ALL PURCHASES AND SALES. IT IS FILED IN THE JWG SECTION OF THE GORDON/SANFORD FILE.

Probate Court, Gray County Courthouse:

Will Book B, 1815-1825, pg 54. Will of **Goven (sic) Gordon**: "I Goven Gorden (sic) of Jones County" leaves everything to his beloved wife **Sarah** except to **youngest son James** he gives half of his lands, 1 horse saddle & bridle, 1 featherbed; to George Awbry 1 horse saddle & bridle; after death of his widow gives to youngest son James all rest of his lands and houses together with "my part of the distillery" and all the rest of his property to be divided among **4 daughters: Rebecah (sic) Noland, Vilet (sic) Chandler, Hannah Dumas, Ruthy Gary.** As for rest of children, "I have given them all their portion." Names **sons Andrew and James executors.** Dated 16 July 1814; proved in Jones Co 14 Dec 1815. *According to Gordons of the Deep South, Sarah survived Govin, lived with daughters Violet & Ruth in Greene Co, AL, and died in 1835. She left a will.*

[Govin rates a comment. Born about 1747, he made the long trek from VA to SC when he was a toddler. He served at least 3 years in the Revolutionary army. He married, raised 7 children, and farmed in Union Co, SC, until about 1806. (This was probably on the land his older brother, Maj. Thomas, inherited from their father and shared with his brothers.) Govin must have been nearly 60 when he moved his whole family to Jones Co. and started life anew about the same time his nephew Thomas II settled there.]

JGF checked all wills between 1809 and 1856. Govin Gordon is the only member of our Gordon family in these records. **If either Thomas Gordon II or Thomas III had wills, they would have been in the first book, Will Book A, 1809-1815.**

The earliest books of letters of administration are for 1808-1814 and for 1818-1825, so there is a 4 year gap. MWF already documented that **Thomas III's** letters of administration were filed 6 June 1814, and JGF did not check this. **Thomas II** probably died between 1814 and 1818, so there is no way to check whether he died intestate, which he most probably did.

Marriage Records, 1811-1828: No marriage of **Thomas Gordon** or **Patience Lawson.** These did contain the record of **Sarah Gordon's marriage to John Rutherford.**

GORDON/SORREL/SANFORD NOTES, PART 4

Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon, GA:

We consulted an old leather-bound ledger marked "1840-187_ City of Macon." Inside front cover: "Rose Hill" and rubber stamp, "Microfilmed by Georgia Dept of Archives & History July 20, 1959 S.L.C."

A handwritten index toward the front shows "**Gordon, J.W. souldier (sic) 58.**" (This page # is incorrect.) No entry in the index for Aminta Sorrel, but she appears on pg 160:

"**Minnie D. Sorrel** Nativity: Georgia Residence: Macon Age: 5 years 3 months Month: June Day: 14th Year: 1866 Lot Range: HR 14 Disease: Diarrhea Remarks (blank)"

On pg 177 is the entry for her grandfather, discovered by Nancy Lucas in 1973:

Gen. James (sic) W. Gordon Residence: Vineville Nativity: So. Ca. Age: 75 Month: May Day: 26 Year: 1868 Lot Range: Holly Ridge 14 Disease: General Debility Remarks: a Charitable Man and a good citizen."

After a careful search of all the records (and Nancy Lucas' apparently mistaken Lot #21 and "Ralston Family Plot" leads), we found the most likely resting place of **John W. Gordon and his grandaughter Aminta Sorrel**: in Holly Ridge, Block 1, Lot 14. (There are *three* blocks in Holly Ridge, each containing its own series of numbered lots; thus there are no less then *three* Holly Ridge Lots #14 and *three* Holly Ridge Lots #21). We looked at all three Lots #21 and all three Lots #14 before settling on the most likely burial site.)

Lot 14 in Holly Ridge Block 1 lies at the northernmost end of Block 1; its exact position is clearly established in JMF's photos. The lot contains three unmarked adult graves and one unmarked child's grave. The concrete-on-brick slabs marking the child's grave and the adult's grave next to it are both shattered at their upper ends. All the slabs are badly weathered, but none shows any sign of ever having been inscribed. The only clue to the plot's ownership is found on a marble stone set along its margin inscribed "N.A.Megrath."

Altho it still remains a mystery why JWG and Aminta would have been laid to rest under such a cloak of anonymity, it should be remembered that they died in the immediate aftermath of one of history's most terrible wars -- a time in which the South faced catastrophic loss, general economic collapse, social upheaval and wrenching readjustment. Under the circumstances, it is not altogether surprising that the burials of one elderly

gentleman and his 5-year-old granddaughter in Macon -- a city laboring under the yoke of military government -- somehow failed to receive full documentation.

Not until our return did JMF discover a May 24, 1973 letter from MWF in which she informed him that, during a recent visit to Rose Hill, she had found a record of the actual sale of Lot 14 to "Mrs. M.E.Sorrel and Children" dated 15 June 1866. The lot was described as being 25 x 25 feet. After searching unsuccessfully for this lot, MWF and a lady from the cemetery office "found on the lot designated as Lot 12 and assigned to a name I failed to note, two graves -- approximately 25 x 25 in dimension. One grave off center of the plot was an adult grave. In a corner was a child's (not an infant) grave. I am sure it was the Gordon-Sorrel plot. There were no markers, each grave completely covered with brick mortared together."

Comment (by JMF): This leaves us with something of a mystery, inasmuch as the site we found in Lot 14 was somewhat rhomboid in shape, with overall dimensions considerably less than 25' by 25.' But exactly why MWF and her guide chose to look at Lot 12 is not explained; we saw many lots, here and there, with unmarked adult and children's graves. Until we are able to take another close look at the cemetery, I am still inclined to believe the site we found is as likely as any other.

Genealogy & Local History Section, Washington Memorial Library, Macon, GA:

We checked two local newspapers for dates around 28 May 1868, when **John W Gordon** was buried, *Georgia Journal & Messenger* and *Georgia Weekly Telegraph.* We saw a few death notices, but none for Gen Gordon. The microfilm of the *Macon Daily Telegraph* from Jan 1867 to Jan 1869 was missing from the shelf and the librarian could not find it! However, letters from Nancy Lucas and MWF written in the 1970s suggest they searched the latter too, without success.

JMF did find one item of interest in these papers. David Dickson, who bought half of the Shoulderbone tract from Maj. Thomas Gordon was given a major write-up, lauded as one of Georgia's great agriculturalist success stories.

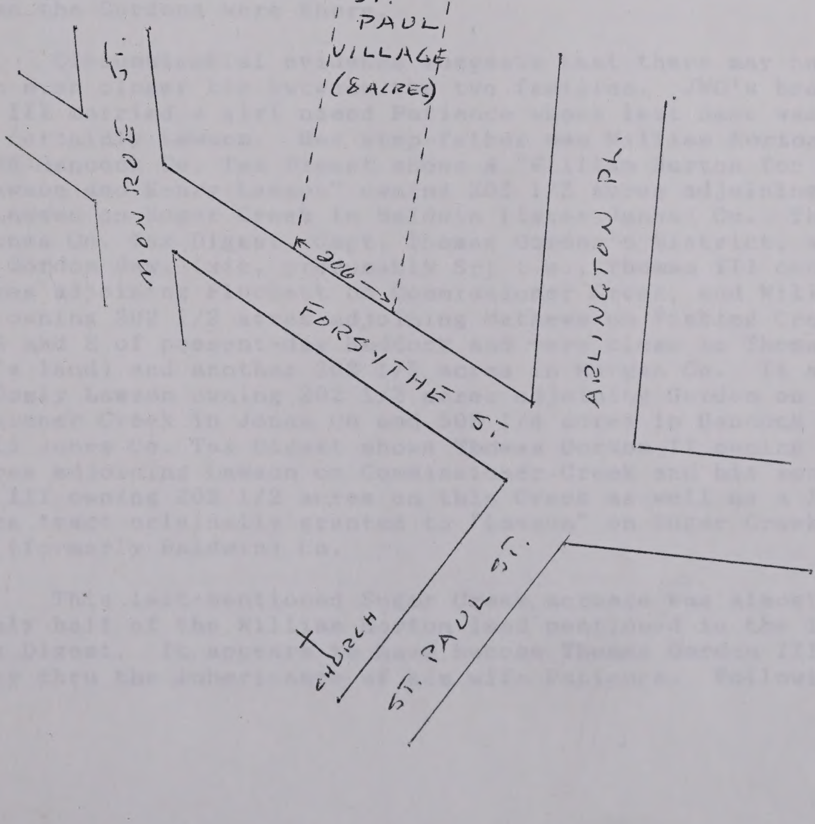
Hanging just inside the door of this section of the library is a birdseye view of **Macon in 1872**. Monroe St was the last street at the edge of the town. It crossed Forsythe St just below a small stream. Forsythe extended into open country, where it met Washington Ave at an acute angle, and both streets ended. We believe the 8 acres of **RHD Sorrel's Vineville property**, with

its 206 foot frontage on Forsythe St. was just beyond that little stream.

This location is based on work done on land records at the Bibb County Courthouse this afternoon. We found the 1858 deed for RHD Sorrel's purchase of the Vineville property. On the following page is a surveyor's sketch of the land. (Book P, pg 367) Taking this to a modern plat map of Macon (where we failed to record the map numbers), JGF made the sketch below, which shows the most likely location of the land. (Forsythe Street is only a few blocks long.)

At dusk, in the rush hour, we drove NW (we think) on Washington Ave, passed Monroe on our left, turned left at the next street, Arlington, and left again on Forsythe, which is one-way. On the right, between Arlington & Monroe, we passed the modern, high-rise St. Paul Apartments. A short distance further on our right (at the corner of Forsythe & Monroe?), we passed St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

We cannot reconcile our observations on the ground with this map, but we can be sure we were somewhere close the Sorrel's Vineville property.



GENERAL OBSERVATIONS BY JMF:

During this week we saw many further evidences of what has long been apparent to us from earlier genealogical field trips: that the westward movement of Americans in the 17th, 18th, 19th and even early 20th centuries involved not only adventurous *individuals*, but also their extended families and friends and neighbors met along the way. There is every indication that the Gordons, Sanfords, Blounts, Thweatts and other kindred families became well acquanted long before they came to rest, for a time, in Jones and Baldwin Cos.

Another example: Frank Sorrel says that it was Albert Clinton Horton -- probably a boyhood friend of JWG and later the first Lt. Gov. of Texas -- who was instrumental in persuading the Gordons to leave Georgia and move to Texas in the 1840s. Inasmuch as Horton was born in Hancock Co, GA, on 4 Sept 1798 and lived there until 1823, this would certainly have been possible. Altho we were unable to find any specific reference to Albert Clinton Horton, several other Horton families lived in Hancock Co. when the Gordons were there.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that there may have been an even closer tie bwtween the two families. **JWG's brother Thomas III** married a girl named **Patience** whose last name was almost certainly **Lawson. Her step-father was William *Horton*.** The 1808 Hancock Co. Tax Digest shows a "William Horton for Heirs John Lawson and Henry Lawson" owning 202 1/2 acres adjoining Henry Lawson on Sugar Creek in Baldwin (later Jones) Co. The 1811 Jones Co. Tax Digest, Capt. Thomas Gordon's District, shows **Thomas Gordon Sew.** (sic, presumably Sr; i.e., **Thomas II**) owning 405 acres adjoining Pluckett on Commissioner Creek, and **William Horton** owning 202 1/2 acres adjoining Mathews on Fishing Creek (just S and E of present-day Haddock and very close to Thomas Gordon's land) and another 202 1/2 acres in Morgan Co. It also shows **Donly Lawson** owning 202 1/2 acres adjoining Gordon on Commissioner Creek in Jones Co and 505 1/4 acres in Hancock Co. The 1813 Jones Co. Tax Digest shows **Thomas Gordon** II owning 303 1/4 acres adjoining Lawson on Commissioner Creek and his son **Thomas III** owning 202 1/2 acres on this Creek as well as a 101 1/4 acre tract originally granted to "Lawson" on Sugar Creek in Morgan (formerly Baldwin) Co.

This last-mentioned Sugar Creek acreage was almost certainly half of the William Horton land mentioned in the 1808 Hancock Digest. It appears to have become **Thomas Gordon III's** property thru the inheritance of his wife Patience. Following

Thomas Gordon III's death in 1814, his estate -- including all the acreage listed in the 1813 Digest -- was placed under the admistration of **his widow, Patience**. By that time, the 101 1/4 acre Sugar Creek acres mentioned in the 1808 Hancock Digest had been placed in the hands of **Patiences's widowed mother, Nancy Horton**, acting as guardian for **Patience's younger brother John.** Jone Co. records show that Patience and her brother subsequently sold that land to Nicholas Ware on 24 Oct 1815.

These transactions provide further proof of the marriage of **Thomas Gordon III to Patience Lawson**. They also suggest a continuing linkage between the **Gordon and Horton clans of Hancock, Jones, and perhaps even Wharton Cos.** My own guess, in the absence of hard evidence, is that **Albert Clinton Horton** was in some way closely related to **William Horton**, and that JWG may even have become a distant "cousin" of Albert thru the marriage of his brother **Thomas III to Patience Lawson, William Horton' step-daughter**. Or is this carrying speculation a bit too far?

* * * * * *

It is interesting to note the *distances* involved in the westward migration of the Gordons from Virginia. Altho it must have been extremely difficult for John Gordon and his family to make the first great trek from their farm in northern Virginia to their 450-acre royal grant along the Enoree River in SC, the actual distance traversed, *as the crow flies*, was only about 385 miles.

When, about 45 years later, John Gordon's grandson Thomas Gordon II moved on from SC to Hancock Co, GA, he had about 150 miles to travel. His subsequent move to Jones Co. in or around 1807 took him only 40 miles further. When, 40 years after that, JWG and his extended family made their bold leap from GA to Wharton Co, TX, they faced an arduous journey of at least another 775 miles.

To say the the Gordon family were among the first trailblazers in pushing back the American frontier would be no exaggeration. Precisely why John Gordon decided to leave VA and take his family to the wilds of upper SC in May, 1749, remains unknown, but the main incentive was probably the offer of free land: 100 acres for himself and 50 acres for his wife and each of their children between the ages of 2 and 14. In all likelihood, he had carefully scouted the area before filing his petition for a grant and had weighed the land's potential for development against its obvious vulnerability to Indian raids and other hazards. But one thing is certain: John Gordon was among the first in line when he filed his petition for a royal grant in 1749. When his tract on the Enoree was surveyed on 7 Aug 1750, most of the immediately adjacent lands were still vacant. When

John and Ruth Gordon heard opportunity knock, they wasted no time in responding to the call.

Altho an abortive attempt was made by a scattering of Lower Creek Indians to cede their lands east of Georgia's Oconee River in 1783 (allowing a handful of prospective settlers, including one George Grizzel, to be granted land titles as early as 1784),[2] these transactions were quickly declared illegal, null and void by the recognized leaders of the tribe. A more binding teaty was concluded at Shoulderbone in 1786, but it was not until 1790 that Alexander McGillivray, the half-breed chieftain of the Upper Creeks, met with President Washington in New York City to sign a treaty of cession of the lands lying between the Ogeechee and Oconee Rivers in what is now central Georgia.

Within two years after that treaty was signed, John Gordon's son, Maj. Thomas Gordon, made his first purchase of land on Shoulderbone Creek from George Grizzel. Once again, the Gordons were demonstrating that they knew a good thing when they saw it and moved swiftly in staking their claim.

Much the same thing happened in the Gordon family's next generation. It was not until 1804 that the federal government secured from the Creeks the highly desirable lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, of which Jones Co. became part when it was created on 10 Dec 1807. Just three weeks to the day after Jones Co. was established, John Gordon's grandson, Thomas Gordon II, made his first purchase of the acreage which would ultimately become the large Gordon Plantation on Commissioner Creek. Once again, the Gordons had lost no time in moving westward as opportunity arose.

The Gordons' decision to leave GA and move on to TX was a continuation of this long tradition. Altho Texas entered the Union at the end of 1845, it immediately became a battleground in the Mexican War. Things didn't really begin to simmer down until Gen. Winfield Scott took Vera Cruz on 27 March and Mexico City on

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[2] The distribution of bounty lands to Revolutionary War veterans began in Georgia in 1784, when a special land court was created. Some 2,000 veterans received grants totalling about 750,000 acres. After some false starts (as in the case described above) and following the "Pine Barrens Scandals" of the early 1790s and the "Yazoo Fraud" of 1795-96, it was generally agreed that something had to be done to curb the feverish land speculation which was spreading across the state. A new land-granting system enacted in 1803 provided for the orderly surveying and laying out of all Indian cession lands in lots of 202 1/2 acres (an area 2,970 feet or 180 rods or 45 chains square) or 490 acres (280 rods or 70 chains square), depending on their value. The land was then distributed by lottery: every man with a wife and minor child and every widow with minor children were given two chances. The lottery lands were free except for a fee of $4 per hundred acres.

17 Sept 1847. But John Gordon's great-grandson, John Wheeler Gordon, had seen the opportunities the new frontier offered long before and had already begun to prepare for another move westward.

JWG sold off at least 601 acres of his Jones Co. plantation between 1845 and 1847 and the rest of it -- another 2,007 acres -- in 1848. In the meantime, probably as early as September 1846, he had entered into a contract to acquire 4,606 prime acres along Caney Creek and the Colorado River in Wharton Co. By late 1847 or 1848, he and his family were once again firmly established on America's outermost frontier.

Westward Ho! Of JWG's children, two, Martha Elizabeth and Camilla -- great-great granddaughters of John Gordon -- lived long enough to reside on the California coast, thus completing their family's trancontinental diaspora well before the end of the 19th century. They too, were pioneers, as were their children and their children's children. In a very real sense, the saga continues today.

7-8 AUGUST 1998. NY GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

Revolutionary War Service Records, transcribed by Virgil D. White, Queensboro, TN, National Historical Pub Co, 1995.

"Our" **William Sanfords** who might have served, going by their units:

Sanford, William, matross, 1st Artillery Regt, Continental Troops
"   "   pvt, 2nd Artillery Regt, Continental Troops
"   "   captain, 2nd VA Regt (listed in my FGR)
Sanford or Sandford, William, pvt, 3rd VA Regt.

23 FEBRUARY 2001. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.

Checked Revolutionary War Pension Records. There were none for any of the four men above.

STAFFORD, 1664	WESTMORELAND
KING GEORGE, 1720/1	RICHMOND, "
PRINCE WILLIAM, 1730/1	KING GEO, STAFF
FAIRFAX, 1742	PRINCE WM, LOUDO
LOUDOUN, 1757	FAIRFAX
FAUQUIER, 1759	PRINCE WM

5-6, 9-10 out

SORREL/GORDON/(SOUTH CAROLINA) SANFORD GENEALOGY NOTES, PART 5

NB: WE GATHERED MUCH INFORMATION ON THE **SANFORDS** ON THIS TRIP, BUT THEY WERE SO CLOSELY ENTWINED WITH THE **MOXLEYS** THAT ALL HAS BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE MOXLEY/DOUGLASS GENEALOGY NOTES, PART 2.

14 October 1998: Jiggs and I drove north on US 15 from Leesburg across pleasant, gently rolling country. On our left was a low range of hills which are the foothills of the Catoctin Mountains. This is a low range which runs north through Loudoun County, parallel to the Blue Ridge.

At the hamlet of Lucketts, we turned left on County 662, and then north on County 663, running roughly parallel to US 15 closer to the hills. We had a Geodetic Survey map which shows the upper branches of Clark's Run. Since we know **John Gordon's** farm was "in the broken hills among the branches of Clark's Run," we were nearing where his farm was. Some of the houses along this road are quite old. The one across the road from the stone Valley Church (now a private house) is built of square-cut logs.

Just around the curve from Valley Church, we crossed the first branch of Clark's Run. From here on, we were in the area where John Gordon's farm was located. Sure enough, along the left side of the road we started to pass low, but definite hillocks. We crossed another branch of Clark's Run and climbed thru hills to a high plateau. Off to the right, we finally encountered suburban sprawl -- many new houses, probably in the mid-price range, along new, curving streets. There are still many open fields, but much of the land is heavily wooded. It would have been good farm country, altho we saw a number of boulders sticking up. There may have been some problems clearing these before plowing.

We turned onto County 664 and continued north along the edge of the hills. Just past the junction of 663 & 664, we headed down a steep grade toward another branch of Clark's Run. This land slopes off sharply on the right side of the road into a valley and rises on the left side. We were certainly in "broken hills" now. We saw several other private homes which were originally log cabins in open fields off to the left.

Driving farther, we came to a place where 664 jogs to the right and then left, continuing its northward course. We stopped here to take photos both up and downhill. Just past this we drove down into a deep gully at the bottom of which is yet another branch of Clark's Run. This is the northernmost branch. We continued north on a very hilly road. On the left was dense forest; on the right the open fields of a spacious estate.

As we approached the north end of 664, where it dead-ends into US 15, we came to a large pond. It has been made by damming another creek, which flows north into the Potomac. Thus

we were out of the watershed of Clark's Run. (It flows east, entering the Potomac after it curves to the south.)

The Gordon land was described as being "12 miles north of Goose Creek." Using our superb map, we measured 12 miles south from that jog in 664 where we took the photos. This hit Goose Creek on the nose. (We learned that Goose Creek is a twisting dividing line between the north and south halves of Loudoun County and was used only as a reference point in the deed. The watershed of Clark's Run is not even connected to Goose Creek's.)

Turning right and driving south on US 15, we stopped where one branch of Clark's Run flows under it. Here we were in the table-flat plain between the distant hills and the Potomac. This is -- and certainly was -- far better farm land than John Gordon's up in those "broken hills." Was that why he sold it and moved to SC in 1749?

We did not know about another possible factor in his move until we learned more about the history of slavery in Richmond. In 1690, only 5% of Virginia's population was black slaves. By 1750, they were 40% -- 120,000 out of 340,000. This enormous increase, we learned, largely eliminated Virginia's yeoman farmers, who could not compete with such cheap labor. So far as we know, John had no slaves when he moved south, nor did he ever have any. It's also worth noting that one reason SC was offering free land to settlers was to counterbalance the huge black population in its tidewater plantations.

Continuing south on US 15 toward Leesburg, exactly 4.5 miles south of Lucketts we came to White Ferry Road on the left. We turned off here and in about a mile came to the Potomac. The road runs north a short distance along the river to a ferry landing. The river is about a quarter of a mile wide here, but it is apparently fairly shallow. This is undoubted where John Gordon forded the river when (if ever) he wanted to go over to Maryland. Lee led the Army of Northern Virginia across here in September, 1862, to invade Maryland. This also were Jubal Early crossed with his troops for the raid which almost reached Washington in the summer of 1864. The ferry which crossed while we were there is "The General Jubal Early."

Exactly 0.7 miles south of White's Ferry Road, the WPA Guide located the site of Truro Chapel. At that exact point on the highway is the entrance to the Piedmont Behavioral Health Center, a mental hospital. A cluster of buildings stands on a low hill in a grove of trees. As we drove up the driveway, we saw a small graveyard off to the left surrounded by an ornate brick wall which looks of mid-19th century vintage. This was the Ball family burying ground. The earliest dates on tombstones are

around 1800. Most of those buried here were the descendents of George Washington Ball and Mary Beverly Randolph. (I think their connection to George Washington was thru his nephew Bushrod Washington.) We think this confirms that this was the actual location of Truro Parish.

We thought Truro Parish was where the Gordons went to church because the deed identified them as "of Truro Parish." Later (see next paragraph) we learned the parishes were political divisions in Virginia, a custom brought over from England where counties were also divided into parishes. Thus Truro Parish, which was Anglican, was so called because it was located in the Parish of Truro -- not vice versa.

[*Parish Lines, Diocese of Virginia*, Cocke, CF, VA State Library, Richmond, 1967, p 173: By an Assembly act adopted in 1732, Prince William Co was divided into two parishes, Hamilton on the south, Truro on the north. When Fairfax Co was created out of Prince William in 1742, the boundaries of these two parishes were changed slightly. That south of a line running from Bull Run to Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge was still Prince William Co, all of it Hamilton Parish. North of this line was Fairfax Co, all of it Truro Parish. (Loudoun Co was created from Fairfax Co in 1757, long after the Gordon's left.)]

At the **Thomas Balch (Public) Library** in Leesburg, we learned Kittocktin (old spelling of Catoctin) Presbyterian Church was located 5 miles north of Leesburg and 1 1/2 miles south of Waterford on the road between the two. It is said to have been the oldest Presbyterian church in this region east of the Blue Ridge. Its earliest records date from 1776, but it was fully established at that time; i.e., it might have been there when the Gordons lived only about six miles away. That was on the other side of the Catoctins, but there is a modern road across them between Lucketts and Waterford (County 662) which probably follows the course of an old one.

Since we know the Gordons were Presbyterians, that might have been their church. The church is gone, but the history, written in 1904, says, "The old graveyard, in which the remains of so many of the early settler were buried, is enclosed by a solid stone wall..." WE DID NOT INVESTIGATE THIS. [Graham, JR, *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia*, Winchester, VA, Geo. F. Norton Pub Co, 1904, pp 84-8, xerox in Gordon/Sanford file]

[When we got to the VA State Library in Richmond we looked for Loudoun Co parish records. Episcopal records (i.e., those for Truro Parish) begin too late: 1771 -- but we wouldn't expect the Gordons went to this church anyway. There were NO Presbyterian records. Since this was Prince William Co when the

Gordons moved here, I asked for parish records from that county. Only those for Dumfries Parish are extant.]

Leesburg owes its origin to being at the point where the Carolina and Ridge Roads crossed. The [Blue] Ridge Road, now State Highway 7, runs due west from Leesburg across hilly farm and pasture land to Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge. Going across this is a pretty good climb even in an automobile. Immediately on the other side of the Ridge, the highway crosses the Shenandoah River. A highway sign says ferry rights at this point were granted in 1766, but we think there may have been one before. The river is wide and rocky here, and it probably was fordable too. If, as we originally thought, the Gordons went to SC via the Valley, this would certainly have been the road they took from their farm to enter the Valley. It's still possible they did, but we think it more likely that the Gordons followed the Carolina Road, not the Ridge Road, to reach their new home in SC.

This is now US 15. It goes SW from Leesburg thru Warrenton and Charlottesville to Lynchburg, paralleling the Blue Ridge, which is 15-20 miles to the west. At Lynchburg it goes SSE as 15-501 into NC, where it meets I-85 at Oxford, NE of Durham. I-85 goes west to Greensboro, then SW to Charlotte.

We followed US 15 south just past Warrenton. All this way, it crosses gently rolling country. We must drive the rest of it someday, but from the map this road appears to encounter no serious obstacles other than many river crossings all the way to Lynchburg. From there south it appears to follow several river valleys. At about the point where 15-501 meets I-85 today, the Gordon party would have met the Occaneechi Path. This went west from there, probably following the course of modern I-85 to Greensboro and then I-40 to [Winston-] Salem. In Salem it met the Great Wagon Road coming down from Fancy Gap in the Blue Ridge, so the Gordons would have followed the route we have already traced from there, down the Yadkin River to Charlotte, and on down the Catawba Path to Mayberry Co, SC.

The Library has two maps which may help us pin down the exact location of the Gordon farm. One is based on the US Geodedic (Geologic? That's what I have in my notes.) Survey and shows all original land grants in Loudoun Co. It is so huge it is in sections, and that for the area we want has not been completed, according to the librarian. We should get this:

Loudoun County, Virginia
Original Land Grants -- in Six Sections
Section B (Northwest Quadrant)

This is available from N. Schreiner-Yantis
6818 Lois Drive

Springfield, VA 22150

The other map contains notations of historical importance but no specific mention of the Gordons: *The Potomac River from Brunswick to Van Deventer's Island, including environs of Leesburg (& other towns I did not list).* It was surveyed & drawn by

Eugene M. Scheel
PO Box 260
Waterford, VA 22190
(540) 882-3428

14 October 1998: Prince William County Courthouse, Manassas, VA.

Deed Book B, pp 304-5. Indenture, 27 January 1733, between George Slaytor of Prince William Co, Planter, and **John Gording** (sic) of same county, planter. For 5 shillings sterling "granted, bargained, sold, demised, leased and to farm (?)" a tract of 367 acres, being the greatest part of a tract of 467 acres (granted to?) David Benning (?) by the Proprietors 4 March 1730, lying in Truro Parish "on the branches of Clark Run and amongst the broken hills about 12 miles above Goose Creek joining to the land of Widow Hawling and bounded as follows..." (Bounds are all based on various trees with occasional mention of Clark's Run.) "...together with improvements thereon, houses, outhouses, gardens, orchards, woods, meadows, pasture, water, watercourses.-..to the said John Gording, his heirs...from the date herefore & during the following 3 years to before & ended yielding & paying on 10th day of December to the (garbled) one grain of indian corn yearly for the value shall be roughly demanded." (Last time he is mentioned John's name is spelled "Gordon.") Signed: George Slaytor. Witnesses: Thomas Awbrey, Thomas Trenaylar(?), John Mead, Francis Awbrey.

Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, 1694-1742, Gray, GE, Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1987 (in VA State Library, Richmond) lists some nearby land transactions:

p 107: C-127: George Sleator (sic) of Stafford County. 1038 acres in [Prince William?] County on Red Rock Run branch of Potomac River above Goose Creek. adj. Wid. Hawlin, Patrick Lynch , near Clark's Run. 20 March 1730.

p 116: D-53: Francis Awbrey of Prince William Co 224 acres in Prince William Co on Indian Cappin branch of Potomac River adj. Mr. Awbrey, the widow Hawlin. 10 Sept 1731.

p 127: E-138: Capt Francis Awbrey of Prince William Co 330 acres in Prince William Co above Goose Creek adj John Gordon (& several others). Surveyed by Mr John Awbrey. 13 Feb 173_.

Jiggs noted John Gordon's deed provides few clues as to the exact location of his 367 acre tract. Presumably it was part of the 1038 acres Geo Slaytor bought 20 Mar 1730 (C-127 above).

We also tried a long shot to find John Gordon's father. Jiggs looked in wills & I in land records for any **Adam or Thomas Gordon**. Grantor-Grantee (& vice-versa) Index 1754-1811: negative. Earlier records covering "G" missing. I believe Jiggs found only Will Index Book B, which covered 1734-44 (negative). Books A, C & D covering earlier & later dates missing.

Deed Book 26, p 276. State of Georgia, Chatham Co, 4 June 1866. This was a transaction between **Francis Sorrel** & Chas. Green acting as trustee for his wife Lucie I. Green & her children involving land in Prince William & Fauquier Cos. Neither Jiggs nor I followed thru on this. Since this was after the Civil War, we can be sure this was NOT when Francis acquired "Irland."

Deed Book 27, p 331: **Francis Sorrel** sells to Daniel Payne of Prince Wm Co for $2000 "Two tracts...lying in Prince William & Fauquier Cos, 192 acres, one rod and 11 poles..." Tract in Prince William Co "on which the farm buildings stand near Greenwich." (See below for tracing this out on site.) *This appears to be Francis' sale of "Irland" (or "Ireland?") just 6 months prior to his death. We were surprised by mention of "farm buildings" because Moxley Sorrel wrote that Ireland was burned by Union soldiers.*

From Manassas we went to Greenwich. The deed Jiggs found outlined a tract of 192 acres in Prince William and Fauquier Cos. One of the bounds was the SE corner of the Greenwich Church, which is where I dictated this. To the east is Charles Green's "The Lawn," just across a road now called Burnwell Road. Another bound was "Burnwell's place," so Francis' property line probably ran part way along this road. This made him Green's next-door neighbor, which fits in with all we know about their close friendship. Francis' land ran right up to the county line, which is about 3000 feet due south of here. The south side of the Greenwich-Warrenton road (now Vint Hill Road) was another bound, and there was another piece on the north side of this road where it dips down into Fauquier Co. It's hard to put this all together, but it might have been a parcel running from Greenwich Church SW on the S side of Vint Hill Road over into Fauquier Co.

FRIDAY, 15 OCTOBER 1999. ALABAMA STATE ARCHIVES, MONTGOMERY, AL.

Williams, Clanton Ware, *The Early History of Montgomery and Incidentally of the State of Alabama.* University of Alabama, Confederate Pub. Co., 1979. pp 33-34: "Among the other Milledge-

ville [GA] sales of lands in the immediate Montgomery vicinity on Aug 8-9, 1817, were: ...**George M. Rives**, 160 acres." Most of those listed were land speculators, and only a few of them came to make their homes in Montgomery; many never even saw the purchases they had made. However, George might possibly have been **William Henry Rives'** father. William was born in Oct, 1816, reputedly in Montgomery, but more likely in Virginia, going by the birthplace he gave in the 1860 Census.

Williams, Claton Ware, "Early Ante-bellum Montgomery: 1817-1846. A Black-belt Constituency." *Southern History*, Vol 7, No.4, Nov, 1941, pg 506. "By 1830, one wishing transportation [from Montgomery] to Tuscaloosa, Alabama's capital, might take a two-horse stage at four in the morning on Monday and arrive in the capital city at noon on Friday. This was a trip of 150 miles in 104 hours, or less than one and one-half miles per hour."

ibid: pg 514. "...by August, 1840, the Montgomery Railroad Co. had a daily train hauling cotton to Montgomery over 33 1/2 miles of track [to the east]...Within six years the road was extended to West Point, GA, and in later years Montgomerians found their project an important link in the railroad routes from New York to New Orleans and the West."

ibid: pg 516: "From the beginning, Montgomery County contained more doctors than lawyers, and by 1846 the physicians outnumbered the attorneys by almost two to one. Many of them were graduates of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and thus they knew the political thought of the North. Like a large proportion of the lawyers, many of the doctors were also planters....Several of Montgomery's most important politicians were at the same time planters and physicians."

Young, Hugh Peter. *A Social and Economic History of Montgomery, Alabama, 1846-1860.* Master's thesis, University of Alabama, 1948, typescript, pg 45. 1850 population of Montgomery: 2647 whites, 2181 blacks, of whom 60 were free. 1860 Census: 4502 whites, 4341 blacks, of whom 102 were free "persons of color."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURTHOUSE:

Search of real estate records showed 20 of **William H. Rives'** transactions before we decided not to look further. We did not check any actual deeds. In several transactions he was partner with **J.M.Blount** (probably a relative of Marianne Blount, wife of JWA Sanford, Jr.).

NOTE FOR 9 DEC 1999 ON ARCHIVES OF PARISH OF PETIT GOAVE (where baptismal certificate of Theodate Sorrel is located) IS ON PAGE 4 OF SORREL/GORDON/SANFORD NOTES, PART 3.

of the 1841 sales of lands in the immediate Montgomery vicinity on Aug 2-7, 1817, wrote: ...George W. Rivers, 700 acres." Most of those listed were land speculators, and only a few of them came to make their homes in Montgomery; many never even saw the purchases they had made. However, George might possibly have been William Henry Rivers' father. William was born in Geo. 1816, reportedly in Montgomery, but more likely in Virginia, going by the birthplace he gave in the 1850 Census.

Williams, Clanton Ware, "Early Ante-Bellum Montgomery 1817-1846, A Black-Belt Constituency," Southern History, Vol 7, No. 4, Nov. 1941, pg 505. "In 1840, one wishing transportation in stage-coach probably to Tuscaloosa, Alabama's capital, might take a stage-coach at four in the morning on Monday and arrive in the capital city at noon on Friday. This was a trip of 150 miles in 104 hours, or less than one and one-half miles per hour."

Ibid; pg 514. "...by August, 1840, the Montgomery Railroad Co. had a yearly train hauling cotton to Montgomery over 32 1/2 miles of track (to the east). Within six years the road was extended to West Point, Ga, and in later years Montgomery found their product an important link in the railroad system from New York to New Orleans and the West."

Ibid; pg 518: "From the beginning, Montgomery County contained more doctors than lawyers, and in 1840 the physicians outnumbered the attorneys by almost two to one. Many of them were graduates of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and they took back the political thought of the North. Like a large proportion of the lawyers, most of the doctors were also planters... Several of Montgomery's most important politicians were at the same time planters and physicians."

Moore, Hugh Peter: A Social and Economic History of Montgomery, Alabama, 1846-1860, Master's Thesis, University of Alabama, 1938, (typescript), pg 40. 1850 population of Montgomery: 4935 whites, 2184 blacks, of whom 43 were free. 1860 Census: 4341 whites, 4401 blacks, of whom 103 were free "persons of color."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURTHOUSE:

Search of real estate records showed 52 of William H. Rivers' transactions before he decided not to look further. He did not check any actual deeds. In several transactions he was partner with J M Rimmer (probably a relative of Marianne Rimmer, wife of Abe Goddard, Jr.).

THERE WAS A ONE TIME OR ACTIVITY OF PARTIES OF PETTY GRAND JURIES Continued constitute of Theodore Sorrel in Judicial ... of JORDAN/ROSSON/RANDOLPH NOTES, Part 3.

6 AUGUST 2000. FOLLOWING THE OLD "CAROLINA ROAD" FROM LEESBURG TO OXFORD, NC. Ruth & I started on US 15 South in Viginia. We crossed the Potomac about a mile west of County 664, the side road that runs thru the foothills of the Catoctin Mountains where **John Gordon's** farm was. Then we cut back over to US 15 (aka "The Carolina Road") & followed it all the way to where it joins I-85 just south of the VA-NC border.

This is almost certainly the route the Gordons took when they migrated to South Carolina in 1749. Now that I have driven the length of both highways, I am sure this would have been a much easier route than if they had gone over the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley and followed it south, as Jiggs & I once thought.

South of Leesburg, the highway hugs the east edge of the Blue Ridge for a few miles, then continues straight south as the Blue Ridge turns southwest. From there to Warrenton it goes thru gently rolling country, much of it heavily wooded. Around Warrenton, the land becomes a little hilly, but not so much so that it would have been difficult to traverse it in wagons. From Warrenton on south to Orange, the highway goes alternately thru gently rolling farm country and somewhat hillier forests.

Sue

The Blue Ridge was sometimes far off to the west; at other times nearby as we went thru its foothills south of Orange. Fairly high hills are on the right, lower ones on the left, as the road follows a valley between them. Up to that point, we had crossed no major rivers and surprisingly few smaller streams.

South of Gordonsville, we were once again in gently rolling farm country. At Palmyra, we reached the first stretch that would have been difficult. It is quite hilly on both sides of the first major river we crossed, the Rivanna.

Only a few miles past the Rivanna is Fork Union. South of here the road drops for about a mile into the deep, broad valley of the James River. The river is several hundred yards across, and the current is swift. The Gordons must have ferried the river at or near this point. South of the James, the road rises onto a plateau which is almost flat and heavily wooded.

US 60, the highway from Lexington to Richmond, crosses US 15 at Sprouse's Corner. South of there, the country is especially pretty: almost level open fields alternating with dense forest.

We crossed the Appomatox River, which is only about 5 yards wide at this point. It forms the border between Buckingham & Prince Edward Counties. The latter was formed in 1754, evidence that this far southwestern corner of Virginia was already settled when the Gordons passed thru here. The topography was the same all

the way from there to Keysville, in Charlotte County. We crossed only one bridge over a relatively small creek.

Just before we reached Clarksville, the highway drops gradually into the wide valley of the Roanoke River. This is now a vast lake, thanks to a dam somewhere downstream. On sloping land on the other side of the river is Clarksville, which is the largest town we passed since we left Culpepper. Towns are relatively rare all along this route, and the highway does not bypass any. Furthermore, at least two of these towns were founded in the 19th century, long after the Gordons went thru here. One village dates from 1912.

Beyond Clarksville, the highway continued across the same almost level terrain, bordered on the right by arms of the flooded Roanoke. As we approached the North Carolina border, it was even more densely forested than it was farther north. It was almost flat all the way to Oxford, NC, where US 15 joins I-85.

I-85 and I-40 farther west follow the old trading route to Salem (now Winston-Salem) over relatively easy, rolling country, where it links up with the route further south already described on page 4 above. *(Note: My description of US 15 on that page, based only on examination of a map, is incorrect. It obviously does NOT go thru Charlottesville and Lynchburg.)*

7 AUGUST 2000. SELECTED ITEMS FROM THE WILLIAM WHANN MACKALL PAPERS IN THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

Excerpt from a letter written by W.W.Mackall to "My darling Minnie" [Aminta Sorrel Mackall] from "camp near Calhoun [Georgia], May 16, 1864.

"I have not been able to put Claxton on any active service. He came late and knew very few of the officers and few knew him. He will be more useful by August."

Excerpt from a letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to "My dear William [Mackall]" from Columbia [SC?] Dec 31st, 1864.

"Doctor Sorrell (sic) told me that Mrs. Mackall and the little folks had left Savannah to join you in Macon & that you are in command there. Mrs. J[ohnston] told me on my arrival that she had sent a letter from you to me in Richmond. It did not come when I left there. I wish we were all in Texas."

Excerpt from a letter from Joseph E. Johnston to "My dear William [Mackall]" from Warm Springs, VA, June 26, 1881.

"Money at compound interest doesn't increase half as fast as J.D.'s [Jefferson Davis'] venom has been accumulating against me...Did you observe J.D.'s account of his capture? And that he could not see the difference between his wife's scutum and his own great-coat 'for 'twas so dark, thou could'st not see thy hand,' but perceived that the U.S. troops at a little distance were under regulars." *[This refers to the story that Jefferson Davis was wearing women's clothing when he was captured by U.S. cavalry.]*

These are the dates of W.W.Mackall's commissions in this file:

1 July 1837: 2nd Lt, 1st Regt of Artillery
9 July 1838: 1st Lt, 1st Regt of Artillery
29 Dec 1846: Asst. Adjutant General w/ brevet rank of Captain
5 Aug 1853: Asst. Adjustant General w/ brevet rank of Major [this document is signed by Franklin Pierce, President of the U.S., and by Jefferson Davis, Secy of War]

If these were his only commissions, he was never promoted above the permanent rank of 1st Lt. of Artillery. However, I am sure he was. There must have been other commissions which were not preserved in this file.

Exerpt from Aminta Mackall's manuscript, "Sketch of the Life of Your Father," page 13:

"...he [W.W.Mackall] was detailed for service in the Light artillery under Capt. Frank Taylor as 1st Lieut. & sent to Fort Adams, Rhode Island. The summer of 1843 I met him. Capt. Clark, a friend of my family, was stationed there and he brought him to [tea?] where I was staying at the Gardners. I left engaged, but being an entire stranger it was broken of (sic), by my father until he could be [illegible] as who he was and his character. On May 7th 1844 we were married and after a visit of a few weeks to his relatives, we returned to Fort Adams and fixed up our quarters."

Notes Taken in Savannah, GA, February 29th 1997 BY -JARVIS F.

At Georgia Historical Society

Walter C. Hartridge, Jr. Collection (Collection # 1349, Box #143 : 258586)

This collection appears to have been Walter Hartridge's catch-all file for anything having to do with the Sorrels, Mackalls and other kindred families. Much of the material consists of rough notes, uncompleted drafts and other odds-and-ends --including correspondence from Mamá and me-- that appear never to have been properly organized or cleaned out. Although I didn't have time to sift through the entire file, I would be surprised if it contains much that is not already familiar to us.

NB!

Several hand-written notations in this file appear to have been drawn directly from the research done by Heidekopper. One rough chart shows that Antoine Francoise Sorrel married "Eugenie de Sutré or Sutro," gives her place and date of death as Miragoane, 23 September 1793, and notes that "she may have been assassinated." A scribbled line at the bottom of the page says "according to family documents."

Many quotations in this file are taken from Robert Manson Myers' book, "The Children of Pride." Two that I had forgotten appear on pages 570-572. On March 27, 1860, Charles C. Jones, Jr. writes to Mrs. Mary Jones to report that "Mrs. Sorrel, probably in a fit of lunacy, sprang from the second-or third-story window of her residence on Harris Street, next door to the house which was the family mansion for so many years, falling upon the pavement of the yard, and by the concussion terminating her life. Is not the occurrence heartrending in the extreme?" In a response written on March 29th, Mary Jones commented that "The death of Mrs. Sorrel was very distressing. I heard some time since that she was subject to great mental depressions. We are not sufficiently grateful for our preserved reason. Our commonest blessings are our greatest; we need only to be deprived of them to feel it so."

I copied two pages from a pamphlet found in this file: "Les DAUPHINOIS a Saint-Domingue" Par Pilot Dethorey, Archiviste de l'Isère (Lecture faite à la Société de statistique des sciences naturelles et arts industriels du département de l'Isère) published in Grenoble, 1868. The two pages I copied, 16 and 17, contain material later quoted verbatim by Heidekopper. Although I failed to copy one or two other pages dealing with Joseph Sorrel of Attakapas, I strongly suspect that these, too, cover familiar ground.

Items from the *Columbian Museum & Savannah Daily Gazette*

> Dec. 14, 1818: "WHISKEY AND BUTTER. Landing from the ship Woodrop-sims 35 barrels Whiskey, 12 kegs fresh butter for sale by

Douglass & Sorrel   Hunters Wharf"

Dec. 15, 1818: "PLATE FLINT CORN AFLOAT: 3000 bushels prime white flint corn on board the Sloop Earl at Bolton's Wharf and 200 barrels superfine Baltimore flour for sale by Douglass & Sorrel, Hunter's wharf."

Items from *The Daily Georgian* :   Saturday, Jan. 20, 1821:

"SHIP NEWS, PORT OF SAVANNAH: Arrived. . . schooner Major Croghan, Port au Prince, 18 days, with coffee, 26 to Douglass & Sorrel"

"Prime green coffee, 180 bags loading from the schooner Major Croghan, at Anderson's Wharf for sale by Douglass & Sorrel.

"For Port au Prince: The fine copper-fastened and scuppered schooner Major Croghan will sale (sic) on Tuesday night and can accommodate a few passengers. Apply on board at Johns upper wharf or to Douglass & Sorrel"

Nov. 22, 1821: ...A small notice placed by the Consulate of Portugal and signed by Francis Sorrel, Vice Consul for the State of Georgia.

Items from the *Savannah Georgian*

July 14, 1821: "CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL During my absence Mr. Samuel Clarke of the counting room of Messrs. Douglass & Sorrel will attend to my official duties. Francis Sorrel, Vice Consul of the State of Georgia"

Jan. 8, 1824: "PLANTERS BANK -- The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected directors of the Planters Bank on the part of the shareholders: (12 named, including George W. Anderson and Francis Sorrel)"

July 10, 1824: "CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL During the absence of the subscriber, Mr. H. D. Green will attend to the duties of his office. France Sorrel, Vice Consul for the State of Georgia."

Oct. 7, 1824: "In compliance with the directions transmitted to me by the Charge d'Affaire and Consul General of his most faithful majesty the following official communication is published for the information of persons trading with the Portuguese dominions. Francis Sorrel, Vice Consul, Vice Consulate of Portugal, Savannah." (Followed by a series of regulations concerning trade with Portugal.)

me! Jan. 10, 1831: "DISSOLUTION: The firm of Sorrel & Anderson was

disolved by its own limitation on the 1st inst. The businesses will be continued by Francis Sorrel, who is authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm. Signed: Francis Sorrel and John W. Anderson."

Item from the *Savannah Daily Morning News*

March 28, 1860, p. 2 col. 2: "The friends and acquaintences of Mr. Francis Sorrel and family are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sorrel this afternoon at half past three o'clock from the residence on Madison Square."

Visit to GA Historical Society

Found a reference in the Walter C. Hartridge Jr. Collection (Collection #1349, Box 143: 2585-86) to the Sorrell (sic) family. In File #2, found a letter from the National Archives confirming that Francis Sorrel Claxton, son of Capt. Alexander Claxton, received an appointment to West Point on August 13, 1836, from Boston. He was carried on the rolls as "F. S. Claxton," enrolled in 1837, having been appointed "at large." Resigned March 24, 1841, effective March 19, 1841.

Found (in Wayne-Stites-Anderson Papers, Box 21:510) a letter signed by Francis Sorrel as Chmn., Board of Trustees of Savannah's Independent Presbyterian Church on Mar. 11, 1847.

Found a reference (5125 SP) to "Chatham County Superior Court: Aliens Declared to Become Citizens and those Admitted to Citizenship 1804 - 1852." The document was full of entries under nine separate headings: Nativity, Names, Age, When Arrived, Came to Year, When Declared, Whose Subject, Admitted, and Page Number. The name"Sorrel Francis" appeared on page A-27, but there were no entries on that line except for a quotation mark (") under the word "Admitted" and the figure 280 under "Page Number." --His was the only name on that page for which the other information was not given!

Xerox in file

Visit to the Basement of the Chatham County Court House in Savannah

After several false starts in my search for Francis Sorrel's U.S. citizenship papers, I was finally directed by the Clerk of Superior Court to the basement of the County Court House in Savannah. There I asked to see Superior Court Naturalization Minute Book #2 (or perhaps I should say *eleven?* the number was written 11 or II), page 296. The item concerning Francis Sorrel turned out to be only one of many cases listed under the heading "May Term 1824." On the previous page, there was this small heading: "The Court adjourned to Thursday Morning, 9:00 o'clock. The Court met pursuant to adjournment Thursday 8 July 1824. Present is Hon. James M. Wayne, Judge." The brief, hand-written entry concerning Francis Sorrel reads as

MARION FREYMANN'S
SORREL/GORDON/WICKS NOTES
& SANFORD

GORDON/SANFORD

Dear:

Without any preamble, this is going to be a report of my trip made to Georgia May 7th, 1969. The drive was pleasant and uneventful. I encountered no difficulty and, more importantly, mastered my timidity about finding my way in unfamiliar territory.

I went directly to Milledgeville, Georgia, the little town which eventually became the permanent home of our forebears, Jesse and Martha G. Sanford. I am confident that they were the parents of our great grandmother, Martha C. Sanford, who married John W. Gordon.

My efforts were first directed toward the Sanfords in the hope I might find some clue to the identity of our great grandparents, John W. and Martha C. Gordon, because I knew their daughter, Camilla, had married her cousin, Eugene Sanford of Milledgeville, Georgia. As you know, I am still unsuccessful in my attempt to positively identy John W. Gordon though I know his family connections reaching back to the year 1724.

At first it appeared as though Jesse Sanford's wife, Martha G. Sanford, might have been a Gordon and accounting for the Sanford-Gordon relationship. I then discovered the G in her name stood for Goodwin. I was able, too, to positively identify her as the grandmother of Eugene Sanford who had married Camilla Gordon of Texas.

Jesse Sanford's Will (of which I have a photostat copy) executed in 1818 but not probated until his death in 1827, bequeaths "to John W. Gordon who married my daughter Martha C. Sanford the sum of five thousand dollars." And, "I give unto the first issue of Martha C. Gordon one negro girl by the name of Marge, but in the event of her having no issue, to herself and heirs." (Note: Since the Texas U.S.Census lists M. C. Gordon's age as fifty in 1850, she would have been eighteen years old in 1818.) Then, there was the similarity of given names. Jesse and Martha G. Sanford had a son named John and of their five daughters, four bore the following names: Elizabeth, Martha C., Emily and Camilla. John W. and Martha C. Gordon named their sons John and Jesse, their daughters Martha Elizabeth, Emily and Camilla.

In the Sanford Papers, filed in the Library of the Georgia State College of Milledgeville, I found letters written by Eugene Sanford from Santa Fe, California, proving the husband of Camilla Gordon was the grandson of Jesse and Martha G. Sanford. In letters written by him prior to those from California, he refers to Uncle Gordon and to the marriage of Cousin Sarah (Camilla's sister Sarah Jane) to Dr. Rives of Montgomery.

Jesse and Martha Goodwin Sanford

Their son John W. A. Sanford married Marianne Ridley Blount	Their daughter Martha C. married John W. Gordon
Their grandson Eugene married	Their granddaughter Camilla

Known as Jesse Sanford Burial Ground.

Leave Milledgeville on Route 22 going East. Take left at first forks known as McComb's Mount Road. Seven miles from the city make left turn. About a mile from this turn on left hand side of road within a granite wall are three graves. Here lies buried Jesse Sanford, died Feb. 18th, 1827, in the 64th year of his life, and Martha G. Sanford, died Feb. 23rd, 1827, in the 56th year of her life. The third grave holds the remains of William Sanford.

I looked up and had a pleasant interview with Mr. Daniel Banjamin Sanford, a third generation Milledgeville resident. His forebears came after the War between the States from Greensboro, Green County, Georgia. He was born in the Sanford House in which a tea room has been conducted for many years. He had never heard of Jesse Sanford and was sure there was no relationship between the two families of Sanford. I found none.

I called Mrs. Binion, evidently a very old lady and a descendant of Dr. Powell who purchased and remodeled in 1890 the Jesse Sanford house built in 1820. She told me the fourteen Doric columns that extend the full heighth of the magnificent old home and extend around three sides of it are from the original home. She expressed regret that, due to ill health, she could not show me the interior.

I went to three churches. If church records were ever kept they are not now obtainable. At one secretary's suggestion, I went to see the oldest mortician. He boasted he was the first undertaker in 1913 to have a motorized hearse. He also told me that in those parts Sherman was right careless with a torch! Although he was ninety-two, I tried to get him to go with me to the Sanford Burial Grounds. He was willing but his son wouldn't let him! That concern, too, had no records of long ago.

After giving you the notes I took from the Court House records and from the Public and Georgia State College, I'll take up my movements after leaving Milledgeville.

***

Marriage Book - 1806-20
✓ Frederick Sanford married Mary S. Stanton - Dec. 12, 1812
✓ William Sanford married Elizabeth Hall - Aug. 24, 1820
Marriage Book - 1821-1842
✓ Banjamin Jarain Jordan married Emily Sanford - Aug. 8, 1823
(Altho Emily was a minor in 1818, this could be J's child)
Marriage Book - 1835-52
✓ Thomas H. Moughon married Camilla M. Stovall - June 1, 1839
(Jesse's daughter Mary married a Thos. Moughon before 1818. This Thomas Moughon could be Jesse's grandson.)

***

Will Book - 1806-32
✓ 1818 Thos. Moughon named administrator of Jesse Sanford's estate.
✓ 1818 Thos. Moughon named as guardian of Jesse's three minor children, Emily, Camilla and Adolphus M. Sanford.
✓ 1827 At Camilla's request her guardian changed from her brother-in-law, Thos. Moughon, to her brother-in-law, John W. Gordon
✓ 1829 First return made by John W. Gordon as Guardian of Camilla Sanford, Minor. $19,115.96.
✓ 1829 Estate of Camilla Sanford, formerly, now Camilla Bunkley.
✓ 1830 Second return of John W. Gordon, Guardian of Camilla Bunkley (now Bunkley) this 1st day of March, 1830.
✓ 1832 Return made by John W. Gordon $21,13620, Guardian of Camilla Bunkley.

Jarvis, this is the willful Camilla whom Mrs. Williams portrays as the Runaway Bride, the daughter of General Gordon. She married William Luther Bunkley, born Oct. 19, 1809 - so very much older than his bride. William Bunkley was a younger brother of Jesse L. Bunkley, who was involved in a now famous court case. A man claiming to be Bunkley, after an absence of some years, returned and claimed his inheritance. His mother claimed he was an imposter. I found no other reference to Camilla Sanford Bunkley.

1850 U. S. Census, Baldwin County, Georgia. Only Sanfords shown.

Head of Family	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
John W. A. Sanford	50*	Farmer	Georgia
Marianne Sanford	46		"
John W. A.	23		"
Eugene M.	16		"
Theodore Gordon	14		"

According to the inscription on John W. A. Sanford's cemetery marker, he was born in 1798. Mrs. Purce has taught me never to change an entry.

Green H. Jordon	61	Farmer	Georgia
Elizabeth Jordon*	53		"
Green I.	20		"

*This is Elizabeth F. Sanford, sister of John W. A. and daughter of Jesse.

***

Monument at head of two adult graves in Memory Hill Cemetery, Milledgeville.

> Sanford, John W. A., Gen. Co. H. 4th Georgia, C.S.A.
> Sacred to the memory of John Sanford, born in Baldwin County, 28 August, 1789, died in Milledgeville, Dec. 9, 1870, aged 72 years, 13 days.
>
> Marianne Ridley, only child of Richard A. and Mary E. Blount and wife of John W. A. Sanford, born in Southhampton County, Virginia April 18, 1802, died in Milledgeville, June 8, 1879, aged 77 years, 3 months and 19 days.
>
> Also in this plot is the grave of
> Theodore Gordon Sanford, Company H, 4th Georgia.
> Born Aug. 30, 1835, died Dec. 15, 1896. (Their son)

***

Notes on Aunt Camilla.

U.S.Census for 1850 in Texas lists Camilla Gordon as thirteen years old. Therefore, she born in 1837.

Marriage license obtained in Baldwin County and marriage performed by Rev. Sam'l Talmage between Eugene M. Sanford and Camilla M. Gordon, Dec. 13, 1854.

Burial records, Evergreen Cemetery, Los Angeles, give date of Eugene Sanford's death as 1890 - his age as 57.

Aunt Camilla died May 20, 1894 in Wharton County, Texas. According to legal records in Milledgeville Court House, she was a resident of California when she died.

July 6, 1894. Martha Elizabeth Gordon/ Sorrel, her sister, appointed executrix as next of kin. Others surviving her were the following nephews and nieces: W. H. Rives, George Rives, Mattie Rives, J. G. Rives; Duncan Gordon, Mrs. Mattie H. Huston and Clarence Gordon. Grand Nephew James Gordon and Grand niece Camilla Gordon.
(Wicks & Wicks & Macdonald, Counsel of Los Angeles represented Grandmother Sorrel. Signed by T.H.Ward, Co.Clk - W.H.Clarke, Judge of Superior Court.)

Dec. 3, 1894. Grandmother Sorrel appointed administrator as it was established Aunt Camilla died intestate.

As Administrator of the estate, Grandmother Sorrel liquidated estate but it was not closed when she died in February, 1898. According to legal records, Aunt Camilla owned 925 acres in Baldwin County on East side of Oconee River, 1150 acres in Laurens County. Sparta County seat of Laurens County.

Under date of Feb. 17, 1897 Mrs. Mary Sanford of Comanche, Texas, gave the Court a receipt for $120.00 as part payment of estate of Mrs. Camilla M. Sanford. (See further reference to a Mrs. Mary Sanford of Wharton, Texas.)

***

1831. John W. A. Sanford, son of Jesse and father of Eugene, was a General, C.S.A. In 1831 he was an agent at Scudder's Cherokee Frontier. Appointed under an act to provide for the temporary disposal of the improvements and possessions purchased from the Cherokee Indians and others permitted to live there.

***

The following I took from the DAY BOOK of Mrs. Mary Blount, mother of Marianne Sanford, wife of John W. A. Sanford.

The dark day which was on the 19th of May, 1780, it was so dark that candles were lighted and fowls went up to nest and some believed the day of Judgement at hand. The Legislature was sitting in Hartford Connecticut. They found they could not do business and proposed to adjourn but one more resolute said not for if the Judgement was at hand he was allways willing to be found at his duty so he called for the candles to be brought. His name was Davenport. This took place in May before my birth in August 22, 1780.

Receipt, a cure for Cancer. Tomatoes, mash them, make a poultice and apply it fresh made three times a day untill cur'd. Its good for all kinds of Inflamation. This was taken from the Indians.

Cure for Diphtheria. Beat one egg in a tea cup, add to it a tablespoon of strong vinegar, another of melted lard or other clear grease. I have used the gravy of salt meat and prefer it to lard. Stir while it is warm, rub plentifully behind the ears. Then rub it on the temples downward untill the throat and jaws have been well rubbed with it. I use it for every kind of sore throat.

***

Letter from John W. A. Sanford, Jr. addressed to Mrs. Mary Blount as Dear Grandmother. Dated Cambridge, July 11, 1849. Asks that letters to him be addressed to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Praises Prof. Parsons of Law School but writes of Judge Parker, late Chief Justice of New Hampshire, now head of the Law School, "He has no more manners than a dragman. I am reminded that you say low breeding sticks as close as the leprosy." Refers to his brothers.

Letter addressed to the same, dated Oct. 16, 1850, informs Mrs. Blount Elizabeth Moughon, niece of Col. Moughon eloped with Capt. Maddox; married in Trinity Church, New York City.

***

John W. A. Sanford, Jr. was now living in Montgomery, Alabama, and, on February 26, 1853, wrote his Dear Grandmother: "On next Tuesday, March 1st, Cousin Sarah Wray will be married to Dr. Rives of this place. He is a gentleman, standing well in his profession and in the community - is unexceptionable (as far as I know) in his character,

and is worth $75 or $80,000. I think Sarah marries very well. After their marriage they will still reside in Montgomery. Uncle Gordon passed here on his way to Georgia a few days ago. He is in good health and fine spirits. From what I had heard, I was agreeably surprised to find him looking well; with the exception of his inability to ride on horseback, he has entirely recovered. His stay in Georgia will be short for he expects to meet*Aunt in Orleans (on her way from Kentucky to Texas) in a few days. They will carry with them Camilla, their youngest child, who has just completed her education at Lexington .... I have not heard from Eugene in some time. I suppose he has so much to do that to write would be a serious interruption to him. If you have heard from him, tell me how he is getting on - if he is still satisfied with his college and if he is striving for the first honors to be awarded his class.

(Signed) John W. A. Sanford.

***

Richard A. Blount died, assigned slaves to his daughter, Mrs. John W. A. Sanford, March 23, 1853.

***

Letter dated Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1853, addressed to Dear Grandmother from E. Mandeville Sanford.

***

Letter addressed to John W. A. Sanford by E. M. Sanford, dated Schenectady, June 2, 1853. In it referred to 'our younger brother'. He expresses gratitude he was sent away to college. "I am mortified to think I should have spent so many of my precious moments with a girl who is so homely and so common. I have escaped a transaction which if I had entered into it would have damned me forever. When I return home she will be known to your borther only as Miss Mitchell and not Ada.

***

In a letter addressed to his mother, Eugene refers to Brother John at Harvard; hopes to please her this summer at Commencement, July 27th. Refers to Brother theodore. Undr date of June 2, 1853.

***

The Union College Commencement programme for July 27, 1853.

***

Letter from John W. A. Sanford, Montgomery, Dec. 21, 1854 to Dear Grandmother Blount: Says he employs his time between law and literature. Wishes he were married. Adds,"my brother Eugene has married a most estimable girl. The more I see of her, the more I am convinced that he has married the girl of all others for him. So far as I am concerned, Judge could not have married one with whom I could have been more pleased. He and his wife are out at Dr. Rives at present. I heard that Uncle Gordon is expected here next month but do not know whether this is true or not."*

*Note: Letter above ~~letter~~ written by John W. A. Sanford under date of Feb. 26, 1853, in which he refers to "Aunt" - presumably wife of Uncle Gordon - is only proof I have found so far that she was still living. In the letter quoted just above this note, it seems odds relatives in Georgia should be informed of Uncle Gordon's Georgia visit, of the two Gordon family marriages.

***

Montgomery, Alabama, April 6, 1861. J.W.A.Sanford writes hie mother he is a candadate for Congress. Refers to his wife, Sally.

***

Adrianna Ridley wife of JWA Sanford SR.

*Letter addressed to Mrs. M. R. Sanford. Dated Wharton, Texas, June 2, 1861.

Dear Aunt: Yours of May 31st was received this morning. ... He offers to sell the property left him by his grandfather... Let me know if you think these terms for the lot fair. Remember me kindly to Uncle John and Cousin Theadore when you write to them.

Your affectionate nephew,
Wharton, Texas. B. J. Sanford. (SON OF THOS. GOODWYN SANFORD

*Note: I have not figured out who B. J. Sanford was. See following letters written by Eugene Sanford to Mrs. M. Ridley Sanford, Blountsville, Jones County, Georgia.

***

Mary E. Blount, mother of Mrs. John W. A. Sanford, dec'd. J. W. A. Sanford and Theodore Gordon Sanford named executors. June 22, 1862.

***

John W. A. Sanford writes his mother on stationary of State of Alabama Office of Attorney General, June 19, 1879, Speaks of wife Sally and of son, John.

***

Montgomery, Sept. 10, 1879. From John W. A. Sanford to Brother Theodore. "Ascertain from the records of the Baldwin Ordinary from whom our grandfather, Jesse Sanford, obtained the land in Laurens County for which we are suing. Send records prior to his death in 1827. I fear from the telegrams that Eugene has been defeated. They indicate that the Radicals and Hoodlums have full control of the State. Reference is made to their mother's death. He refers to Theodore's wife Mary and child Ridley. Jesse Sanford(their grandfather, is referred to as Captain Jesse Sanford.

Note: This is the only time Jesse is given a title or any indication of military service.

***

Letter from John W. A. Sanford to sister-in-law Mary urging her to have her husband Theodore get legal data requested.

***

Letter written by Eugene, dated Norwalk, California, Nov. 11, 1879. Power of attorney attached to it dated Los Angeles, Cal. Nov. 8, '79.

***

Montgomery, Nov. 12, 1879. John W. A. to Theodore. "I don't know what will become of you or will become of the house. From improvidence and confidence in unprincipled men it seems to me that you are ruined." Refers to Theodore's bankruptsy. Regrets that Eugene authorized Theodore to sell his interest too in the Laurens property.

***

*This is letter referred to on previous note.
To Mrs. M. Ridley Sanford, Blountsville, Jones County, Georgia, from Eugene M. Sanford, dated Santa Fe Springs, Cal., Mar. 8, 1889.

My dear Niece: Now Ridley I want you to write of yourself and Eugene - your health and his. Your Aunt is recovering. Her hair is perfectly white. My hair is black with a sprinkling of grey. My beard is quite white. ....

Your affectionate uncle
Eugene M. Sanford.

***

This letter, too, to Mrs. M. Ridley Sanford, Blountsville, Jones County, Georgia. Dated April 1, 1889. Santa Fe, California.

Dear Niece: Miss Matt Foster is now living with us....Your CAMILLA Aunt would write but the doctor says that it is not good for her to write. She does not even write to her sister Martha Sorrel. Mattie is in college in New York. Moxley me Sorrel lives here ten miles from us. She has a boy and a girl, both pretty children. Moxley is very fat. When you write to your dear parents give an ocean of love to them and also to dear Eugene. Your Aunt Camilla suffers from nervousness - her indigestion is much better.

Your affectionate uncle
*** Eugene M. Sanford.

Milledgeville City Hall reported no records of births, death or burials before 1906.

Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches had no old records of 19th century.

Moore Morturary knew of no private burial grounds other than those I had.

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

Note: This is the last Indenture I found on record in Jones County made by John W. Gordon. One Lot equals two hundred two and one half acres.

Georgia) This Indenture made the 13th day of October in the year Jones County) of our Lord one thousand forty-eight between John W. Gordon of the State of Georgia and County of Jones of the one part and Thomas O. Bowen of the same State and County of the other part witnesseth that said John W. Gordon for and in consideration of the sum of eight thousand dollars to him in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell and confirm with the said Thomas O. Bowen, ~~t~~his heirs and assigns all those tracts and parcels of land situated, lying and being in the 6th District of formerly Baldwin now Jones County and known in the plan of said District by Lot No. 204 (two hundred four), the south west half of Lot 205 (two hundred five), also the following lots in the 9th District of said County; all of Lot 109 (one hundred nine) that lies East of Commissioner's Creek, Lot 1101 (one thousand one hundred one). Lot No. 130 (one hundred thirty), except thirty acres and a half in the west corner of No. 131 (one hundred thirty-one). Lot No. 134 (one hundred thirty-four), Lot No. 135 (one hundred thirty-five), Lot No. 154 (one hundred fifty-four), all of Lot No. 153 (one hundred fifty-three) that lies south of the road from Clinton to Milledgeville bounded as follows: by John Pitts going to N. J. Barefield, then East to James Barnes, Blow and Clark, then, south, Whitley, Finney and Pitts, reserving one acre at each graveyard on Lots No. 131 (one hundred thirty-one) and Lot No. 154 (one hundred fifty-four).

To have and to hold the said lots of land with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereof to the same being, belonging or in any wise appertaining to the only proper use, benefits and behoofs of him the said Thomas O. Bowen, his heirs and assigns in fee-simple. And the said John W. Gordon, his heirs, assigns the said tracts of land unto the said Thomas O. Bowen, his heirs and assigns against him shall and will warrent and forever defend the virtues of these presents.

In witness whereof the said John W. Gordon hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal on the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Horatio Bowen.

W. B. Moss
Recorded 30, October, 1848. Wiley B. Pope, J.P.

Georgia)
Jones County)

This Indenture made this 13th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and twenty-five (1825) between John W. Gordon of the State and County aforesaid of the first part and Damiel Pratt of the same place of the other part.

Witnesseth that the said John W. Gordon for and in consideration of the sum of $2,000 (two thousand dollars) to have in hand paid by the said Daniel Pratt, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and do by the presence grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Daniel Pratt, his heirs ..... assign all that tract or parcel of land lying in the ? District of formerly Baldwin now Jones County containing 202½ (two hundred two and one half) acres, more or less, being parts of Lots 150 (one hundred fifty) and 151 (one hundred fifty-one) being the north west half of the Lot No. 150 (one hundred fifty) and the north east half of Lots No. 151 (one hundred fifty-one) adjoining the land of Huchings, Brown and Mason with the exception of what the said John W. Gordon granted to the Methodist Church that stands on part of the said land. To have and to hold unto the said Daniel Pratt, his heirs and assigns and the said John W. Gordon doth bind himself, his hand and assigns forever to defend the said paid parcel of land with all and singular the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging to said parcel or tract of land or otherwise belonging to it unto the said Daniel Pratt, his heirs and assigns the said John W. Gordon, his heirs and assigns will warrant and forever defend in fee-simple.

In witness written, signed, sealed and delivered in presence of before signed.

John W. Gordon SEAL

H. W. Jennigan
Eben F. Ornsby

***

Georgia)
Jones County)

Martha C. Gordon, wife of the within named John W. Gordon, did this day appear before me and being privately and separate and apart from her said husband, examined by me, did declare that she freely, voluntarily and without any compulsion, dread or fear of any person whatever, renounced, released and forever relinquish unto the said Daniel Pratt, his heirs and assigns, all the interest and estate, and also all her right and claim of Dower of, in, and to all and singular the surrender mentioned in the written deed.

In witness whereof the said Martha C. Gordon hath set her hand and seal to the presents this 11th of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (1825).

Signed, sealed and delivered in
witness of

Ebenezar Ornsby, J.P.

MARTHA C. GORDON SEAL

***

Georgia)
Jones County)

An Indenture made this the 4th day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-three (1823) between John W. Gordon on the one part and Elizabeth Horn, both of the County and State aforesaid witnesseth that the said John W. Gordon hath this day bargained and sold and doth thus bargain and sell to the said Elizabeth Horn part of that lot in tract of land lying and being in the 9th District of Baldwin now Jones County, known as part of Lot No. 130 (one hundred thirty) lying and being in such markes, shapes and form as described in the plat of said land annexed containing thirty and one half
(

(30½) acres more or less, and being as before described, for which the said Elizabeth Horn doth promise to pay the said John W. Gordon the sum of $244.00 (two hundred forty-foyr dollars) at or before the signing of this Indenture.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said John W. Gordon for and in consideration of the sum of $244.00 (two hundred forty-four dollars) to him in hand.......

JOHN W. GORDON.

Recorded Sept. 18, 1823.

***

Georgia) An Indenture made 23 MARch, 1844 between John W. Gordon
Jones County) of Jones County and the Central Rail Road and Banking
Company of Georgia.

(The following abstracted.) For consideration of $150.00 and receipt of a grey horse delivered to Nathan Denan, John W. Gordon gave a parcel of land for the tract of their railroad - a distance of 3200 feet, more or less, and of the width of 82½ feet on each side of the center of the railroad tract originally drawn by Foster.

John W. Gordon retained privilege of cultivating land close up to the ditches of railroad and to use it so far as not to hinder the apperations (?) of the road.

Given under his hand and seal in the City of Savannah on 23 April, 1844.

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I had called Mae Purce upon my arrival in Milledgeville and she had insisted I join her in Forsyth for the week-end and that together we go to Hancock County on Monday.

I left Milledgeville so as to be in Grey, the County seat of Jones, when the Court House opened at nine. When I came across the reference to the graveyards on the property being sold to the Bowens, I was really excited. The Court Clerk did not share my enthusiasm or show any willingness to assist me in locating the land reserved for the burial places. He pointed out it would be practically impossible to find the one acre reserved on a lot that comprised 202½ acres. Still, I insisted a map giving the location of lots must be available. I was then told if I came back, I could copy the only map he had, but that he thought I'd have 'more luck' by talking with two 'OLD-TIMERS', the names of whom he gave me.

Mae was as pleased as I at my discovery and within the hour she and I were back in Jones County - eighteen miles from Forsyth. We were told by one of the old-timers of a burial place on the property formerly owned by the people who owned the 'old house', but now owned by a Mr. Smith. We went there - the property now used for cattle-raising - and, accompanied by Mr. Smith's daughter, I drove through a meadow of grass and many cows to a wood close by. There we found three graves, two adults and one of that of a child. One was sort of a cairn. Though open, huge stones were piled up to a heighth of perhaps four feet on four sides. Inscriptions were completely indecipherable. We were told fragments of other markers had been found within the area. The graves were not enclosed and it was obvious cattle had sought the shelter of the trees. The only way to prove that this is a Gordon burial place is to determine if it is on Lot No. 131 or Lot No. 154.

After our day spent in Macon, of which I'll write, I am more convinced that here or on some other property once owned by John W. Gordon, he his wife and little granddaughter, Aminta Sorrel, lie buried.

We then contacted the other man whose name I had been given by the Clerk of the Court at Gray. This man said he had hunted for sixty years on the property but knew nothing of a burial place. He did give us the name of a Mrs. Hamilton, a descendant of the Blounts who had bought the property from John W. Gordon.

Before contacting Mrs. Hamilton, a delightful lady of about forty-five, we went to the now desolate spot where the Gordon House stood before moved by the Banks. We did so because Mae was a bit dubious about the graves on the Smith property since she thought the Gordons would have followed the custom of having the family burial place closer to the home - tho' the Smith property graves is not far away. We penetrated the woods to the right and left - Mae says they are never put in the back of the house - as far as the thick brush would permit. Though we found nothing, we realized that long abandoned graves could be in that vicinity and not seen by us.

We then went to the little nearby town of Clinton where the Hamiltons live. Mrs. Hamilton teaches at the Georgia State College at Milledgeville. She was inclined to believe the cemetery - or burial place - we were looking for was the old Gordon Cemetery at Fortville. This, too, was property once owned by JWG. Again, the need to check the lot numbers. As you will remember, Jarvis, Mae and I went over every stone in that cemetery last July. The old ones are no longer discernable and there are no extant records of those buried there.

Mrs. Hamilton gave me a reprint of an article giving an account of "Picturesque Events" that had taken place in the house when owned by the Blounts. The article was published Oct. 20, 1929 in the Macon Telegraph. I'll ask Moye to have zerox copies made for you all. I can't imagine a more inappropriate name than that given the house by the Blounts - Hale Nui. Mrs. Hamilton was most enthusiastic about our contact, took my name and promised to give me any further information she may come across.

It was dark when we got back to Forsyth. Sunday morning, bright and early, Mae and I were again on the highway. This time in the direction of Griffin. I really felt badly about not stopping to see Cousin Agnes but I felt I had to contact Mrs. Mildred Scoggin and it was not fair to pop in on her unannounced. Afterwards, I was glad I had not. Of this, later.

We passed through Griffin enroute to Warm Springs. This had been a spa in the days of Mae's grandmother. I was amazed to see the size of the Foundation. It has been taken over by the State and is like a huge park. The buildings are vast. In the reception center, I think it must have been, there must have been at least a hundred ambulatory patients, all shapes and ages and braces and bandages. We were told only the old are polio victims. Many are victims of birth defects and infuries. The cottage where Mr. Roosevelt lived while there and died, is simply that - a cottage. Everything is left as it was on the day of his death - the wood in the fireplace, the portrait, unfinished, that was being painted. The former home of a lady whose property adjoined the Foundation was willed to it and now serves as a museum. We had our dinner in the dining room open to the public.

Then we went to see THE HOUSE. The Banks tore down their home - which indicentally the workmen (coming out of the rear gate) told us they thought much nicer than the one just installed - and on its site has been placed the Gordon House. The estate - and, I use the term advisedly - covers many acres. A stone wall encloses it, an impressive gate at the front entrance. The house we could not see but we saw the rolling lawns, the huge lake on which flotted water lilies and swans!

I did not contact Bill or his mother because I had written him, when thanking him for the pictures, and had mentioned I would be in Georgia the first week in May. Since he had not written asking me to go to see the progress being made, I thought they would rather I see it when it is opened in October.

Monday morning Mae and I got up at six o'clock to be in Sparta, County seat of Hancock County, when it opened. As you know, Jarvis, Mrs. Williams stated in her book "The History of Jones County", that John W. Gordon was the son of Thomas and Patience Gordon and came from Hancock County, Georgia. I searched first of all the U.S.Census for 1820, the earliest recorded marriage bonds, the Wills - and with little success, as you will see.

These early settlers did move around. For instance, just to take one. Zachariah Gordon was born in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, married Melinda Cox in Jones County and their son, John B. Gordon, was born in Putnam County, Georgia.

***

U.S.

Hancock County, 1820 Census

Head of Family	Male under 10	to 45 yrs.	Female under 10	10to16	45
James Gordon	2	1	1	1	1
Thomas Gordon	1	1		1	1

***

State of Georgia. Indenture made 27 Nov. 1795, between Major Thomas Gordon of the State of South Carolina and*County of Newberry and of Benjamin Gordon of the State of Georgia and County of Hancock for three hundred dollars ($300) paid Benjamin Gordon for parcel of land containing 143 3/4 acres more or less, the said being the one half of a bounty of land conveyed for George Grizzle the 6th day of June, 1784 and granted the 13th of September following.

Reg^{d} 19 Feb'y, 1796 THOMAS GORDON.

***

State of Georgia. Indenture 27, Nov. ~~1799~~ 1797 between Major Thomas Gordon of the State of South Carolina and County of Newberry and David Dickson of the State of Georgia and County of Hancock for the sum of fifty-five pounds sterling paid by the said David Dickson, Esq., for 143 3/4 acres, more or less.. (same land described as above Indenture.)

***

*Note: I just could not ask Mae to drive with me to Newberry County, South Carolina - and she didn't offer to go - so I am writing for information concerning Thomas Gordon; also to the Archives in Washington for his military record. There is a spark of hope here. Based on the Texas 1850 Census, JWG was born in 1797.

***

Received, Sparta, Dec. 1800 of Mr. Thomas Gordon the sum of $400 in full consideration of a negro, about 23 years old.

~~Thomas Gordon~~
Isaac Vauhan.

Received Jan. 10, 1805 of Thomas Gordon the sum of $325 in full consideration for a negro woman, Bet, about 33 years old.

(Signed) Mary Ourley
Regd 14, Nov. 1805. Robert Ourley

***

Georgia,) This Indenture made 6 August, 1814 of the County and State *Jones County) Abijah Anderson of Hancock County. The said Thomas Gordon for and in consideration of the sum of $250 .. all that parcel of land being in the County of Hancock containing 46 acres .. description.

Edwin Harris THOMAS GORDON
Jas. Trice, J.P.

***

Note: I am not going to correct the above error. These bits and pieces I recorded merely to show when and where Thomas Gordon was! Here reference to him stopped. I have positive identification of the Thomas Gordon who was a Tax Collector in 1811 in Jones County, so this Thomas did not go there.

***

1827. Indenture 3, Jan. 1827 between James T. Gordon of said County and William Barksdale of said County .. whereas the said William Barksdale became bound as security for the said James T. Gordon for the payment of two certain sums of money specified in promissory note made by Gordon and Barksdale to William H. Sayre and Company.

his
Reg. March, 1827. James X Gordon
mark

***

1828. Georgia) This Indenture made 3 January, 1828 between Robert W. Baldwin County) Alston of Hancock County on one part and JOHN W. GORDON of the County of Jones of the other part. Witnesseth: That the said Robert W. Alston as principal and Henry Mitchell, Hamilton Bonner and Benjamin Thompson, as the securities of said Robert W. Alston heretofor to wit: on the first day of January in the year aforesaid, did make and subscribe ... promissory note bearing date and year aforesaid and which note was delivered to the said John W. Gordon and whereby the said Robert W. Alston, Henry Mitchell, Hamilton Bonner and Benjamin Thompson, promise on the first day of January, 1829, to pay to the said John W. Gordon or bearer $8,000 for value received.

not true

Now, for and in consideration of the sum of five dollars by the said John W. Gordon to the said Robert W. Alston .. as well as for the better securing the payment of the aforesaid promissory note, the said Robert W. Alston hath granted, bargained .. unto the said John W. Gordon, his heirs .. the following negroes to wit: thirty slaves are named.

To have and to hold said bargained negroes to the said John W. Gordon his heirs .. Robert W. Alston for his heirs .. the said bargained negroes will warrant and forever defend against the claims of all persons whatsoever.

Provided nevertheless that if the said Robert W. Alston, his heirs .. shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said John W. Gordon, his heirs .. the aforesaid sum of $8,000 the day and year appointed for the payment thereof in the said promissory note mentioned with lawful interest ...

(Signed) Robert W. Alston.
Satisfied Jan. 9, 1829 John W. Gordon
Registered 14th, Feb. 1829.

***

Hancock County - continued.

Recorded in Hancock County for Jesse Sanford. Brand JS - his mark a crop in the left ear and a swallow fork in the right ear of all stock. Received 5th July 1794. ***

new

1803. Know all men by these presents that we Matthew Kenchen and Wm. Kenchen, both of the County of Hancock and State of Georgia, for and in consideration of the sum of $1400 here in hand paid by Jesse Sanford of the County of Hancock .. do sell and deliver to the said Jesse Sanford .. the following negroes. Seven are named.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of
June, 1803. Jas. Scarlett, J.P. Alex Martin.

new

wit identified

***

1807. State of Georgia. Indenture made Feb. 6, 1807 between Benjamin Sanford of the County of Hancock .. and Hugh Horton of the County and State aforesaid of the other part .. said Hugh Horton for and in consideration of $2500 paid said Benjamin Sanford.
Reg'd 28, April, 1807. Hugh Horton.

***

Putnam County

The following notes taken from Greensboro, ~~Green-Co.~~

Copy of Will executed by*Charles P. Gordon, dated 14 April, 1835.

*(Note: See geneological chart of Wilkesboro Gordons. Charles P. Gordon, son of Chapman and Charity King Gordon, brother of Zachariah and uncle of (Gen.) John B. Gordon. Chart shows he married Barbara Galbraith but his issue not shown.)

not our Gordons!

Abstract of Will of Charles P. Gordon:

Bequests are made to "my beloved wife" and to his son, Andrew G. Gordon and to his four daughters: Mary Ann, Julian Barbour, Virginia and Sarah Elizabeth. His brothers James and George Washington Gordon named as guardians to his daughters. Also named as daughters' guardian is "my good friend,*John Brown."

*Note: Chart also shows Charles P. Gordon's sister Mary married John Brown. It may be assumed that Gen. John Brown Gordon was his namesake.)

Also shown on my Wilkesboro Gordon geneological chart are the following marriages, both brides sisters of Charles P. Gordon.

Rebecca Gordon married Thomas T. Napier, June 7, 1818
Sarah Gordon married John S. B. Law, June 28, 1825.

***

1819. *Thomas Moughon witnessed Will of Kenneth Gordon, the husband of Sally Gordon. Proven 1, March, 1819. Charles P. Gordon petitioned the Court to establish Lost Papers of Chapman Gordon (father of Charles P.) Dec'd. These Deed and Mortgage for sum of $1140 executed by Nathaniel Gordon (brother of Chapman) also Dec'd.

or was there a connection?

*Note: According to Will of Jesse Sanford, drawn in 1818, a Thomas Moughon married his daughter, Mary.

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Putnam County 'Gordon' marriage bonds.

Andrew G. Gordon	to Adelaid E. Jordan	May 18, 1848
Nanny Gordon	to Sampson Brown	Sept 13, 1809
Rebecca Gordon	to Thomas T. Napier	June 7, 1818
Sally Gordon	to Matthew Cochrum	July 18, 1819
Sarah Gordon	to John S. B. Law	June 28, 1825

***

It is now Sunday afternoon. I have completed the copying of the legal instruments acquired at the Court House in Macon. This is the third day I will have devoted to my "report". I have stayed close to this typewriter and have, in fact, seen only Kathy and Gordon since my return.

The next day, Tuesday, Mae and I drove to Macon. Our first stop was at the Rose Hill Cemetery, not only one of the oldest places of burial in Bibb County but has been made the depository of all records of old burials, as well as the contents of unidentified or unclaimed graves that have been moved. The custodian explained that highways, cutting their swaths through cities and countrysides have been the cause for many removals.

The old records, back to 1810, showed no Gordons. When I commented on the number of Jews (religion is noted on records) by the name of Gordon in later records, I was told that during the sixties a prominent Jewish merchant in Atlanta took the name of the then popular Governor and that it almost became a vogue...

We did get the names and locations of old graveyards, to see for ourselves if we might be able to decipher some inscriptions. The markers on most of the graves - on all of the really old ones - are not marble but a stone from Georgia that is obviously soft and is not weather and time resistant. Even those of the early twentieth century appear incredibly ancient. All that we got were red bugs (the southern version of chiggers) and scratches from the brambles through which we pushed our way.

Sorrel file

I don't know what I was thinking about - a mental lapse!

After lunch we went to the Court House and I got twelve photostatic copies - all recorded - of Sorrel real estate transactions. (Nothing on Gordons.) As one reads these mementoes of the past, one is saddened. A tragic story unfolds. Our grandfather's irresponsibility clearly caused his father great concern, our grandmother great anguish.

I found, too, Jarvis, that we have been wrong in accepting the affidavit executed by my mother's brother, R.H.D.Sorrel, Jr. concerning the date of his father's death. That affidavit, dated Feb. 14, 1922 and filed in Wharton, read, in part: "I was well acquainted with R.H.D.Sorrel. He was my father. I know that he was sometimes called Richard H. D. Sorrel. My father died during the year 1871 in Wharton County, Texas."

In a legal document on file in Macon, copy of which I enclose, the following appears: "I, Martha E. Sorrel, County of California, widow of R.H.D.Sorrel..." It is dated 6 day of May, 1887.

As usual, closing time came and Mae and I gathered up our papers and ourselves and prepared to return the thirty odd miles to Forsyth.

I mentioned to Mae that I would like to get from Weslyn the record of my mother's attendance. What a friend! She suggested that we go then and there! She graduated from there so we went directly to the office of the Registrar who was ready to leave for the day. When I told her Mama's name, she looked at me unbelievably and exclaimed, "I have often heard my mother speak of Moxley Sorrel!" As there was but one Weslyn school mate I remember ever hearing Mama mention, I asked, "Was your Mother's name Gussie Jones?" She was, indeed, the daughter of Gussie! She is a spinster, is named Elizabeth Winn, the youngest of Gussie's ten children.

BORDEN/SANFORD

June 17, 1969.

I enclose a copy of Mama's report card. I encluded the subjects taught as well as the rather remarkable grades! That is the oldest woman's college in the United States...

I really felt I could not accept Mae's wonderful hospitality any longer. Too, I had given her an awful work-out. So, the next morning I left for Griffin. I went directly to the home of Mrs. Scoggin. I had called her, telling her of my arrival. Together we went out to the nursing home to see Cousin Agnes. I wish you could have seen her. Everyone knew I was coming. The head nurse told me she had even insisted on a tub bath - a tortuous procedure that she makes all sorts of excuses to avoid. Her hair was shampooed and waved - her eyes sparkling. She was really beautiful. She was sittingin her wheel chair, wearing a soft pink dressing gown I had sent her for her birthday last November.

Everyone, including the attending physicians, marvel at her comeback. Her mind was perfectly clear and we chatted until it was time for her dinner and to be put back in bed.

Mildred Scoggin and I went out for lunch and I found out why she was so anxious for me to come to Griffin - aside from seeing Cousin Agnes. The Court has given her authority to handle Cousin Agnes' money - pay her bills. She has watched the $4000- four thousand dollars - slowly but surely disappear. The cost of the rest home is $325.00 a month. She gets $38 social security monthly. Outside of that she only has her home. It is worthless but Mildred thought the land would bring at least $20,000. It is on the corner of a block that is commercial. Mildred also has her Will and knows its provisions. The interest of her estate is to go to Mary, her mother's niece who lives in Florida, the principal to the Presbyterian Church. Now this is what is worrying Mildred. A friend of Cousin Agnes, a lawyer there in Griffin has (it would appear from Mildred's account) taken it upon himself to dictate the managing of Cousin Agnes' affairs. He assures her (Mildred) that he will advance the money when her bank account is depleted. To Mildred's suggestion that the property be sold now, he says a sale would not be permitted due to Cousin Agnes' mental state.

Mildred admitted her interest was in Mary, too. She is in her 70s and has a heart condition. She is the little girl, Jarvis, in the family picture with Cousin Agnes. She felt she could do nothing as an outsider and wanted my advice. Though she didn't suggest it, she hinted strongly that I 'do something'. Of course, I made it very clear I could not. I did tell her I thought Mary should go there as soon as her health permitted, have the attending doctor certify to Cousin Agnes' competence - and do whatever she thought best. She said she felt better for having talked with me.

In the afternoon when we returned, Cousin Agnes was like another person - vague and indifferent, when she was not dozing. Mildred had warned me this would happen. We can all be assured that she is receiving the best of care.

I had barely reached the motel when it became to pour rain - and it was still pouring when I left the next morning. The trip back was nine hours' driving but it was pleasant. I must not start a new page, must get this tome off to you.

My love,

GORDON/SANFORD

June 17, 1969.

Dear Jarvis:

In this report of my genealogical research conducted in Texas, June, 1969, I am going to attempt to explain as I go along those items which you may find confusing.

As you know, Uncle Marcial spent most of his more than ninety years of life on the Sorrel Plantation and was the natural recipient of family papers, memorabilia of every sort, which could add materially to the compilation of our family history. It was with the idea of securing such information from Frank Sorrel, into whose hands fell Uncle Marcial's possessions, that Gladys and I drove to Wharton. In turn, I took with me to share with Frank and his wife, Katherine, the material I had laboriously gathered in North Carolina and Georgia, the states from which the Gordons came before going to the state of Texas in the 1840s.

Arriving in Wharton, I called Frank's home. After all, I didn't want to descend on them, unannounced, at nine o'clock in the morning. Receiving no answer, we drove to his home. The open garage and missing cars indicated he was not out of the city. We then drove to the home of his sister, Martha. We were cordially received by Richard Lack, her husband, who informed us Martha had just left for Houston, that she would return about four o'clock. We told him we would call her at that time, and we went on to the County Court House.

The County Clerk did nothing to help us. She was so old and feeble, she never got up from her chair, and her assistant made no effort in our behalf. The extremely heavy ledgers, bound in cloth, and bearing the dates of contents, were unmarked. To save my time and strength, I asked how I could tell the dates without taking down each volume and looking into it. I was told I would have to do just that as the dates, marked in pencil, had rubbed off! Despite my protest, she insisted there were no records prior to 1903. We rummaged around until a man, apparently from another department, came in and he told me where I could find (in metal files) probated wills and estates.

Gladys and I went over the Index carefully and found, after examining all Gordons, Sanfords and related names - there were no Sorrels - only the ones noted here were of interest to us.

> Anna Battle. Her Will, drawn June, 1916, named as her beneficiary, W. G. Gordon, her great nephew, son of her niece, Alice Gordon.

Note: I distinctly remember this woman whom we addressed as Cousin Annie. I recall, too, that she had been married three times; that she was so old and wrinkled, we thought she must have been as old as God! In the Austin Archives we came across the record of her marriage to Mr. Battle.

J. C. Battle to Mrs. Anna Sanford
Married Dec. 3, 1872.

Although her niece, Alice Arrington of Mobile, Alabama, married Duncan Gordon, Son of Jesse Gordon and grandson of John W. Gordon, I believe we called her Cousin because of her Sanford marriage. I have toyed with the idea that the Sanford was Thomas G. Sanford who died in 1860 in Wharton at the age of 54, but I can't quite make it 'fit'. Too, could this have been the Thomas G. Sanford, son of Jesse Sanford, named as one of his heirs in 1818 when his Will was drawn? Note the other references to Thomas G. Sanford in this report.

In the probated estates appeared the following:

State of Texas)   In the matter of estate of Sarah J. Rives. Appraisement
Wharton County)   of property belonging to the estate of Sarah J. Rives
                  dec'd as pointed out by J. G. Rives the administrator
thereof:

1660 Acres of land in Wharton County and known as the Rives Tract is valued at	$9,960.00
1111 Acres of land in said County known as the Ray Tract and is valued at	$5,555.00
Total amount	$15,515.00

State of Texas)   We, H. T. Campton, R. N. Chapman and T. Habermacher do
Wharton County)   solemnly swear that the above and foregoing is a just and
                  correct valuation of the property therein specified.

H. T. Campton   et al.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
19th day of July A.D. 1878.

H. H. Kirkpatrick
County Clk, Wharton County

Endorsed Sept. 18, 1878.

*** ***

We went to the Wharton County Junior College. It was established only twenty-three years ago and has no files on early settlers, personal papers, etc. The librarian was so anxious to be of help, we had difficulty breaking away. She insisted that we go to the Public Library and when we got there, we found she had called and that librarian had ready for our inspection such material as was there. We found nothing of interest. We then tried to contact a professional genealogist but found her out of town. As it was nearly four o'clock, we went to a drug store to call the Sorrels. I had called Frank Sorrel's number several times prior to this. Again, no answer. I asked the druggist, who looked strangely like Grandfather Gordon's portrait if he were a native of Wharton. He was and knew the Sorrels and Wicks family; recalled that Moye Wicks opened the first movie picture theatre in Wharton. I remember often hearing my mother and grandmother speak of his mother, Mrs. Rugeley. Mr. Rugeley told us where we could find Mrs. E. O. Guenther, considered an authority on the history of Wharton County. I called her and she invited us to come right out to see her.

Mrs. Guenther came out to the car to greet us as we drove up. She is a lady perhaps in the seventies. She had been a close friend of Aunt Sally, knew all the Sorrels intimately. She said she had been contacted by a Sorrel connection - though she was not quite sure of the relationship - whose maiden name had been Huston, who wanted her to help her prove her eligibility to be a member of an organization known as Founders and Patriots of the Republic of Texas. I knew to whom she referred but I let it pass as I realized she dabbled at genealogy, collecting items but not doing serious, organized research. I asked her if I might use her 'phone to again call the Sorrels. It is distasteful to even report what followed.

Katherine Sorrel answered the 'phone. I identified myself and her response was a "Yes?" I said I knew that she was interested in the family and that I hoped we could share each other's information, that I had come across some material that I knew would interest them ... She replied, "I don't know

anything about the Gordons. Do you want to talk with Frank?" I was determined to ignore her rudeness and said, "I want to greet him, but I want to talk with you!" Then, to clear the atmosphere a bit, I said I had been to see Cousin Agnes the first of May.She said she had heard she was better, and, before I could say another word, "Here's Frank." After saying "Hello," Frank asked me who was in Wharton with me. I told him Gladys. He then said "Dick said that brother you call Beautsel was here, too." I said he was mistaken and asked him if he had family papers of Uncle Marcial~~s~~, was there a family Bible? He said there were letters and stuff - his very words - but he had never gone over them. I explained that such papers and letters were the best possible source for family history and would he permit me to go over them with Katherine. He stalled - would have to get them out... Gladys,hearing my part of the conversation, wrote on a slip of paper "Tell him we will come back next week." This I did. He really had to give me a straight answer. It was, "No, I would rather not." I said, "Very well. Goodbye."

As I turned from that 'phone, I was really in shock - speechless. But Mrs. Guenther was not - she exploded! She had been kind in her remarks. Now she was anything but complimentary. I rubbed a little salt into the wound by asking Mrs. Guenther to tell Martha I had called her as I said I would, that I considered Frank's bad manners no reason for not keeping my word to Martha. I really don't take it personally, knowing that the reflection is on them.

--- ---

I was delighted that Gladys and Beautsel had planned to take me with them to see the Escobars in Dallas. They are truly an extraordinary family. Muriel still looks like a school girl. It does not seem possible she is the mother of seven children - three of them 'men' six feet or over in height. Each is poised, beautifully mannered - a family anyone would be proud to claim. The four boys, fourteen to nineteen years old, are exceptional students and outstanding athlelets. Javier, Jr. received highest honors at his recent graduation and a full scholorship to Harvard. One was competing in the semi-finals of a golf match then in progress, his father caddying for him, while another is the Dallas tennis champion for his age group. The three younger children are sweet, little girls, thirteen, seven and four years of age. Teresita, the oldest, returned with us to Houston for a visit. Muriel teaches Spanish at an exclusive girls' school. My affection for Javier is mixed with concern! He says it is his nature, but I am sure he is too thin. He weighs 145 pounds and is 6 feet 3 inches tall. Smokes. That is my only criticism, especially as the two oldest boys smoke too. We stayed overnight, returning to Houston the following afternoon. In the evening we went to the Astrodome to see the St. Louis Cardinals play the local team.

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One bright and beautiful morning Gladys and I journeyed to Austin. We found the Texas State Archives housed in a handsome, new building situated on the grounds of the Capital. It is most complete and most efficiently operated. A trained genealogist is in attendance to assist and advise. In fact, she was too solicitious as we counted each moment precious.

We first viewed, on microfilm, the 1850 U. S. Census covering Wharton.Failing to find John W. Gordon and his household in that listing, we looked up and found it listed in Matagorda County. I shall have not been able to ascertain when Wharton County was split up into Wharton, Brazoria and Matagorda Counties.

Matagorda County, Texas.
Enumerated 9 Sept. 1850.

Household Head	age	occupa.	Real est. value	Birthplace	Attend school
John W. Gordon	53	Planter	25,000	Georgia	
Martha C. "	49			"	
Jesse S. "	20			"	
Martha E. Bell	24			"	
✓ John W. Gordon	19			"	yes
Camilla M. "	14			"	yes

Note: I know you will be as surprised as I was to find Martha E. Bell included in the household of her father, John W. Gordon. We know she was married to Bennett Bell in 1843. Could it be though listed in this Census of 1850, she was not making her home with her parents, was, perhaps, visiting there at the time of the census taking? Still, neither in Jones County, Georgia, nor in Texas is Bennett Bell registered. One year after the Census of 1850, in 1851 and in the following two yesrs, 1852 and 1853, Bennett Bell did pay taxes in Texas on slaves and a very small tax on personal property. However, on no real estate. (See Tax Rolls for 1850 through 1859 given later in this report.)

--- ---

It is difficult to understand why no Gordons are listed in the 1860 U. S. Census for Wharton or Matagorda Counties.

In the 1860 Wharton Census, dated 13, June, 1860, is listed:

E. M. Sandford, age 26, occupation planter, real est. value 30,000 personal property value 70,000, birth place, Ga.

C. M. Sandford, age 24, birth place, Ga.

Despite the error in spelling of the surname, this is Eugene and Camilla.

--- ---

I should have noted that the Sorrels, Martha E. and R.H.D. and their three children were included in the 1860 Vineville, Georgia Census. John W. Gordon may have died, but where were Jesse, John W. Gordon, Jr.?

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In the Austin Archives records of marriages are kept, copies of the licenses and marriage certificates filed in counties where they are issued.

Matagorda County Marriages. Vol "A"

#142 Gordon, Jesse S.
Sarah Ann Duncan
✓ Dec. 3, 1851

#196 Gordon, John W.
✓ Fanny A. McCambly
Nov. 22, 1855

Wharton County Marriages 1848-1890

Battle, C. J.
✓ Mrs. Anna Sanford
Dec. 3, 1878

J. R. Newsom
✓ Mrs. Fannie A. Gordon
Sept. 14, 1873

Matagorda County Obituaries 1832-1885

? Gordon, Mary
Born Jan 15, 1849
Died Aug 23, 1910

what were they?

? Gordon, Mrs. Sarah
Born Nov 14, 1825
✓ Died Feb 7, 1908

JESSE S. GORDIN'S WIFE???

Mortality List, 1860, Wharton County

✓ Thomas G. Sanford, age 52, Male, White Planter, Place of Birth Georgia.

Under the heading REFERENCES IN TEXAS NEWSPAPERS.

Gordon, John J. Planter, killed, died Caney Creek, near Matagorda, Sept. or Oct. 1869.

There is no doubt that this refers to the death of John W. Gordon, Jr. I think it likely that the J for junior was mistaken for an initial. We looked through newspapers for those months and year, though the issues were far from complete, appearing in Galveston and in the small towns of the area. We found nothing. The genealogist was of the opinion that, so far as is known, no newspaper reporting the murder in full is preserved.

--- ---

We went over the Tax Rolls for Wharton and Matagorda Counties for the years 1850 through 1859. As our time was limited, the Archives closing at five o'clock and we were requested to stop at ten minutes to that hour, we had to omit some of the information supplied on the rolls. However, where acreage was given and value of the real estate listed, we copied it. Attached is the abstract of the Tax Rolls for those years.

Note: It occurs to me that possibly John W. Gordon paid his last tax in 1855 and that the John W. Gordon thereafter listed was his son who, after the death of his father, dropped the Junior from his name. (No proof.)

--- ---

NO

Can the Richard Serrel who only paid his poll tax, 25¢, state tax, 50¢ and county tax, 25¢, In 1852 be OUR Richard Henry Douglass! The misspelling of the surname and incomplete Christian name could easily be the error of the tax recorded. As in Sandford, the spelling was frequently phonetic.

I am inclined to take the view he was OURS looking over the territory! And could it be that, by paying what was evidently the minimum tax, he was entitled to vote? To speculate further, here he may have first become acquainted with Mrs. Bennett Bell, became her suitor after her husband's death. Remember Martha Elizabeth must have married R.H.D.Sorrel no later than 1855 for in 1860, according to the Vineville U.S. Census of 1860 , she was the mother of his three children.

--- ---

We were told by Mrs. Golden, the genealogist in Austin, to go to the Clayton Genealogical Library in Houston. Aside from the lovely surroundings, the converted home of a wealthy cotton broker, I am sure it has no peer as a genealogical library. A staff is employed to go to the county seats, recording and filming old records, important papers, etc. As a consequence it is known what is obtainable - one does not have to depend on an uninformed or uninterested clerk such as we encountered in Wharton. In this connection, I was told Matagorda County (the County seat, Bay City) records are more complete than those of Wharton County. I did not have the opportunity to go back to Wharton and to Bay City, so Beautsel has promised to go for me. I have given him a list of things to seek. A probate of John W. Gordon's estate, his Will, would give us invaluable information. I did get the original Deed of the Wharton County Plantation from Beautsel and will go over it carefully noting dates. Now it will have far more meaning than it did years ago...

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This is the Muster Roll of the 'Home Guards', a part of the Twenty-Second Brigade, Texas Militia, of which both Richard Henry Douglass and Eugene Sanford were members.

Muster Roll of a reserve Company of the second class organized under the name of "Home Guards" and having its headquarters Wharton in Wharton County, Texas, and belongs to the Cavalry Arm of the service.

Name of Officers

1. Capt. J. F. Roberts Wharton, Texas
2. 1st Lieut. B. F. Lee " "
3. 2nd Lieut. Jas. S. White " "
4. 2nd Lieut. Ezeckiel George " "
5. 1st Sergnt W. J. Clayton
6. 2nd Sergnt D. M. Hove
7. 3rd Sergnt K. W. Skinner
✓8. 4th Sergnt E. M. Sanford
9. 5th Sergnt J. W. McLone
10. Corporal J. T. Bolton
11. 2nd Corporal J. L. K?
12. 3rd Corporal B. A. Harrison
13. 4th Corporal B. B. Brown

Names of Privates

14. S. A. Tuley
15. John Thompson
16. W. W. Stevens
17. R. W. Lawson
18. J. S. Thomas
19. E. S. Alexander
20. W. J. Phillips
21. M. L. Cureton
22. D. R. Kincheloe
23. John McMas?
24. James McMist?
25. John Litchfield
26 W. L. Hazelwood
27. J. B. D.?
28. J. M. Duke
29. G. M. Demoss
30. B. J. Sanford
31. L. B. Harvey
32. John D. Newell
33. H. E. Shultz
34. H. H. Barnes
35. Thos. McMahan
36. D. S. Duke
✓37. R. H. D. Sorrell
38. G. Alexander
39. G. W. Hooker
40. Jasper Anderson
41. Fred Foote
42. G. B. Condry
43. Thomas Darby
44. J. R. Dawdy
45. N. H. Cox
46. missed
47. C. C. O'Riley
48. ? Vincent
49. J. R. Newsom
50. R. A. Husk

State of Texas)
County of Wharton) Personally appeared before me, L. S. Wheller, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, who, upon oath, says that the foregoing Roll is correct.

J. F. Roberts,
Capt. Home Guard

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 23rd day of July, 1861.

Y. J. White,

State of Texas)
County of Wharton) Personally appeared before me, L. S. Wheller, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, W. J. Clayton, 1st Sergent 'Home Guards' and upon oath says that J. F. Roberts was duly elected Captain, ~~James S. White 2nd Lieut~~ B. F. Lee, 1st Lieutenant, James S. White, 2nd and Ezeckiel George 3rd Lieutenant of said Company.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 23rd day of July, 1861.

W. J. Clayton,
1st Sergent.

Gordon/Crawford

I failed to note that the Slave Inhabitants of Wharton County in 1860 lists John W. Gordon as the owner of forty-five slaves. In this same 1860 Census R. H. D. Sorrel's slaves number in the hundreds - three whole pages. I did not take the time to count them. This, despite his name does not appear in the Texas U. S. Census of that year and does appear as a resident of Vineville, Bibbs County, Georgia.

--- ---

My bonne bouche - literally the last bit of information I gleaned from the Clayton Library and on this trip to Texas - I have saved for the last.

Racking my brain for another lead, I recalled Mrs. Guenther's remark about the person named Huston who sought her help in establishing her eligibility to an organization made up of descendants of early settlers of Texas.

I knew that Mrs. Huston, nee Mattie Gordon (or Martha, Mattie being a diminutive of Martha) was the daughter of John W. Gordon and Fanny McCambly. That this Mattie Gordon had married her first cousin, Gordon Sorrel, and of this union had been born our Cousin Gordon. After Gordon Sorrel's murder, Mattie had married R. B. Huston. By this marriage she had had four daughters, I believe - half sisters of our Cousin Gordon. I remembered, though I never met them, one was named Claire, another Annie Laurie.

The title of the organization is Founders and Patriots of the Republic of Texas. Under Huston I found the following:

✓ 1. Clare Camilla Huston B. Columbus, Tex. 2/12/1882
married Cecil Leslie Crocket

✓ 2. Robert Bell Huston B. Alabama, 10/3/1849
D. Houston 8 /14/1924
M. 1/15/78 Columbus
Martha Amy Gordon
B. Wharton 8/ 6/1856
D. Cuero 8/13/1914

✓ 3. John Wheeler Gordon Jr B. Georgia 1826
D. Wharton, Texas 1867
M. Matagorda, Texas 1855
Francis Amy McCambley
B. New York 2/17/1834
D. Elgin 2/21/1928

✓ 4. John W. McCambley B. New York 1799
D. Matagorda, Texas 1861

Right here Gladys and Beautsel came to pick me up. I was so excited at my discovery of that elusive W. I find now that I did not complete the last sequence of names!

This is, also, a beautiful demonstration of the garbling of dates. With the availability of U. S. Censuses and other statistics there is, for instance, no excuse for the error in her grandfather's age.

I feel sure Wheeler is a family name and may even be the maiden name of his mother! I think I'll stop on that hopeful note!

GORDON/SANFORD

August 31, 1969.

Dear Jarvis:

I am submitting to you for your consideration and elavuation the information I acquired while on my recent trip to Georgia and to South Carolina. The conclusions I draw are, naturally, tentative since they are based only on the information now in my possession. It is with reluctance I turn our attention to another branch of the Gordons. I feel I am abandoning old friends in Wilkesborough! However, I am sure the South Carolina Gordons stem, as do the Wilkesborough, North Carolina, Gordons, from the stalwart brothers who migrated from Scotland to North America in the seventeen hundreds.

The progenitor of the South Carolina branch, Adam Gordon, settled, upon his arrival in America, in Fairfax, Virginia. There Adam's son, John, with his wife, Ruth - surname unrecorded - lived with their six children. They were lured south to what became the Royal Colony of the Carolinas by the offer of grants of land to settlers. Such a settler was given one hundred acres, his wife and each child alotted fifty acres of land. In 1751 John Gordon and his family were given a Royal Grant of 450 acres by King George II.

Children born to John and Ruth Gordon were: Thomas, John, Jr., Benjamin, William, Govin, Ruth and George. The latter was born in their new home. Thomas, the eldest, was 'about 14' when the family went south.

John Gordon died in 1756 and Thomas, at nineteen, became the head of the family. The same year he married Elizabeth, last name unknown.

The children of Thomas and Elizabeth were: Jesse, Eli, Thomas, Jr., Benjamin and a daughter, named Ruth, married Samuel Otterson.

Thomas Gordon bore the title of Major. This he may have won through his service in the Revolutionary War. He was an officer in the Indian Wars. To distinguish him from the two Thomas Gordons who followed him, I refer to him as Major Thomas Gordon. (I have written for his war record.)

Although Major Thomas Gordon's land was in Newberry County, South Carolina, the following indenture shows his interest, if not his presence, in Hancock County, Georgia.

> November 27, 1795. Indenture made between Major Thomas Gordon of the State of South Carolina and County of Newberry, and Benjamin Gordon of the State of Georgia and the County of Hancock. $300 paid to Benjamin Gordon for land containing 143½ acres ... etc.
> /s/ Thomas Gordon.

The party of the second part, Benjamin Gordon, could have been his son or his brother.

In the Major Thomas Gordon file in the Newberry Court House, Newberry, South Carolina, which contained only original papers, I found on a scrap of paper this notation: Major Thomas Gordon, dec. June 2, 1807. There was also a statement by Elizabeth Gordon as follows:

> I do hereby certify that I give up all right of Administration in the estate of my deceased husband to Sam'l Otterson and Eli Gordon. Sertifyed by me this 27 day of Oct. 1808.
> her
> Elizabeth x Gordon
> mark

Test. Jesse Gordon.

In the same file I came across this revealing letter addressed to Samuel Otterson, South Carolina, Union District:

> Well respected Brother and Sister: You rote to me you could not settle with the others except you had a receipt from me. You didnot right in what manner it should be rote. I have sent one and if it should not answare you must right in what manner will doe and I will send any kind that you wish. So conclud with esteem yours to serve.
>
> Thomas Gordon
> the
> July 21, 1811.
>
> Myself and famely
> joins in complements
> to you and yours and
> in peticular to our
> Dear old Mother and
> daughters and neare
> famleys.

The following two items are in the same Major Thomas Gordon file:

> This is to satisfy that I have received full satisfaction as a legatee to the estate of Thomas Gordon at Newberrry District.
>
> July the 21, 1811 Thomas Gordon, Jun.

— —

> I do certify that I give up my right of administration on the estate of my deceased father to Sam'l Otterson and Eli Gordon.
>
> Benjamin Gordon
> Jesse Gordon

— —

The first authorization to Samual Otterson, Eli. Benjamin and Jesse Gordon to administer the estate of Major Thomas Gordon did not include the fourth son, Thomas, Jr. This may have been due to the fact, as stated in his letter to his brother-in-law, Samuel Otterson, he had a family and did not live in Newberry.

If Major Gordon and Elizabeth were married in 1756, Thomas, as their third listed son, could have been born circa 1762. If that be true, in 1807, the year of his father's death, he would have been 45 years old. Apparently, he had a son named Thomas. So – to distinguish the Major's son, now that his father is deceased, I'll refer to him as Thomas Gordon, Sr., and to his son as Thomas Gordon, Jr.

— —

The following Indenture shows that Thomas Gordon, Sr., was a resident of Hancock County, Georgia, Jan. 1, 1808:

> Indenture made between William Grimmett of the County of Clarke, State of Georgia, and Thomas Gordon of the County of Hancock, Georgia, Jan. 1, 1808. In consideration of $700 buys 202½ acres, Lot No. 131, 9th District, Jones County.

It is interesting to note that it was Lot 131 on which was located the graveyard reserved by John W. Gordon when he sold the land in 1848 to Mr. Bowen.

An Indenture, executed four years later, in 1812, reveals that Thomas Gordon (Sr.) is then a resident of Jones County. It is noted, too, that land acquired through this indenture was sold by John W. Gordon also in 1848.

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Tax Digests available in the Jones County Court House, Gray, Georgia, supply important information. They, and the index to them, are bound so one may be sure a missing year is not simply overlooked. The few that have survived time are greatly treasured. In my attempt to identify the tax paying Thomas Gordons, I shall give only those catagories I consider signifcant. I shall then make my comments.

Year 1811

Name	Land	County	To whom Granted	Adjoining	Waterway
✓ Thomas Gordon Sr.	405	Jones	W. Head	Pickett	Commissioner's Creek

Year 1813

✓ Thomas Gordon Sr.	303¼	Jones	Grimmett	Lawson	"
✓ Thomas J. Gordon	202½	Jones	Head	Horn	"
	101¼	Morgan	Lawson	-	Sugar Creek

Year 1814

✓ Patience W. Gordon Admx Thos Gordon Dec	202½	Jones	Roe & Head	Horton	Commissioner's
Jr	101¼	Morgan	Lawson	Terrell	Shugar Creek
✓ Thomas Gordon	202½	Jones	Grimmett	Lawson	Commissioner's Creek

[illegible]

Note the land on which tax was levied. The adjoining owner might change but the name of the person to whom the land was granted remains.

Thomas Gordon, Sr. taxed on 405 acres ... Year 1811, Grantee Head

Thomas J. Gordon taxed on 202½, roughly on half of same 405 acres .. Year 1813, Grantee Head

Thomas J. Gordon taxed on 101¼ acres in Morgan County .... Year 1813, Grantee Lawson

Identical land is listed in the estate of Thomas Gordon, Sr. .... Year 1814, Grantee Lawson

Thomas Gordon, Sr. taxed on 303¼ acres .. Year 1813, Grantee Grimmett

Thomas Gordon taxed on 202½ of same tract .... Year 1814, Grantee Grimmett

It is evident Thomas Gordon, Sr. died intestate since Patience W. Gordon was made administratrix of his estate. We can assume he died prior to the time she made a tax return for the year 1814.

The Tax Digests for the intervening years between 1814 and 1818 are missing. The following entry in the Minutes of the Court of Ordinary would indicate the 1814 tax return was the last one made by Thomas Gordon.

> COURT OF ORDINARY, JONES COUNTY, GEORGIA, JUNE 6, 1814.
>
> Ordered that letters of Administration in the Estate of Thomas Gordon, Jr., Deceased, be granted to Patience Gordon. Securities: Richard W. Ellis, Nancy Horton. Amount of bond $10,000.

A thorough search of the files of Jones, Hancock and Baldwin Counties, revealed no filed inventories of either estate. (I found a copy of Major Thomas Gordon's estate inventory in Hancock County although the estate was obviously administered in Newberry County, South Carolina.) Note that as the administratrix of Thomas Gordon, Sr.'s estate the name is given as Patience W. Gordon, while, she is named Patience Gordon as administratrix of that of Thomas Gordon, Jr.

I think I should comment here on the middle initial J which appears as part of the name of Thomas Gordon. Errors are frequent (for instance, the license issued to JOHN RUTHERFORD and MISS SARAH GORDEN) and I am inclined to think the J was intended for junior. In no other place have I seen an initial appear as part of his name. I would like to point out, too, the designation of senior (Sr.) in the tax digests is the enumerator's not mine.)

I am completely baffled as to who Patience Gordon is... One other time, in the Court House of Morgan County, Madison, Georgia, I came across her name in the following indenture:

> Jones County) October 24th, 1815. This indenture, Patience A. W. Gor-
> Georgia) don and John H. Lawson of the County and State of aforesaid, of the one part and Nicholas Ware of Morgan County, Georgia, of the other part whitnesseth: that the said Patience A. W. Gordon and John H. Lawson for and in consideration of the sum of $1100 paid to them in good and lawful money of the United States of America in hand paid ...hath given, granted .. all that tract of land lying and being in the 4th District of Baldwin now Morgan County....
>
> /s/ Patience A. W. Gordon
> /s/ John H. Lawson.
>
> Sworn before me this 4th May, 1816. Recorded November 9th, 1816.

As I have pointed out before, at this time and for many years afterwards, when women married they simply dropped their maiden surnames, not even indicating them by an initial. John W. Gordon's mother was simply Sarah Gordon, widow of Thomas Gordon, Grandmother Sorrel invariably signed her name M. E. or Martha E. Sorrel. The two initials is most unusual and there is no way to tell if Gordon is ~~her~~ Patience's maiden or her married name. This is compounded by her holding and selling property jointly with John H. Lawson. I am sure you recall LAWSON was the name of a grantee of land owned by the Gordons. I imagine he is a brother, or a relative of some degree, since, I believe, 'ladies' of that era did not have close business association with men outside the family. At any rate, he is a clue.

sent to
Uncle Boots (?)

Gordon
file

! On the basis of information we have - far from conclusive - I am inclined to think Thomas Gordon, Jr. was the brother or half-brother of John Wheeler Gordon.

Since Thomas Gordon, Jr. did not make a tax return in 1811, and we cannot know if he did in 1812 since the returns for that year are missing, we can assume he was twenty-one in 1812 or 1813 when he did vote and did make a tax return. Figuring in that manner, Thomas Gordon, Jr. was born in 1791 or 1792.

?

I suggest that Thomas may have been the step-brother of John Wheeler for several reasons. In those days of youthful marriages, Thomas seems too old to have been the son of Sarah. The incidence of death in child-bearing was high and second marriages occurred frequently. The absence of more children, too, may be attributed to the high rate of infant mortality. And, lastly, had Sarah been near her first husband's age, she would have been in her fifties (older then than now at that age) when she wed John Rutherford December 16th, 1817.

?

We know from the agreement drawn December 12th, 1817, between Sarah and John, widow and son of Thomas Gordon, Sr., that John received from his father's estate 560 acres of land and 25 negroes. His newly acquired land required him to pay taxes the following year. He was, however, designated a minor. Although he had not reached his majority, he must have been twenty or in his twenty-first year for we know from the Will of Jesse Sanford, drawn July 14th, 1818, that at that time he was married to Martha G. Sanford. This would put John W. Gordon's birth year circa 1797.

see
good
thinking!

From that agreement, too, I think we may assume that John Wheeler was the only heir of his father. Had his son, Thomas, Jr., who died in 1814, had had a wife or children survive him, surely they would have shared with John in the estate of Thomas Gordon, Sr.

right

And so, darling, I toss the fruit of my trip into your lap!

Your devoted

Mamá.

MKF TO
UNCLE BOOTS (?)
~~1960's~~
AUTUMN 1971

Gordon file

I am overwhelmed catching up on accumulated things. For that reason, I am writing on my typewriter, addressing a letter to you whom I am most anxious to have a word from me.

I am sure you will understand why I was unable to write while on our trip. With four sisters chattering like magpies, a moment for writing just never presented itself.

My sister Madeleine came from Maryland on the 11th and we were daily expecting to hear the time of arrival of sisters Mildred and Dotty. They have the most exasperating way of 'surprising' one. Each day prior to their arrival I was prepared to serve dinner. We didn't dare absent ourselves knowing their propensity for springing a surprise. Sure enough, just as we were finishing dinner on the 14th, the knocker sounded and there they stood on the doorstep. They were accompanied by Sugar very modishly attired in a sweater and, so help me, a bonnet.

The girls were anxious to embark on the trip but I insisted they have a day's rest and we left on the 16th. Before we reached New Bern rain was falling in torrents. We decided not to tramp into the lovely home of our newly found relatives, planning to stop to see them upon our return. We did go to the cemetery and saw, among other graves of our relatives, that of our great great grandfather, Moses Jarvis.

Driving was rather difficult, due to the weather, so we promptly set out for Savannah. After checking in at our motel, we toured the restored sections of that lovely little city, picturing our little French great-grandfather, Francis des Rivieres Sorrel, there in days gone by. We saw, too, his home.

Naturally, in reliving the past, cemeteries became places of interest. In Laurel Grove Cemetery we found the Sorrel Mausoleum had been forced open and arranged for it to be sealed. I remained incognito (which I very much regretted) for I knew friends I have made in Savannah would insist on entertaining us were they aware of our presence. This trip was primarily one devoted to seeing places of family interest. The rain had stopped but the earth was sodden.

In Macon we saw the site of the eight and a half acre Sorrel estate. At the time my mother lived there as a child, it was called Vineville, a suburb of Macon. My grandmother sold it in 1887 and it was long ago cut up into lots. A Presbyterian Church now stands on the site of the home. We made our usual stop at a cemetery, in this instance, Rose Hill, and recognized many names frequently mentioned by our mother during the later years of her life.

Our next stop was at Milledgeville - a delightful little town. Milledgeville was the first capital of Georgia. The stately capitol buildings and governor's mansion are reminders of that past distinction. It is hard to believe that at that time Atlanta was not in existence. Milledgeville was in the path of Sherman and suffered as a consequence. It was in this little town I was told, "Sherman was right careless with a torch."

Here we saw the ancestral home of the Sanfords, still a show-place. General John W. A. Sanford was the brother of my maternal great grandmother. In Memory Hill Cemetery we saw the graves of many we had heard spoken of with affection all our lives.

We then drove to Jones County which adjoins Baldwin County of which Milledgeville is the county seat. There we barely missed an incident

NB

that might have been not only unpleasant but dangerous. Squatters, at least I feel sure they must be squatters, have appropriated a part of the old Gordon Plantation. We were driving two cars, I in the lead. Not realizing the situation, I stopped my car at the entrance and was immediately 'rushed' by three negro men, one with a shot gun. All were obviously under the infulence of liquor. I ran up my window and left in great haste. Fortunately, Dotty was trailing me, and, when she saw my hasty departure, followed me.

We went to the little town of Clinton, close by, which was one of the most prosperous cities of Georgia prior to the War between the States. It never recovered from Sherman's hordes, the railroad by-passing it later in that century putting the finishing touches on it as a thriving community. There my grandmother lived when married in 1843.

From Clinton I called Mrs. Banks and she graciously asked that we have lunch with her the following day. I was distressed to learn she had recently suffered a slight heart attack. She is the chatelaine of the restored Gordon home.

To view the restored ancestral home was, of course, the high point of our trip. Despite my descriptions and Jarvis' splendid pictures of it, the beauty of the house, the furnishings and setting far exceeded the girls' expectationm. We did not stay long as we did not wish to overtax our hostess' strength. Before leaving we did walk through the formal gardens, strutting peacocks and peafowls imperiously taking no notice of our intrusion.

We drove on to Montgomery, Alabama. Extensive road reconstruction and repair made our approach to the business section circuitous. We were struck by its shabbiness and this impression was intensified ~~to~~ when learning the rather run-down hotel to which we were directed ~~was~~ is reputed to be the best in Montgomery. We were, however, tremendously impressed later by the beautiful marble capitol which crown~~ed~~s an elevation and form~~ed~~s the center of the complex of government buildings.

Early the next morning Mildred and I slipped away from Madeleine and Dotty and spent the day in the State Archives. It was not too rewarding, though we found extensive reports on John W. A. Sanford, Jr.'s career as an attorney and statesman during the period of reconstruction. Too, I was able to confirm some names and dates, principally that that 'C' in Martha Sanford's name DOES stand for the name COOK.

In the records for Tuscaloosa I found Platt L. Wicks, born in Newburg, New York, July 10, 1794, died July 4, 1839, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

We enjoyed going through the first Confederate White House which is located on the Capitol grounds and was occupied by President Jefferson Davis until the government was shifted to Richmond.

At the Capitol we were taken for VIPs. The moment we entered the beautiful white Alabama marble building, we were greeted by a lady who asked if she could give us a tour of the building. This she did. When we reached the part of the building devoted to the offices of the governor, we thought the tour was completed. To our surprise, and not a little consternation, she invited us to meet Governor Wallace! Since he was at that moment in a conference, she excused herself, went into his private waiting room and asked if we might be seated there. We found the room elaboritely furnished - more like a drawing room than an office - and we had an opportunity to view the governor's staff. The female contingent, all young and coiffeured within an

inch of their lives, wore extreme minnie skirts, their legs encased in boots - they only lacked batons. The male segment, which seemed to be roaming about aimlessly, showed no less restraint in their hair arrangements and far-out attire. We would have balked at extending our hands in greeting to George Wallace had we been able to do so without giving offense.

Mildred and Dotty left from Montgomery for their homes in the west, and Mandy and I proceeded to Aberdeen. After a good night's rest, we made our way to the Old Cemetery - long since abandoned - to see the graves of our two great grandmothers and other members of the Jennings and Wicks families.

We called on Miss Peacock, the librarian who was so great a help to me last Spring when I was in Aberdeen, and went to see the two nieces of my father's first cousin's wife. We had coffee with another of my friends, Corrine Acker, the descendant of an associate of my grandfather in the 1850s.

At that time Corrine was concerned about the then coming election, and indignant that Mayor Lindsey of New York had been in Mississippi campaigning for the negro candidate for governor of the State. Musky, too, had been scheduled to give his endorsement of Evers' candidacy but conflicting committments had forced him to cancel his trip to the state.

We spent one night in a motel enroute to Chapel Hill, arriving in late afternoon. Our trip had taken us just 21 miles short of 2000 miles.

WICKS/JARVIS GENEALOGY NOTES: PART 1

27-30 Oct 1989. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.

The Confederate Military Service Index, Roll 513, contains the following Wickses: Pvt.Alexander A. Wicks, Co. D, 41st Tennessee Infantry; Americus W. Wicks, unsigned conscript, Kentucky; Cpl. Augustus B. Wicks, Co. B, 136th Virginia Militia (3 Regt., 7th Brigade, Va Mililita); Pvt. Bartlett Wicks, Co. A, 19th Texas Infantry; Pvt. B.D.Wicks, Co. G, 44th Georgia Infantry -- and on and on -- far too many to list! But among them are M.J.Wicks, Pvt., Nitre and Mining Bureau, War Dept., CSA, and Wicks, M.J. (originally filed under Wicks, Moses J. per card) Capt/Major, Co. I, 1st Confederate Cavalry. (Moses J. Wicks is also listed under the General and Staff Officers, Corps, Division and Brigade Staffs.)

The 1st Confederate Cavalry was apparently formed from other units. Written in script on Moses' card is "FNS" followed in parentheses by "6 Regt., Confederate Cavalry, 12 Confederate Cavalry, 16 Regt. Confederate Cavalry, Claiborne's Regt., Confederate Cavalry, Lay's Regt., Confederate Cavalry: formed in April, 1862, by the addition of four companies to the six companies of which the First (King's) Battalion, Kentucky Cavalry or "Mounted Riflemen" was composed."

Compiled Service Records of Confederate General and Staff Officers and Non-Regimental Enlisted Men, roll #267, contains only two Wickses. **John W. Wicks**, Major & Vol. ADC to General McCulloch. Residence, Guadeloupe Co., Texas. Parolled as POW 19 August 1865 at San Antonio. He belonged to Trans-Mississippi Dept., commanded by Gen. E. Kirby Smith, CSA. **Moses J. Wicks**, Capt & Major, Co. I, 1st Confederate Cavalry, no further information. I found his service record by checking the General Index of All Confederate Soldiers. Moses'service record is in the Rolls of Military Units Directly Responsible to the Confederate Government, 1st Confederate Cavalry. Xerox copies made & sent to JMF, who has them in his files. (Also in Moses' dossier)

19 April 1990. CONNECTICUT STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

The Jarvis Family; The Descendants of the first Settlers of the Name in Massachusetts and Long Island by G.A.Jarvis, G.M.Jarvis & W.J.Wetmore, Hartford, Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 1879.

Pg 2. Huntington was settled in 1653 by 11 families who came either from Massachusetts thru the Connecticut valley or directly from the Connecticut Colony.

Moses Jarvis is listed as "first generation" (pp. 198 et seq) because authors "not able to ascertain" his connection with other Jarvises of Huntington.

Pg. 259. From Huntington Town Records, 17 May 1778: "Taken from Moses Jarvis for his Majesty's service, 3 spoons."

Pg. 281. Moses Jarvis included in list of those taking "oath of loyalty and peacable behavior" to British government before Governor Tryon in 1778.

Pp. 277-8: Excerpts from Address by Hon. Henry C. Platt in Huntington, 4 July 1876: The whole of Long Island fell to the British after the Battle of Long Island, 27 August 1776. "Thousands of British troops were in Huntington in camp and fort, and houses during the war." They built a fort over the old cemetery, destroying over 100 gravestones. "A party of armed men, with bayonets, robbed (several names) and Moses Jarvis, merchant, of Huntington, and numerous others, of all the money and plate they could find."

21-26 May 1990. LONG ISLAND, TROY & BATAVIA, NY. (FREYMANN BOYS ANNUAL REST & REHABILITATION)

NB: FOLLOWING REVISED JUNE 1992 ON BASIS OF FINDINGS DESCRIBED IN WICKS/JARVIS NOTES: PART 3.

5/22/90 Surrogate Court, Suffolk Co, Riverhead, LI, NY

Probate Card File:

We checked the file of wills for all of the following Jarvises: Bennijah (also spelled Benajah, Benijah, Bennajah), Moses, William, Isaiah, Henry, Jonathan, Augustine, Eliphalet, Thomas, Millicent & Zerviah (Rogers) Jarvis. All we found were as follows:

Two references to Moses Jarvis related to one (or more) of unknown descent who lived in Huntington thru most of the 19th Century. The first document was a petition for guardianship by Augustine Jarvis to care for "Moses Jarvis, infant" dated 1 March 1817. The other was the will of Moses Jarvis of Huntington, 1890, (#11633). (Because of their 19th C. dates we did not examine either of these.)

Let's dispose of the 19th C Moses(es) before we go farther back. At the Huntington Historical Society Resource Center (HHSRC) we found the "Nelly Rich Scudder Genealogy of the Jarvis Family" (NRSG). Pg. 1482 notes a Moses Jarvis, son of Ebenezer Jarvis (b

16 May 1782; d 10 Feb 1834) & Bathsheba Rogers (b 1789; d 15 April 1862) who was b 15 Oct 1806 & d 23 Sept 1890. Wife #1 was Mary Scudder (b abt 24 Aug 1804, calculated from age at death; d 7 Oct 1861). Wife #2 was Hannah Selleck (b 12 Dec 1812; d 12 Jan 1894). [NY IGI lists a Moses Jarvis m. Hannah "Stewart" in Huntington, 23 Feb 1865.] *This is undoubtedly the Moses Jarvis of the 1890 will.* But that's not all!

The "Jarvis Genealogy" published 1879 (JG) pg. 479 lists "child Philip Jarvis" bpt 15 June 1789. On same pg "Moses Jarvis, son of Philip" was bpt at 1st Presbyterian Church in Huntington 3 Jan 1801. *Now if the unusual designation "child" meant that Philip was 8+, he could have fathered Moses in 1801.* However, this is more likely the Philip Jarvis listed in JG, pg 248, in a "fragmentary genealogy" (i.e., w/o antecendents) who m. Elizabeth Weeks in 1814 & had 2 sons, Augustin (sic) & Moses Jarvis, & 2 daugh. after them. No dates given, but *this might have been the "infant" in the 1817 petition. The name of the oldest son suggests the Augustine who sought guardianship might have been Philips's father, or at least a relation. Examination of the 1817 petition should settle this. (JG index lists only the Augustine of the Deed & this Augustin, but there must have been more Augustines -- cf. 1827 Deed below.)*

We know from info at HHSRC (source not recorded) that a Moses Jarvis m. Mary Buffett (b 24 Aug 1804, d 7 Oct 1861). *I thought this could not be the Moses w. 2 other wives until I noticed his 1st wife (Mary Scudder) & Mary Buffett had identical b. & d. dates! This is probably the same Moses, particularly since there is also confusion about the name(s) of 2nd wife (see above). However, if his b. date is correct, this could not be the Moses bpt in 1801. Furthermore, if there were 2 Moseses, neither of these would have been an "infant" in 1817, while the Moses b after Philip & Elizabeth's m in 1814 would. Thus it seems reasonable to conclude that there were three Moses Jarvises living in Suffolk Co in the 19th C.*

A "Moses Jarvis House" is now a private residence at 59 East Shore Road, along E side of Huntington harbor. *It is said to have been built in the early 19th century. Presumably this was done by one of the above Moseses. If date is correct, it could not have been built by our Moses or his son because they left Huntington before 1790. If the land transaction took place in the 19th century, we would have missed it in our search at the Surrogate Court (see below).*

Now to the 17th & 18th C Jarvises. Notes found in "Jarvis Family, MS compiled by Edwin L. Soper, historian, Scudder Assn." (Soper) at HHSRC state the father of Moses Jarvis might have been one Benijah Jarvis. (Evidence in Part 3 show pretty conclusively that he was.) He was b. 1710 & had 3 marriages: 1) to Jemimah Smith 5 May 1731; 2) to Annie Sammis 27 Jan 1747; 3) to Zerviah

Rogers Jarvis, widow of his brother William Jarvis, 7 May 1755 [last date from NY IGI.] He d. 3 Jan 1766, age 56. We found his tombstone in the old cemetery on Golgotha Hill in Huntington. The Will of this 3rd wife, Zerviah, dated 10 June 1769, is abstracted in Part 3.

Soper (p 260) states: "From Will of Thomas Jarvis, No. 19, & deeds on file in Huntington NY, it seems safe to indicate that if Moses Jarvis was not the son of Benijah, he must have been his nephew." [The "will of Thomas Jarvis, No.19." is Soper's designation for a Thomas who was a bro of Benajah, b. abt 1698, whose will is abstracted in Part 3. He names "my nephews Thomas & Moses Jarvis." If there are "deeds on file in Huntington" that supplement this info, we didn't find them.] Benajah must have been Moses' father unless 1) the 3rd bro, Timothy, about which nothing is know, was; or 2) Thomas, Timothy & Benajah had another bro who was not named in the will of their father Thomas [also abstracted in Part 3]. Cannot disprove the latter, but we know Zerviah's 1st husb. William was NOT Benajah's bro (contrary to all genealogies) because he was William Jarvis JR, & Benajah's father was Thomas.

The mother of Moses (b 27 Nov 1749 per Jarvis Family Bible) would have been Benajah's wife #2, Anne Sammis.

The only Benijah Jarvis with a Will on file at Riverhead (spelling not recorded) was a man who died in Islip, LI in August 1817. (Because of this late date we did not examine it.) He is in the 1800 Census of Islip Twp, Suffolk Co, p 94B with a household: males 3 under 10; one 16-26; one 26-45; females 1 under 10; one 26-45; one 45+. *As will be shown below, he was the grandson of Benijah (Sr) by B's oldest son, Joseph.*

The only other Jarvis will at Riverhead (among the above names) was Isaiah's, dated 1839. (Liber not recorded.) This is probably the same Isaiah in the 1800 Census of Huntington Twp, p 81B with household: 4 males under 10; one 10-16; one 26-45; females 2 under 10; one 26-45; one 45+.

Search of the Grantor, Grantee & Mortgager indexes in the Land Records section: JGF & MWF searched Grantee list for all the Jarvis names listed above. JMF searched the Grantor & Mortgager lists only for Benijah, Moses & William Jarvis. The only transaction we found in the late 18th century was the following:

Liber C, p 47: Deed. "To all peoples to whom....known ye that I, Jonathan Jarvis of Huntingtown in Suffolk County, on Nassaw (sic) Island, yoeman, for a valuable consideration to me in hand paid....at the onsealing & delivery hand of my brother Henry Jarvis of the same place, cordwainer....all the lands, buildings and tenements belonging to Ruth Jarvis, daughter of my brother Augustine Jarvis, lying north along swamp and all the whole

estate wheresoever and whatsoever belonging to her...to have and to hold all the above granted....with the appurtances unto him the said Henry Jarvis, his heirs & assigns....In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal 15 January 1774 AD: Jonathan Jarivs (seal). Sealed & delivered in the presence of Thomas Conkling, Jr, Solomon Sho(le?)ham. Deed recorded 23 April 1774 by Wm Smith.

"The condition of this obligation is such that when as I have obtained a bond from (my?) brother the said Henry Jarvis bearing even date with these presents can clear & indemnify me & my heirs & assigns forever & also to clear my father, William Jarvis, from all claim & domain whatsoever that mayhow hereafter be made by Ruth Jarvis, the daughter of my brother Augustine Jarvis, & from all trouble & charge referring to her maintenance anytime hereafter......Jonathan Jarvis (seal). Sealed in the presence of Thomas Conkling Jr, Solomon Kelchain (?)." *[This deed is significant because it lays out 3 generations of a Jarvis family in Huntington: father William, 3 sons Augustine, Jonathan & Henry, and Augustine's daughter Ruth. Implies that Augustine was dead & that father was still alive in 1774.]*

There is a Jonathan Jarvis in the 1800 Census Huntington Twp (p 79A, filed 4 May 1801): 1 male under 10; one 26-45; one 45+; females 2 under 10; one 26-45. *Relation to above Jonathan unknown. Assuming the male 26-45 is the head of the household & therefore Jonathan, he could not be the Jonathan of the 1774 deed since later research showed he was b. 1718.*

Liber I, p 57 contains a deed from Augustine Jarvis to Augustine Jr. in 1827. *I have no notes on this; probably didn't check because of late date.*

On returning home, I checked partial xeroxes of JG, NRSG, Soper, "Seversmith Record, Jarvis, 1st & 2nd Lines," pp 1623-41, obtained from Suffolk Co Historical Soc, Riverhead LI (Seversmith), & "Jarvis Notes" compiled by Orange Cook in 1925, obtained where? (Cook) in attempt to clarify relationships among the 17th & 18th C Jarvises. I almost gave it up as hopeless: the Jarvises are legion, they all use the same names, & various sources are conflicting. However, the clues finally began to fit together after we found more info at the NY Public Library (cf. Part 3).

An early lead was 2 nearly contemporaneous William Jarvises w. large families. One family, from JG pp 176-7 & embellished from other sources where indicated, is probably the family in the above Deed (indicate all names in Deed):*

I. Jonathan Jarvis, (according to JG) one of the 3 Jarvises (brothers?) who 1st appear in Huntington records in 1679 as mature men. (No dates.) Wife ?Elizabeth [Soper 1628]

II.* William, his son. ("Supposed to be son of Jonathan." [NRSG 471.] No dates in JG, but above Deed implies he was still alive in 1774, if he is the father referred to.) For reasons given below, I think his wife was Mehitabel. They had 7 sons:

III.

1. Isaiah, 1705-1737

2. Benajah, 1710-1766 *[Know to be incorrect; Benajah's father was named Thomas, per Thomas' 1732 will abstracted in Part 3.]* We know his 3rd wife was Zerviah Rogers Jarvis, widow of

3. William (Jr.), 1712-1742. B/d *dates must be incorrect. Tombstone in Old Cem. Huntington: "William Jarvis Jr, d. 15 Jan 1749/50 in 30th year" [NSRG 461]. He m. Zerviah 30 Dec 1745 [NRSG 473]. Will of William Jarvis, Jr. of Hunttington (sic) dated 16 Jan 1749/50, proved 19 April 1750, mentions "my wife Serviah," father William & bro Henry; abstracted in Part 3.*

4. * Henry, 1714-1774 *(Perhaps he died the same year the Deed was drawn up, but Seversmith [1632] gives different dates: b abt 1723/4 [NRSG 475 lists a Henry bpt 16 Aug 1724]; d 5 Mar 1807, will (not found yet) proved 25 Mar 1807. Error in Wm Jr's dates above suggest JG may be off on this one too.)* He m. Sarah Rogers 26 May 1762 [NRSG p 472] & had son William [ibid, p 474]. Note deed said he was a cordwainer like many Jarvises of the next 2 generations, including Moses.

5. * Jonathan, 1718-25 July 1795. He had Isaiah, b 30 May 1760 by Annie Brewster, whom he m. 20 Jan 1746 [NRSG 472] *(this may be the Isaiah of the 1800 Census & 1839 Will)*, then Timothy, b 22 Oct 1766, & William, b 15 July 1768, by Charity White, whom he m. 1 Dec 1765 [ibid, 473].

6. * Augustine, 1727-1756. (Seversmith [1633] say bpt 3 Aug 1729; d Aug 1756.) He m Sarah Bunce 22 Sept 1754 [NRSG 472]. *(D. date confirms implication he was dead when Deed made in 1774. JG lists no offspring -- & we know he had a daughter, Ruth.* Seversmith lists 2 children: Sarah; * Ruth bpt 3 Feb 1756.

7. Eliphalet (no dates, no children given) An Eliphalet was bpt 8 Feb 1736 at 1st Presby. Ch, Huntington [NRSG 476]. He m. 1) Ruth Whitman 29 July 1762; 2) Susannah Weeks 26 Sept 1785 [NRSG 471-3]. Ruth (identified as Eliphalet's wife) & Susannah buried next to each other in Old Cem, Huntington [NRSG 462].

JG gives the Benajah listed above 5 children, but 2 & 3 are identical to 4 & 5, which shows how inaccurate JG is. Furthermore, this Benajah is the only one in the JG index, & we know there was at least one other one (the Benajah from Islip w. the 1817 will) & probably a son, Benajah Jr, b 1766. No suggestion the Benajah above was Moses'father.

However, Soper [pp 1-270] gives Benajah an entirely different ancestry that jibes w/ info from wills, insofar as they go:

I. Stephen Jarvis, prob b England; m. Mary Porter abt 1650; 1st recorded in Huntington 21 May 1661; d. 5 Aug 1693. Will proved 10 April 1694 (not found yet). Had 10 children, including:

II.

✓ 2. Stephen (Jr), b. abt 1655. Still living in Huntington 1694. Wife? 4 children: Stephen, b. 2 June 1683; Abraham, b. 26 April 1685/6; Jebush; Eliphalet.

✓ 3. Jonathan, b. abt 1657; m. Elizabeth; d. 1709. Will abstracted in Part 3. Children: William [m. 1) ____; 2) Esther Titus, widow]; Philip; Isaiah [m. Hannah Whitman]; Elizabeth; Susanna.

✓ 4. William, b. abt 1660; m. Esther (Wicks?); d. 1741. Will abstracted in Part 3. Children: William, Samuel, Stephen, Mary, Abraham, Esther. Stephen (Sr) witnessed a land transaction to his son William, 10 Sept 1688.

5. Elizabeth, b abt 1651-2; m John Green; had 5 children.

✓ 10. Thomas, b 1669; d 1732. Will abstracted in Part 3 names sons Thomas, Benajah, Timothy.Gravestone in Old Cem, Huntington, "Thomas Jarvis, d 12 Aug 1732 in 63rd yr" must be his [NRSG 461]. *Location next to graves of Benajah, B's 1st 2 wives & son David consistent w/ fact he was Benajah's father.* He m. Millisen (sic) (b abt 1672; d 29 Nov 1732). Their children:

III.

1. Elizabeth, b 1696. m Jonathan Whitaker.

2. Thomas, b abt 1698; m. 2) Abigail Smith 14 June 1727. Will abstracted Part 3 names "my two nephews Thomas & Moses Jarvis." No known issue.

3. Timothy

4. Eunice, b abt 1703; m Daniel Kellogg 1 June 1724; d 19 Nov 1767.

5. Benajah, b 1708 or 1710. m same 3 wives listed above. Children of each as follows:

IV. By Jemima Smith:

1. Joseph, b 1732 (NSRG 475 says bpt 4 June 1732); d 1789. m 1) Phebe Burtis 2 Nov 1758; 2) Elizabeth Rogers 18 Sept 1763. Seversmith [1636] lists 2 children: Elizabeth, bpt 31 Mar 1765; Benajah, b 1766, d 1817. Will proved 23 Aug 1817. Cook does not list Elizabeth but lists 9 others, incl Benajah. Cook says Benajah m Susannah Bunce & lists their 7 children. Gives d date 15 Aug 1817 at Islip, LI, *thus clinching that this is he of the 1817 will mentioned above.*

Hannah (? order) Cook say #2. NRSG [479] lists Benajah, his wife Jemima, his daugh Hannah as members 1st Pres. Ch. Huntington 2 April 1728. *This must be error, since he m Jemima 5 May 1731. 1738?*

2. Thomas, bpt 4 Jan 1735/6. m Hannah Bryan 29 Sept 1763. (But NRSG 472 say Hannah m Thomas Jr, which means either she did not m this Thomas, or this Thomas not son of Benajah. Yet this is the only possible "nephew Thomas" named in his uncle's 1771 will unless Timothy had a son by this name.) Thomas still living 8 Jan 1783 (on a tax list).

3. Elizabeth, bpt 4 Nov 1739.

4. Moses (Soper say "perhaps") b 1741. (On p 260 Soper notes another source gives b 27 Nov 1749--also the date in Jarvis family Bible--in which case he would be son of 2nd wife.)

5. Millicent, bpt 31 Oct 1746. *(Note Jemima d 29 Oct.)* m Abraham Camp 2 May 1764.

Cook also lists Nathaniel, b 1 June 1744, m Phebe Allen, d 1778. *Cook does NOT list Thomas, Elizabeth or Moses.*

By Ann Sammis:

1. Benajah (Jr), b abt 1748. On Huntington tax list 31 Dec 1771. Said to have removed to Nova Scotia during Revolutionary War.

2. [Moses would fit here if b 1749.]

3. Mary, b 1751 (or later). m Zachariah Rogers 15 May 1777. *(Incorrect. Cook says bpt 28 May 1758 & therefore child of wife #3. Confirmed by Zerviah's 1769 will, which names Mary as her dau--& a minor.)*

David, b 1752; d 15 May 1755. [Not in Soper, but his gravestone with d. date, age 3, & naming mother as Ann is next to Benajah Sr's in Old Cemetery, Huntington.] Bpt 8 Mar 1752 [NRSG 476].

By Zerviah Rogers:

Jemima ("presumed" by Soper but named as minor in Zerviah's will). [NRSG 466] lists Jemima Jarvis bpt 2 May 1756.

Mary (see above)

Isaac (ditto Jemima). Cook says b 4 May 1762.

Cook also lists Trypena, b 6 Mar 1756. Does not list Jemima. *Similar b dates suggests this is same child as Jemima.*

These 2 pedigrees leave us with 2 completely different lineages to Benajah:

Benajah (3), William (2), Jonathan (1)

Benajah (3), Thomas (2), Stephen (1)

We know from evidence presented above & in Part 3 that the latter is almost certainly correct.

Now for the 2nd William Jarvis family, which is listed in NRSG 488, with m & d info added from Seversmith. Data on William Sr. below matches that of William, bro of Thomas (2), Stephen (1) above because Thomas will mentioned his bro William. [Note William (3), Jonathan (2), Stephan (1) had a wife Esther too. However, his children's names don't agree w/ this William's will.]

I. William Jarvis, Sr. d. 12 Sept 1741. m. 1) Johannah, d. 31 Dec 1699; 2) Esther. Wm. Jarvis, Sr. & w. Esther members of 1st Presby Ch, Huntington, 15 July 1724 [NRSG 479]. "Wm Jarvis" figured in 16 land transactions between 10 Sept 1688 & 5 April 1737 -- nearly 40 yrs -- but the other Wm. Jarvis, Sr. could have been involved in some of the later ones, as broken down in lists in Part 3 [NRSG pp 484-91]. Will of William Jarvis abstracted in Part 3 mentions "my wife Esther," sons William (of Norwich, CT), Samuel (of Norwalk), Stephen & Abraham (of Huntington), & daugh Mary Seymour of Norwalk. ** in generation II indicates all names mentioned in this will.*

II.

1. * William, b. abt 15 April 1697, m Hannah Forward 27 Mar 1723, d in Norwalk abt 1767.

2. * Samuel, b 5 Oct 1698, m Naomi Brush, d in Norwalk 27 Sept 1779.

3. John b. 24 April 1702

4. Estar (Esther?), b 6 Jan 1703/4, m Samuel Stratton 3 May 1725 [NRSG 458]

5. * Stephen, b 29 Dec 1705; m 1)___, 2) Ann or Susan Wheeler 15 May 1728; d 1771-2. Will abstracted in Part 3.

6. Ichabod, b 19 Feb 1707

7. * Abraham, b 7 Sept 1709; m 1) Levinia Rogers 26 Feb 1734, 2) Hannah Conklin, widow, 31 July 1760. (Seversmith [1635,1639] say his 6th child (by Levinia) was Abraham, bpt 29 June 1746; m 2) Margaret ___ 6 Mar 1770. Abraham Jr & Margaret's 6th child was Ebenezer, b 16 May 1782; m Bathsheba Rogers, b 1789. Ebenezer & Bathsheba's 1st child was Moses, b 16 Oct 1806. Last link confirmed [NRSG 488]: Moses Jarvis & wife Mary (Scudder), deed w. dower right to mother Bathsheba Jarvis, 22 Feb 1837. *Thus we know the antecedents of* *one* *of the 19th C. Moses Jarvises. This is the* *only* *Moses Jarvis mentioned in the huge Seversmith genealogy beside "our" Moses.*)

8. * Mary, b 1 Nov 1712, m. Jehiel Seymour of Norwalk

9. Nathaniel, b 26 Sept 1715

10. Jonathan, b 15 Feb 1717 (?8) (scratched out)

11. John, b 20 Dec 1720

Moses Jarvis was NOT listed in any of the following publications in the Office of the Huntington Town Historian: *Name Index, Huntington Land Deeds, 1663-1797; I. Land Grant Surveys 1697-1787; II. Land Grants 1688-1802; Abstract & Main Index, Huntington Highway Book, 1671-1926.*

ANALYSIS OF THE NAME MEHITABEL. In 1803, Moses Jarvis Jr named his first daugh Matilda Mehitabel. "Matilda" was probably after his oldest sister, Matilda Jane, who d just 2 yrs before this child was born. But why "Mehitabel?" Every one of Moses Jr's children had names from his side of the family. Unless "Mehitabel" was the one exception & came from his wife's side, there must have been someone on Moses Jr's side w/ that name.

In all the genealogies we have, there are only 3 Mehitabel Jarvises. One was b. about 1805, so she doesn't count (1st dau of John Jarvis & Naomi Bunce [Seversmith p 1638]). Another was granddau of Abraham (3), William (2), Stephen (1). Abraham's son Ichabod m. Phebe Bunce in 1770 & their 7th child (est. b. date 1784) was Mehitabel [Seversmith p 1635]. The most interesting Mehitabel is mentioned twice:

1. [NRSB 461] "Mrs Mehitabel Jarvis" (rest of tombstone obliterated?) is buried next to Wm Jarvis Jr (1720-1750). In the same group of graves are those of Wm's bro Jonathan, Jonathan's wife Charity, their son William & his wife Anna, Augustine, & Eliphalet's 2 wives Ruth Whitman & Susannah Weeks -- all members of the "deed" family, the father of which was William Jarvis. No way to tell by the gravestones whether Mehitabel was wife of 1 of the bros, altho genealogies give names for wives of all. Or she could have been the mother of all of them!

2. [NRSG 479] Mrs Mehitabel Jarvis listed as member of 1st Pres Ch, Huntington 2 Dec 1725. "William Jarvis Jr" is the next name, same date. But if this is the same Wm Jr by whom she is buried, he was only 5 yrs old in 1725. So she must have been his mother, & her husband must have been named William too.

The father of William Jr, Jonathan, et al was William (3), Jonathan (2), Stephen (1). He was b. abt 1688 & deed implies he was still alive in 1774. Name of 1st wife unknown, altho Seversmith p 1628 thinks it might have been Mehitabel. He m. 2) Esther Titus in 1755, so Mehitabel must have d. bef. 1755.

If above correct, Mehitabel was m. to Benajah's 1st cousin; furthermore, she was the mother-in-law of Benajah's 3rd wife, Zerviah Rogers. When Zerviah m. Benajah in 1755, she became 6-yr old Moses' stepmother & Mehitabel would have been his step-grandmother. However, the scenario of a loving new grandmother for little Moses falls apart if Mehitabel d. bef. 1755! However, this does establish a family link that just might explain why Moses' son chose "Mehitabel" for his 1st born dau.

ANALYSIS OF US CENSUS REPORTS RE: THE JARVISES: In the 1790 Census, Moses Jarvis lived in the "Out Ward" of NYC. (Until 1791, NYC was organized in 7 wards under Gov. Dongan's Charter of 22 April 1685. These wards were named West, South, Dock, East, North, & Montgomerie. Since these were only 6 names, the 7th must have been the "Out Ward." The 7 numbered wards were formed in 1791.) Moses Jarvis's household in 1790 included 3 males over 16 (Moses, 41; James, 16, 1 not accounted for); 3 males under 16 (Moses Jr, 13; Richard, 11; Joseph Wicks, 4); and 4 females (Phoebe 39, Matilda, 18; Mary,8; Phebe, 6).

In the 1800 Census (p 780, filed 2 Nov 1801), Moses Jarvis lived in the 5th Ward. By this time, he was 51 and his wife, Phebe Wicks, was 49, so these account for the 1 male & 1 female 45+. Phebe Jarvis, 16, would be the 1 female 10-16, & Elizabeth, 7, the 1 under 10. (Matilda d 28 June 1801, 4 mo before Census taken; Mary, 18, m. in Oct 1799.) Joseph Wicks Jarvis, 14, accounts for the 1 male 10-16. There was only 1 male 16-26. Richard was 21; Moses Jr, 23 & James 26, so two had left the household by 1800. *[Total pop. of the Ward in 1800 was 9148, of whom 270 were slaves & 504 "all other (i.e., not white) free persons except Indians not taxed." The demographic breakdown was typical of a developing country: 37% of the pop. under 17; only 8% over 45.]*

In the 1810 Census (p 77, filed 6 Aug 1810) Moses Jarvis is in the 4th Ward (cf. Part 3 for explanation of this change) with 1 male 45+ (Moses Sr. would be 61), & 1 female 45+ (Phoebe would be 58). Also in Moses Sr's household were 1 female 10-16 (probably Elizabeth; she was 17), and 1 female 16-26 (Phoebe was 26).

There was also the household of "M.Jarvis" in the 5th Ward (p 106, filed 7 Feb 1811). *We originally thought this have been Moses Jr. He m. Polly Brown in New Bern in 1802 and was probably running the firm of Wicks & West there by this time, but it's odd that he's not in the 1810 NC Census, & there are no traces of him in New Bern between 1800, when he was listed as a member of the Masonic Lodge, and 1812, when he bought his house there. We thought he have moved back north for a while. However, this household had no small children (Moses Jr had 4 by 1810), Moses Jr. never appeared in NY city directories, & there were 2 M. Jarvises in the 1810 City Directory, Mercy & Melancton.*

A third intriguing entry in the 1810 Census was "Widow Jarvis" in the 7th Ward (p 205, filed 7 Feb 1811). There was 1 female 45+ in this household. *We originally wondered if this could have been Moses Sr's mother. However, we are pretty sure now that was Anne Sammis, who d. in 1784. Furthermore, the NYC directories listed many Widow Jarvises thru the yrs, some just as "Widow," some by name & occupation; e.g., "Jarvis, Widow Elizabeth, seamstress, Broadway" in 1802. (More on city directories in Part 3.)*

In the 1820 Census, p 119, 10th Ward, NYC, filed 28 Nov 1820, a MOSEPH Jarvis is listed in the Index. On direct examination of the microfilm, I am sure this is "Moses" spelled w/ an antique final "f" for "s." (Copy of actual script on 1820 Census sheet in file.) Furthermore, 1820 city directory puts him in 10th Ward (cf. Part 3 for details). However, the number of people in the household (5 males & 6 females, cf. sheet for breakdown) is hard to explain unless 2 of Moses' adult children, their spouses & children were living w/ him. (We know from Moses' 1822 will that his 3 surviving dau were all m. then & that 2 of his 3 surviving

sons, also m., were living nearby.) Since Census counted 2 "persons engaged in manufactures," these could have been Moses & Richard, whom we know from city directories were both shoemakers, but there is some question of Moses' mental competence (cf. Jan 1821 deed in Troy, NY, below). Perhaps they were Richard & James, also a shoemaker. In the latter instance, the Census breakdown might be explained as follows: 1 M & 1 F > 45: Moses & Mary Bears; 2 M 26-45: James (46) & Richard (40); 2 F 26-45: their wives; 1 M <10, 1 M 16-25, 1 F 10-16, 2 F 16-26: their children. *[Demographic breakdown of the 10th Ward in 1820 reflects growth of NYC, but it's still that of a devolping country, as one would expect: total pop. 17,808 incl. 33 slaves & 630 "free colored;" 43% less than 17 & only 11% over 45.]*

RENSSAELER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TROY, NY.

From *A History of 17 Towns of Rensselaer County*, A.J.Weise, reprinted by Rensselaer County American Revolution Bicentennial Com, 1975, p 36: "The preamble to the act under which the first trustees of Lansingburgh were appointed passed April 5, 1790, begins with a historical statement that 'Whereas, in that part of the Town of Rensselaerwyck, in the County of Albany, hereinafter described, a considerable number of houses are already erected & occupied by merchants, mechanics & others to the advancement of commerce & manufactures in the state; and in order to enable them to regulate their internal police & secure the benefits of certain commonable lands lying within the same, have prayed that they might be enabled to appoint trustees.' It was then enacted that, ' .....(names)...shall be the first trustees for the freeholders & inhabitants of that part of the Town of Rensselaerwyck commonly called Lansingburgh.'"

ibid, p 63: describes the erection of the town of Schaghticoke. The General Assembly on March 7, 1788, passed "An Act for dividing the counties of this state into towns." The Town of Schaghticoke was erected, the bounds of the town being (this is the part important to us) "all that part of said county of Albany bounded southerly by the said Town of Rensselaerwyck, westerly by Hudson's River...." *[This proves that the Town of Rensselaerwyck was a discrete entity east of the Hudson and not to be confused with the huge land holdings of the Rensselaer family on both sides of the Hudson known as "Rensselaerwyck."]*

The section of modern Troy that was the separate town of Lansingburgh before 1900 (& is still called that) is a considerable distance north of downtown Troy, if one had to travel by horseback. Lansingburgh has an entirely different street numbering system, its southern border being 101st St. The 1st Presbyterian Church of Lansingburgh is a 19th century brick structure, but a plaque on front states the congregation was formed in 1792 & the

original church stood on the NW corner of the village green between 12th & 13th (i.e., 112 & 113) Sts. *This is probably the church in which Platt Wicks' children were baptised. Ms. Frances Broderick, 695 4th Ave, Lansingburgh NY 12182, (518) 235-4041, whom JMF is going to write, has the records of this church & has already confirmed by telephone to him that she has some Wicks baptismal records.*

The question still not conclusively answered is whether Platt moved between 1790 & 1800 from the "Town of Rensselaerwyck" (which we know is now Lansingburgh) to the Town of Troy. It is possible that since Lansingburgh was laid out in 1771, 18 years before Troy, the area south of Lansingburgh was not otherwise named in 1790 & therefore included in the "Town of Rensselaerwyck." If so, Platt may have lived here and found his house included in the Town of Troy when it was laid out shortly after 1790. Was there a Troy -- or a Vanderheyden (its original name) -- in the 1790 Census? If there was none, it's possible that Platt did not move.

However, this raises another question; namely, when Platt became a resident of Troy which church did he go to? The answer to this might be found in the marriage record of Moses Jarvis & Mary Bears in 1815. JMF should request this from the 1st Presbyterian Churches of both Lansingburgh & Troy. Platt & Susannah were long gone by then, but where this couple was married might indicate where the Wicks family's loyalties lay.

5/23/90 **RENSSAELER COUNTY COURTHOUSE**

Land Records:

Deed Book 1, p 338: "This indenture made 28 June AD 1793 between Stephan Van Renssaeler, Esquire, Proprietor of the Manor of Renssaelerwick in the Counties of Albany & Renssaeler, of the first part & Ebenezer Wickes of the County of Renssaeler.....farmer, of the second...." Sale of some land recorded 7 Feb 1794. Witnesses Ogden Hoffman, Schyler Twitts. *[This was the first Wick(e)s land transaction in the county records.]*

Deed Book 4, p 117: "....Platt Wickes of Troy...and Susanna, his wife, for....550 pounds lawful money of New York....paid by Henry Townsend" sold to him a lot of land & premises on 1 April 1796. Signed by Platt & Susannah, who spell names "Wickes." *(Signatures are in same handwriting as that of document, so the official who wrote it must also have signed. However, there is no indication that the Wickses used their marks, which was evidentally done when the signatories were illiterate. For example, Mr. Vanderheyden signed the deed on p 324 with his mark.)* Deed recorded 23 Aug 1805.

ibid, pp 115-6 describes land leased from Mr. Vanderheyden. (This relates to deed on P 117, but not clear how.) Land was on E side of Hudson in Township of Vanderheyden [as shown below, this was the original name of Troy] laid out in a map by surveyor named Banker 1 May 1787: Lot #89, bounded E by an alley, N by Lot #90, W by 1st St, S by Congress St, 50 ft wide and 130 ft long. Document enjoins the Wickses from using this land as a ferry site.

ibid, p 324: From Abraham Vanderheyden for 150 pounds lawful money of the State of New York "paid by Platt Wickes of Troy...within mentioned lot of ground & premises" 16 March 1797. (Not recorded until 10 Mar 1807.) The lot is "in the County of Rensselaer on the east side of Hudson's River laid out in a Township by the name of Troy which said lot is known & distinguised in a certain general map of the same by the south part of Lot #211, bounded E by River Street, S by Lot #210, W by Hudson's River, N by part of the oversaid Lot #211, being 45 feet wide in front & 29 feet wide in rear."..... This indenture made 5 Aug 1797 "between Platt Weeks (sic) & Susannah his wife, of the Town of Troy...." Signed by Platt & Susannah, both spelling names "Wicks." Witnesses John Keating & Thomas Sickels. [This is a lease, not a purchase, of land along the river. The lease specifies that it will not be used as the site for a ferry.]

Deed Book 5, p 16: Indenture made 1 July 1806 between Silas Wickes of Troy & Elizabeth, his wife, with Herman Knickerbocker of Schaghticoke.... Signed by Silas & Elizabeth, both as "Wickes." ibid, p 242: Lease made 23 Apr 1807 between Geo. Tibbetts of Troy, merchant, & Silas Wicks Jr of the Town of Schaghticoke, blacksmith. On p 244, Silas transfers his rights to Gideon Wickes, also of Schaghticoke on 31 Mar 1809. *[Relation between Silas & Gideon not indicated. Silas Jr. may have been the son of Joseph Wickes' younger brother Silas (b 1740). We know another son of that Silas, Joseph Wickes 2nd, witnessed Joseph's will in 1796.]*

Deed Book 9, p 436: Indenture made 1 Feb 1821 "between Moses Jarvis of the City of New York and Mary, his wife, formerly the widow of Moses Bears, deceased, and Mary Bears, one of the heirs of said Moses deceased, and Moses Bears, son of said Moses deceased of New Bern in North Carolina and Maria, his wife, and George Palmer of Stillwater in Saratoga County and Sarah, his wife, an heir of said Moses deceased of the first part and David G. Bears of the City of Troy...of the second part." Sale of a parcel of land lying in "the late village, now City of Troy, once called Vanderheyden," Lot 20, bounded W by River St, S by State St, E by remainder of Lot 70. "Sealed & delivered in the presence of J.Morton as the executor of M.Jarvis -- witness as to the execution by Mary Jarvis and Mary Bears" Signed E.W.King. The signers are Moses Jarvis, Mary Jarvis, Mary Bears, George Palmer, Sarah Palmer, Moses Bears, & Maria E. Bears. Then on next p

(437): "State of NY -- City & County of NY. I, Peter Augustus Jay, Recorder of the City of NY, do hereby certify that on this 3rd day of February 1821 before me personally appeared Moses Jarvis and Mary his wife and Mary Bears. The said Moses Jarvis being proved to my satisfaction to be one of the persons described in & who has executed the within deed by Jacob Morton of the City of NY to me known, who on oath before me duly made swore that he knows him and that he is such a person -- and the said Mary, the wife of said Moses, & Mary Bears being proved to my satisfaction to be the other persons described in & who have executed the said deed by Richard Cunningham of the City of NY aforesaid to me known who on oath has before me made, swore that he knows them & that they are such persons -- & they severally acknowledge that they had executed the same -- & the said Mary Jarvis being by me examined privately & apart from her husband acknowledged that she had executed said deed freely without any fear or compulsion of the said husband." Signed P.A.J. *[Note the above Jacob Morton is the same J. Morton who is named in the indenture as the "executor of M.Jarvis." This document proves that Moses Jarvis Sr. was still a legal resident of New York City in Feb 1821, and it suggests that he was not mentally competent. While else would he have had an executor?]*

Deed Book 13, p 14: Indenture made 14 Feb 1825 between Wm H. Crehan & Joseph Wickes of Troy for lease of a plot of land.

Deed Book 19, p 60: (typed copy) Indenture made 3 April 1828 between Sukey Wickes of Troy and Joseph Wickes of Troy for sale of a lot at corner of 4th & Westerly Sts in Troy. (Note: all street names in Troy have since been changed.) Following this in an indenture made the same day between Joseph Wickes & Louisa, his wife, and Sukey Wickes for rent of another lot on E side of Hill St. *[No indication of relationships, but this is obviously a different Joseph from the one who was Sukey's husband in 1797. (cf. mortgage agreement below.) Since this transaction was 31 years later, this Joseph is probably Sukey's son. NY IGI lists bpt Joseph Wicks, son of ____ & Suky Wicks at 1st Presby Ch, Troy, 14 Jan 1798.]*

[At this point I stopped recording all Wickes deeds. There were an enormous number all thru the 19th century, up to the end of the index I was searching in 1895. The names of Wickses in addition to those above involved in land transactions between 1827 & 1844 were: Jonathan, John, Jonas, Thomas S, Green, Alexander, Eliphalet, VanWyck, William H, Stephan, & Henry. The last recorded in this index was by Richard Wicks in 1895.]

Mortgage Records: several of these, filed in a different area, are worth noting:

Mortgage Book 1, p 163: "Registered for & at the request of Platt Wicks of Troy...24 December 1792 -- Memorandum, that on 18

October 1792 Joshua Owen of Clinton, County of Duchess....for...280 pounds current money of the State of NY....paid by said Platt Wicks....has mortgaged all that certain plot of ground....in a township named Vanderheyden now called Troy....Lot 43..." Goes on to say that Joshua must pay to Platt 280 pounds by 18 Oct 1793. Signed by Joshua Owen. Witnesses John Woodworth, Nat Williams. On p 165, another note: "The above mortgage was this day wholly fixed of & discharged both principal & interest & taxes...." Signed by Platt Wickes, 30 Sept 1794. *(It is his own signature; note spelling.)*

Mortgage Book 2, p 137: "Registered for & at the request of Abraham Vanderheyden 17 April 1797 -- Memorandum that on 16 March 1797 Platt Wicks of the Town of Troy -- for & in consideration of the sum of 250 pounds....to him paid by Abraham Vanderheyden -- has mortgaged....(lot 211, between River St. & the Hudson River in Troy)....on the express condition that if the said Platt Wicks shall pay....(250 pounds)..." Signed Platt Wickes (his own signature). Next noted dated 5 Feb 1798 states that Platt had paid in full.

ibid, p 177: "Registered for & at the request of Effingham Lawrence 25 August 1797 -- Memorandum that on 24 August 1797 Joseph Weeks (sic) of Troy & Sukey his wife for....940 dollars lawful money of NY to them....paid by Effingham Lawrence late of the City of NY, druggist -- have mortgaged all that certain Missuage or tenement & piece of ground....in Troy....as part of Lot 47 & 45..." Bounds W by River St, E by alley. Goes on to say Joseph must pay principal + interest from 1 August. Signed by Joseph Wickes (sic) & Sukey Wickes. Signatures in same handwriting, but different from rest of document. Next page (178): Note that Thomas Sickels, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Rensselaer Co, appeared to swear that Joseph & Sukey were the persons described above. *[This is probably the Joseph Wicks 2nd who witnessed the will of Platt Wicks' father, Joseph -- cf above notes on Silas Jr & Joseph and on the Joseph Wickes who, 31 years later, had a wife Louisa.]*

ibid, p 416: "Registered for & at the request of Effingham Lawrence 26 March 1800 -- Memorandum that on 23 Jan 1800 Platt Wicks for....1027 dollars to him...paid by Effingham Lawrence has mortgaged..." lot 276 in Troy, bounded E by River St, W by Hudson River. Signed by Platt Wicks (sic). Signature in different handwriting from rest of document.

While in the Rensselaer County CH, we found indices of grantors, grantees & mortgagors for Albany County 1630-1894. We reviewed these since any transactions prior to 1791, when Rensselaer Co was created, would be recorded in Albany Co. We found no Joseph Wicks. A Platt Wicks & his wife Fannie M. appear 3 times as grantees between 1836-48 and twice as grantors in 1842 & 1867. All the transactions involved property in Rensselaerville, a town

on the west side of the Hudson about 20 mi SW of Albany. The Will of this Platt Wicks was dated 7 Nov 1884 & is filed in Book 398, p 241 in the Albany Co Probate records. (It might be interesting to get a copy of this to see if it establishes relationships.)

5/24/90 **GENESSEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, BATAVIA, NY**

Land Records:

Deed Book 1, p 472: "This indenture made 7 December 1809 between Moses Hayse of the County of Genessee & Matilda his wife of the first part and Platt Wickes of the same place of the second part..." For $500 Platt bought Lot 72 in Batavia "on a map of said village made by Joseph Ellicott." The lot was "in the southern bounds of Genessee Street," bounded by an alley, "a post on the northern bank of Townawanta (sic) Creek, thence up said creek....to a post in the southern bounds of said street (Genessee St). It contained 1.3 acres. Signed by Moses & Matilda Hayse (latter with her mark) & witnessed by James W. Stevens & David E. Evans.

Census analysis: Platt Wick(e)s In the 1790 Census Platt appears under the Town of Rensselaerwyck, Albany Co. *In 1791, the part of Albany County on the east side of the Hudson was split off as Rensselaer County. As shown above, the Town of Rensselaerwyck was commonly known as Lansingburgh. [Most of the "authorities" we spoke to in the State Library & the Rensselaer County Historical Society did not know this. Rensselaerwyck was a tract of over a million acres (which included the entire Albany area) that was acquired around 1615 by the VanRensselaer family under the Dutch "patroon" system.]* Platt's household in 1790 consisted of 3 males 16+ & 1 under 16 and 5 females. We can't explain all of these. Platt was 28 & Susannah 25, but they had no children yet. Platt's parents (Joseph, 70, & Mary Platt, 67) would account for 2 more. *(On the chance that Joseph may still have been in Norwalk CT in 1790, I checked the 1790 CT Census. There was a Joseph Wicks, but he was in New London County -- 1 male over 16; 3 females. There was no Joseph Weeks.)* Susannah's parents were dead by 1790. We are therefore left with 1 male 16+, 1 male under 16, & 3 females not accounted for. *One or more might have been servants other than slaves. (Slaves were tabulated separately.) Or they could be children or adults of other Wicks families. There were certainly enough Wickses in the area. The same Census lists the households of Daniel & William Wicks adjoining one another in Saratoga; of Joel & Silas in Schaghticoke (the next settlement north of Lansingburg); James & David in Stillwater; & Zophar in Ballstown -- all in Albany County.*

In 1800 Census (p 91, Rensselaer Co, filed 30 April 1801), Platt is now in the Town of Troy, *which means either that he had moved south from Lansingburgh or that the part of Lansingburgh he lived*

The Records of the HOLLAND LAND COMPANY *in Western New York*

by Karen E. Livsey

WHEN JOSEPH ELLICOTT BEGAN SELLING LAND in western New York for the Holland Land Company in 1800, he started a record of settlement information found nowhere else. The Holland Land Company, representing Dutch banking houses that had invested in the newly formed United States of America, hoped to sell their 3.3 million acres in western New York in large parcels to other speculators. (Today that land comprises Niagara, Erie, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus counties, most of Orleans, Genesee, and Wyoming counties, and the western part of Allegany County.) By 1800, when this area had been surveyed and divided into townships, ranges, and lots, few people, even speculators, had the money to purchase large amounts of land. Instead the Holland Land Company sold small parcels, usually 100 or 200 acres, to individual settlers. To entice more settlers to buy land and move to western New York, the Company needed sawmills, gristmills, blacksmith shops, and other amenities of settlement. Ellicott, who had led the surveying parties, knew the land and as resident agent for the Company could offer choice parcels to those with the skills necessary to increase settlement.

Most settlers did not have the money to purchase even a small a piece of land, so Ellicott offered "Articles of Agreement," which set the terms by which the Company would extend credit. Buyers did not receive a deed until the amount owed was fully paid. Because no deed was issued immediately, unless the settler paid cash for the entire purchase at the initial transaction, settlers generally do not appear in county land records for many years — or at all, if payments were not completed. Therefore, Holland Land Company records contain unique material about early settlers.

Those who "articled" land agreed to pay a certain amount of money over a number of years, usually eight, at a certain percent interest, compounded, and were also often required to build a house and barn of specified sizes and clear land for cultivating crops. Because settlers were needed, the Company was lenient in collecting its money. This policy allowed settlers to remain on the land for a number of years without paying, but increased their total debt because of compounding interest. Eventually, many settlers owed more than their land was worth. In the mid-1820s, the Company allowed renegotiation of agreements, usually with an

Above: "Office of the Holland Land Company, Batavia, N.Y. Built 1815." From "Recalling Pioneer Days," Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Volume XXVI (Buffalo, N.Y.: Buffalo Historical Society, 1922).

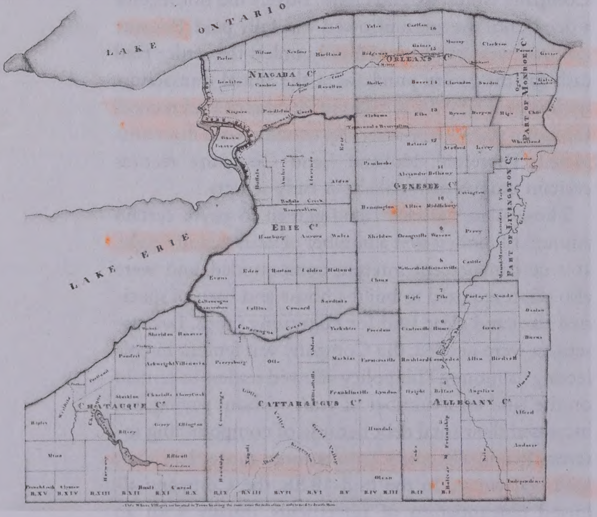
Key to microfilm numbers for the land tables

Inventory numbers referenced in *Western New York Land Transactions,* years covered and the film numbers for Reed Library and Family History Library microfilm.

Inventory No.	Year	Reed Library	FHL
Inventory	---	1	1421412
484-487	1804-09	109	1414983
488-497	1810-19	110	1414984
498-506	1820-28	111	1414985
507-511	1829-33	112	1414986
512-513	1834-35	113	1414987

increase in the price per acre but at a lower interest rate. Some settlers had articled more land than they could use and eventually divided the acreage with another settler. They could also sell their article and any improvements to the land and relocate. The new owner of the article could continue to pay the Company, later renegotiate the article, or continue to live there, while the debt compounded, without making more payments.

All sales and payment involving settlers, essentially bookkeeping transactions, are recorded in the Company's land tables. These tables have been extracted and published in my two volumes, *Western New York Land Transactions, Extracted from the Archives of the Holland Land Company.* The first volume covers 1804 to 1824, and the second, 1825 to 1835.[1] Records are reproduced in their original order and indexed by name. These volumes, which document land purchases, are a gateway to finding information about early settlers in western New York. The extracted information includes name; transaction date; location of the land in township, range, section and lot number; type of transaction; and location in the archives, including the archives inventory number and the page number. The original records (and the microfilm copy) also provide the amount of land articled; total price; down payment amount; a more precise location within township, range and lot; and other information depending on transaction type. Transaction types include, but are not limited to, original sales, subsequent payments, renegotiated articles, and reversions. If land had been articled and the settler did not pay or actually settle, the land reverted back to the Company. Since this was a bookkeeping record, the land had to be re-recorded "on the books" to be sold again. If you encounter a re-recorded parcel, check earlier in that year for a reversion of the same township, range and lot to find who last held the article. The previous holder may have been the same person or a neighbor or relative, whose name may offer another clue. Since a lot can contain more than one settler's parcel, the exact location of reverted or resold land should be compared against the original article using the microfilm.



Map of the western part of the State of New York (circa 1825). Image courtesy of Archives and Special Collections, State University of New York at Fredonia.

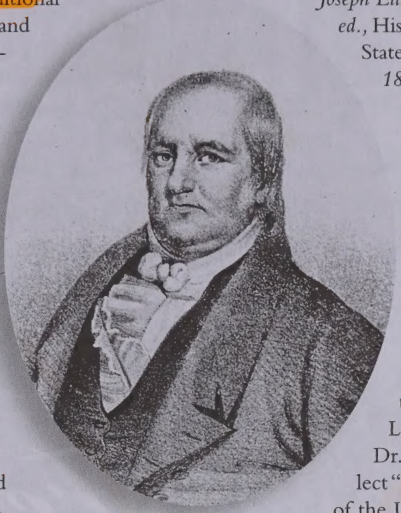
The Archives of the Holland Land Company are held by the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam, The Netherlands (*http://gemeentearchief.amsterdam.nl*), but all the records in the collection have been microfilmed and are widely available in the United States. The two hundred and two rolls of microfilm include all the records sent to Holland by the general agent in Philadelphia, for the Holland Land Company and the other investments of the Dutch banking houses. Because the land was purchased in multiple large tracts by different combinations of the banking houses and different tracts were combined for business purposes, each consolidation of the tracts was given a letter designation and transactions for those tracts were kept by letter for bookkeeping purposes. Once you identify the letter of the tract that corresponds to a parcel of interest on microfilm, you can view additional Company records. In addition to land tables, the Company archives contain account books, journals, and day, or waste, books. Account books, which also include money earned and spent by the Company agent, were kept by name and usually indexed. Unindexed but chronologically organized day books often contain further details. Holland Land Company correspondence may also interest genealogists; included are letters from potential settlers about possible land purchases, plus letters about non-payment, settler concerns, and Company business.

Before the Holland Land Company records were microfilmed, an archive inventory was created in Amsterdam. The inventory is found on the first roll of microfilm and on the website of Reed Library, SUNY Fredonia. (A copy can be purchased from Reed Library.)

In sum, the Archives of the Holland Land Company comprises a large collection that holds many records of interest for genealogists willing to search. Reed Library at SUNY Fredonia, the Library of Congress, the Family History Library, the New York State Library, and the New York Public Library hold complete runs of the microfilm; some other repositories may have portions of it. The microfilm is available through interlibrary loan from Reed Library and can be borrowed through Family History Centers around the world.

> *"Maps from the collection — scattered throughout the microfilm rolls — are now available online and in color."*

Maps from the collection — scattered throughout the microfilm rolls — are now available online and in color. Color is important to decode all information on each map, but the microfilm images were only in black and white. The color maps can be found at *www.nyheritage.org* or *www.wnylegacy.org*; on either site, choose "Holland Land Company maps." With 1,363 maps, it may be difficult to find all maps of interest. The easiest way to locate a relevant one is to use the search term "Range [x]," with x being the number of the range where the land of interest is located. For a map showing tracts, visit either of the websites mentioned above and enter "map of tracts H, M, O, P, Q, W" into the search box.



"Joseph Ellicott." From Lyman P. Powell, ed., Historic Towns of the Middle States *(New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1899), 368.*

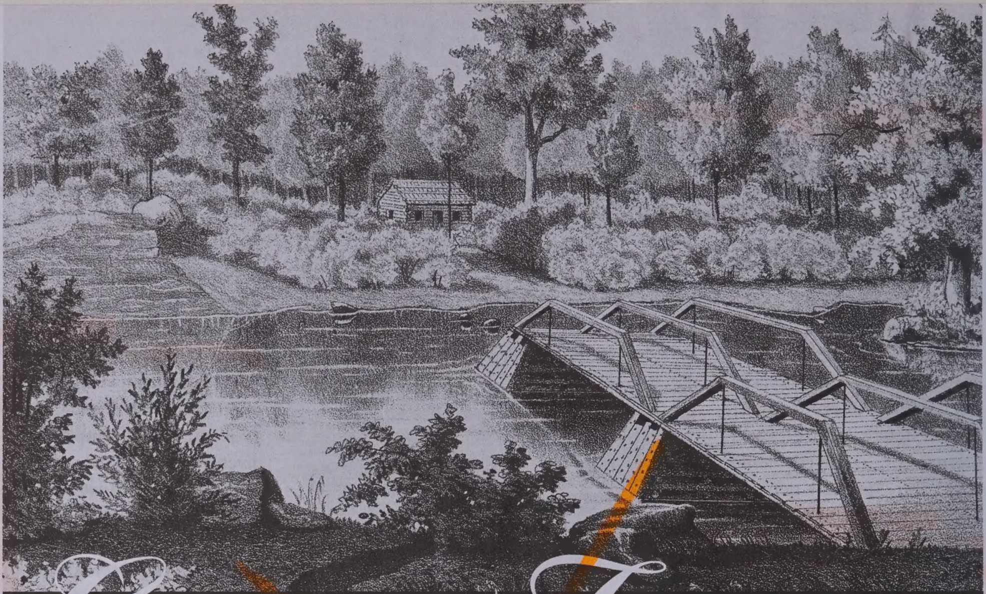
To access the Reed Library website for the inventory, assessment lists, and other information, visit *www.fredonia.edu/library/*. On the left side, select Special Collections, then Collections, and choose Holland Land Company. The inventory link does not work well so choose "Inventory of the Archives of the Holland Land Company, 1789–1869, by Dr. Wilhelmina C. Pieterse," and select "Archives of the Representatives of the United States of America." This version of the inventory is keyed to the microfilm roll numbers at Reed Library.

The correspondence of Joseph Ellicott, from 1800 to 1824, is not with the records in Amsterdam. Ellicott, who was asked to resign in 1824, took his correspondence and copy books with him; his family eventually gave them to the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. These Ellicott materials have been microfilmed, and are available at the Historical Society and Reed Library. In western New York, the Holland Land Company sold off the accounts and the vacant land to other land companies in the mid-1830s. Land entry books turned over to successor companies, collections relating to the successor companies, and material relating to Company employees has been identified in other repositories. Most of the collections have been microfilmed and the microfilm is available at Reed Library. Assessments lists (inventories) for these collections are on the Reed Library website. ◆

Notes

[1] Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1991, 1996.

Karen E. Livsey *is the Librarian/Archivist at the Fenton History Center-Museum and Research Center in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York. She has been involved in genealogy for forty years and, after moving back to her home county of Chautauqua, local history for twenty-five.*



Genesee Fever

The Lure of Land on the New York Frontier

by Marian Henry

IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH centuries, the western frontier — that nebulous boundary between "civilization" and "wild lands" — shifted westward with each generation. In the 1780s, the western New York frontier was a north-south line from Seneca Lake and the town of Geneva to the eighty-second milestone on the Pennsylvania border, known as the pre-emption line. The Genesee Country lay between the pre-emption line to the east and the Niagara Country — the vast holdings marketed by the Holland Land Company — to the west (see map on page 30). It was named for the Genesee River which flows northward through it, entering Lake Ontario at the present-day city of Rochester. The term "Genesee Fever" has been applied to the sudden, massive land rush into the Genesee Country following the Revolutionary War.

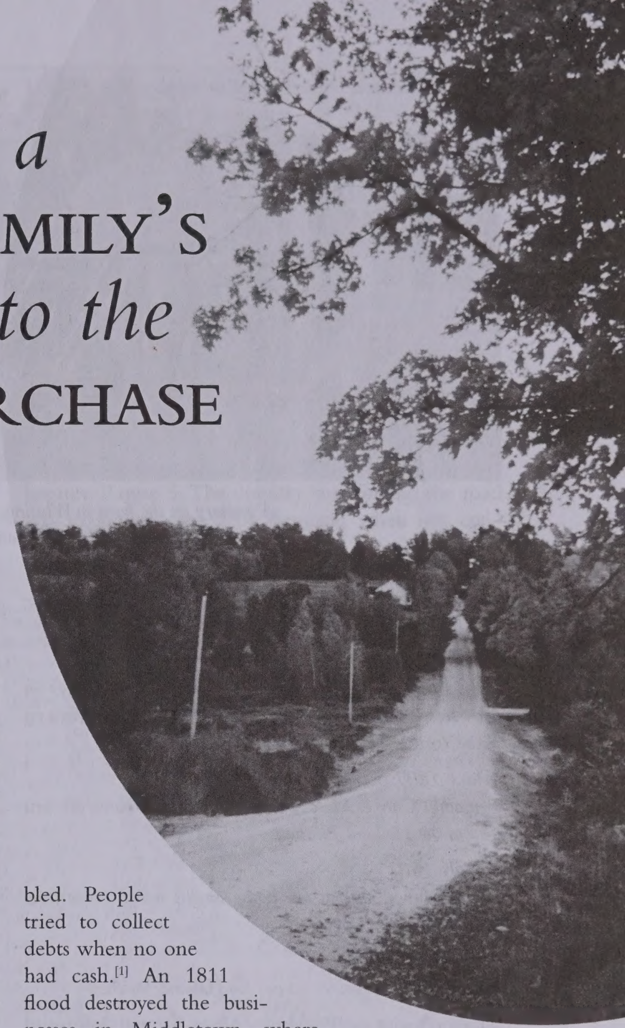
Although late-eighteenth-century Americans were generally enthusiastic about westward expansion, interest in the Genesee Country arose from a campaign by Major General John Sullivan against the Iroquois League in 1779. The Sullivan Expedition was a response to earlier events in Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley, not New York State. Desirable farmland on the banks of the Susquehanna River was claimed by both Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and each colony encouraged settlement to strengthen its rival claim. Connecticut formed the Susquehanna Company and forty settlers built Forty Fort on the banks of the Susquehanna River.[1] Pennsylvania responded with Wilkes-Barre Fort across the river. The deep animosity between the two factions, which repeatedly flared into violence known as the Yankee-Pennite Wars, prevented these settlements from forming a united front for mutual defense against British-Iroquois raids during the American Revolution.

Despite a history of Indian raids against frontier settlements, the Battle of Wyoming on July 3, 1778, and the massacre which followed raised a great public outcry. Destruction of wheat crops in the Wyoming Valley and the consequent loss of grain for the continental Army forced General Washington to act. As a result, in April 1779, General Sullivan left Easton, Pennsylvania, with an army of men from New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania — including the Wyoming Valley. The army proceeded northwest to Wilkes-Barre Fort and Forty Fort, up the Susquehanna River to Tioga (present-day Athens), then along the Chemung River, ultimately turning west at the northern tip of Seneca Lake and proceeding overland as far west as the Genesee River.[2] During that summer of 1779, Sullivan's army of approximately 4,500 men saw a broad swath of the

Above: "View of What Is Now Main St., Rochester, in 1812." From History of Monroe County, New York *(Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1877), 68.*

Retracing a VERMONT FAMILY'S MIGRATION *to the* HOLLAND PURCHASE

by Julie Foster Van Camp



IN 1997, AFTER YEARS OF RESEARCHING MY FOSTER ancestry, I found a cousin through the Internet. Like me, she was a great-great-granddaughter of Albro Foster (1785–1874), a Vermont native who moved west. My new-found cousin stunned me with the news that she owned a journal written by Albro's father, Ichabod Foster (1740–1813) of Whiting and Middletown, Vermont. Her portion of the journal covered March 1785 to December 1809; other portions had been lost. Soon afterward, we arranged to meet at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, where my cousin, to my great surprise, gave me the diary — to keep.

I was thrilled, and I learned a great deal about Ichabod's world by studying the journal. Entries were sparse and spare — usually just a line or two per day — and the diary ended a few days after his sixty-eighth birthday. I wondered what happened to Ichabod after the entries ceased. Fortunately, I soon enjoyed more genealogical good fortune. In January 2001, a different cousin contacted me. She had diary pages too — from 1809 to 1813 — and offered to send copies. Excited at the prospect of continuing Ichabod's story, I began reading the entries as soon as they arrived while standing next to my mailbox. This portion of the journal provided the final puzzle piece, and explained why I had not found death records for Ichabod and his wife, Susannah, in Vermont. Without the entries of those last years, I never would have known that Ichabod migrated to western New York in 1811.

At the time, Vermont was undergoing an economic crisis. Area residents had long sold most of their extra produce in Canada. Suddenly, this practice ended with President Jefferson's 1808 embargo. Farm prices tumbled. People tried to collect debts when no one had cash.[1] An 1811 flood destroyed the businesses in Middletown, where Ichabod Foster then lived. The same year the Vermont State Bank, center of the state's financial system, collapsed.

In contrast, western lands seemed to beckon. Newspapers advertised New York land as well-timbered, well-watered, easily accessible, undeniably fertile, and available on long-term payment for only two or three dollars per acre. Letters from former Vermonters sang New York's praises. Whenever a group of young men undertook the wide-ranging tour of a thousand miles or more to discover the truth of all these glowing reports, usually the men came back satisfied and prepared to relocate permanently.[2] As Ichabod's journal records, his Whiting neighbors had been moving west

Above: A view of the road leading away from the Foster farm in Whiting, Vermont.

A granary on the farm in Whiting, Vermont, which dates to Ichabod Foster's time.

for more than twenty years, going back and forth, investigating the land, and eventually, resettling.

11 February 1791
Aron Beach and Mr. Sawyer set out with there familys for Genesees ("Genesee Country" was a term for Western New York.)

7 June 1807
Benjamin Carr & Moses Munger came to our house on their way to the Holland Purchase

11 July 1807
Moses Munger was at our house on his return home from Lake Eare

27 May 1810
Benj & Gideon Walker set out for Holland Purches

Ichabod's sons — Benjamin, Albro, Samuel, John, and Ichabod Jr. — also began moving to western New York in the early 1800s. The sons followed their father's example, selling settled lands for a profit to purchase cheap farmland elsewhere. Ichabod had likewise left Rhode Island for the wilds of Vermont in 1770, accompanied by his father, Benjamin Foster, age fifty-four.

13 March 1811
Ichabod [Jr.] got home from Welink [Willink] near Lake Erie

29 June 1811
I received a letter that Benj Foster sent to S. Beach receiving date June the 5 1811 in which he informed him of the safe arrival of himself and family in Holland Purchase

Upon Ichabod Jr.'s return, the older generation of Fosters must have decided — or been persuaded — to relocate as well.

17 October 1811
I set out from Whiting with my family and effects for the Holland Purchase in York state

Four members of the Foster family made this journey. I imagined Ichabod, age seventy-one, helping his wife Susannah, age sixty-six, crawl into the wagon. She pulls a wool shawl over her shoulders and cuddles eleven-year-old Susanna in her lap. (While this child is clearly a family member, young Susanna's parentage has not been determined.) Ichabod Jr. loads the wagon. Two years after their 1768 marriage, Ichabod and Susannah (Carr) Foster, and their son, James Otis Foster (b. 1769), had left Rhode Island. Vermont had been the couple's home for forty years. Now Ichabod and Susannah were leaving their cultivated fields, clapboard house, church, friends, and family — including some children and grandchildren — to begin new lives in the untamed forests of the Holland Purchase. The journey to Willink in western New York would be long and arduous, over rutted trails, rocks, and single-track plank roads, across streams without bridges, through drizzle, rain, and snow. Winter was fast approaching; when the Fosters departed in October, the first snow had already fallen. Their destination was the one-room log cabin of Ichabod and Susannah's oldest living son, Benjamin, who had arrived in Willink in June.

After leaving Whiting, Ichabod listed twenty-six communities where the party stopped for the night or to "lay over" if snow was falling or rain made the trail impassable. I longed to retrace Ichabod's five-week journey to the Holland Purchase, and in October 2003, I traveled from my home in Washington State to begin my own journey, which in a car lasted five days rather than five weeks. Ichabod's journal would be my guide. On October 24, after several days in Middletown, thirty miles from Whiting, the Fosters

> *"I longed to retrace Ichabod's five-week journey to the Holland Purchase, and in October 2003, I traveled from my home in Washington State to begin my own journey, which in a car lasted five days rather than five weeks."*

journeyed to Poultney, their last stop in Vermont, then continued to Hartford and "Argile Force" in New York State.

26 October 1811
Went to Argile Force

I couldn't find it. Instead, I followed Route 40 to Argyle, a town swallowed by suburban sprawl. I made my first of many wrong turns before finding the back road to Saratoga.

27 October 1811
We drove to Saratoga

28 October 1811
Drove to Saratoga Springs

I also drove to Saratoga Springs, where I spent my first night. The Fosters had been traveling for twelve days when they arrived here. I had traveled one.

Frosty air chilled me as I unlocked my car door the next morning. Walking beside the wagon, Ichabod would have felt every raindrop and snowflake. I yearned to know what he experienced on his journey. But Ichabod's diary revealed nothing about his thoughts. He only noted the weather and where the family stopped. My imagination painted the pictures.

29 October 1811
Drove to North Galway

I located old Route 29 leading to North Galway, Broadalbin, and Johnstown. Ichabod walked fifteen miles from Saratoga Springs to North Galway, and an amazing thirty-two miles in rain and wind the next day to Johnstown.

30 October 1811
We drove to Mr. Aveedon's in Johnstown & in rain in the night

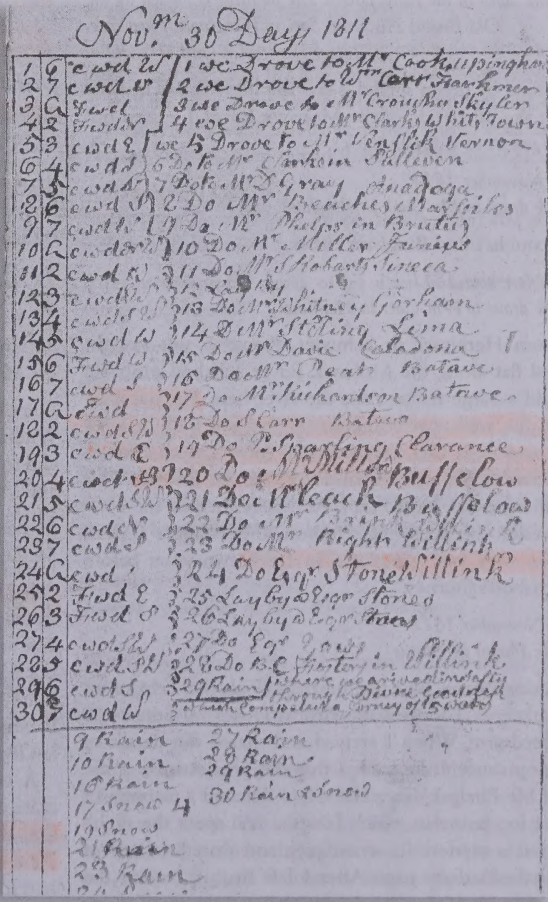
31 October 1811
Rain all day & we lay by all day

I couldn't find North Galway, so I continued a few miles to Broadalbin and reached Johnstown by mid-afternoon. The fertile Mohawk River valley stretched before me, like a landscape painting overflowing with silvery water, crystal skies, and verdant fields. Why didn't Ichabod and his children settle here? Why did they travel hundreds of miles further to reach Willink? I passed a yellow clapboard building beside the road with a sign proclaiming "Nellie Tavern 1741." I realized this valley had been claimed long before Ichabod passed through it.

As David Dearborn wrote in an earlier issue of NEW ENGLAND ANCESTORS:

> . . . one of the principal motivators for their leaving was the allure of free or cheap land. Thus, as they [New Englanders] migrated, they tended to skip over areas that were already settled, because the choicest lands, along rivers and major routes, were claimed by the earlier arrivals. When New Englanders started moving west in large numbers beginning in the 1790s, most passed right through the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, in favor of unclaimed lands further west.[3]

A short way past Johnstown I connected with Route 10, then headed west again on Route 67, which soon became Route 5. The country was rolling; the road was straight, bordered by farmland when not con-



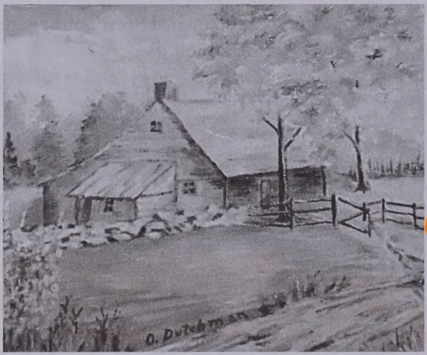
Novm 30 Day 1811

1	6	cwd W	1 we Drove to Mr Cook [illegible]
2	7	cwd W	2 we Drove to Wm Carr [illegible]
3	G	Fwd	3 we Drove to Mr Crouch Skyler
4	2	Fwd W	4 we Drove to Mr Clarks White Town
5	3	cwd E	we 5 Drove to Mr Vensick Vernon
6	4	cwd d	6 Do to Mr [illegible] Sulleven
7	5	cwd W	7 Do to Mr D Gray Onadoga
8	6	cwd W	8 Do Mr Beaches Marsiles
9	7	cwd W	9 Do Mr Phelps in Brutus
10	G	cwd W	10 Do Mr Miller Junius
11	2	cwd W	11 Do Mr Shobarts Seneca
12	3	cwd W	12 Lay by
13	4	cwd W	13 Do Mr Whitney Gorham
14	5	cwd W	14 Do Mr Stelling Lima
15	6	Fwd W	15 Do Mr Davis Caladonia
16	7	cwd S	16 Do Mr Peat Batave
17	G	Fwd	17 Do Mr Richardson Batave
18	2	cwd SW	18 Do S Carr Batava
19	3	cwd E	19 Do P. Sparling Clarance
20	4	cwd SW	20 Do Mr Miller Buffelow
21	5	cwd SW	21 Do Mr Leach Buffelow
22	6	cwd W	22 Do Mr Brink Willink
23	7	cwd	23 Do Mr Right Willink
24	G	cwd	24 Do Esqr Stone Willink
25	2	Fwd E	25 Lay by at Esqr Stones
26	3	Fwd S	26 Lay by at Esqr Stones
27	4	cwd SW	27 Do Esqr [illegible]
28	5	cwd SW	28 Do to C Fosters in Willink where we arived in safty through Divine Goodness which Compleated a Jorney of 5 weeks
29	6	cwd S	29 Rain
30	7	cwd W	

9 Rain
10 Rain
16 Rain
17 Snow 4
19 Snow
21 Rain
23 Rain

27 Rain
28 Rain
29 Rain
30 Rain & Snow

Ichabod Foster's diary entries from November 1811.



The Phelps cabin, where the Foster family spent the night. By Olyve Dutchman, ca. late 1950s; the painting is based on a sketch then held by her neighbor, Lucille Faulkner of Auburn, N.Y., a descendant of Ebenezer Phelps who built the cabin in the early 1800s. The painting is owned by the Old Brutus Historical Society, Weedsport, New York. Image courtesy of John H. Conlin.

sumed by urban sprawl. I saw the New York Thruway on the other side of the Mohawk River. I vowed not to resort to this fast track.

1 November 1811
We drove to Mr. Cook in Bingham

I couldn't find Bingham either.

2 November 1811
We drove to Wm Carr in Herkimer

From Herkimer to Schuyler, Route 5 was straight and flat along the Mohawk River. Ichabod probably paid a barge fee to cross the river here. He was now on the well-traveled Mohawk-Genesee trail. In 1794 a road from Old Fort Schuyler (now Utica) through Canandaigua to the Genesee River was laid out. This route, an old Indian trail, eventually formed the connection between the Hudson and Niagara Rivers. The road was completed in 1809, two years before Ichabod's journey.

9 November 1811
Mr. Phelps in Brutus

Today Brutus isn't on the map. With the help of an innkeeper, I located the Brutus Historical Society in Weedsport. When I arrived and shared the details of my journey, I discovered that the previous day some of Mr. Phelps's descendants had donated a painting of the log home in which Ichabod had spent the night. I felt a mysterious serendipity, and shared a copy of Ichabod's diary page. After I left Brutus, I spent the remainder of that day driving through the small towns of Lima, Avon, Caledonia, and Stafford.

14 November 1811
Drive Mr. Sterling   Lima

15 November 1811
Mr. Davie   Caladonia

Some of the people who extended hospitality to the Fosters were family members or friends of friends, names given to Ichabod before he left Whiting. Doors in the wilderness were often open to families from far away. James Sterling and Samuel Carr, who gave Ichabod's family a meal and a place to sleep, were former Vermonters — and Samuel Carr may have been related to Ichabod's wife. Western New York settlers, most of New England origin, faced many challenges, including wild beasts; harsh weather; the "Genesee Fever" (a form of malaria) and other illnesses; want; and loneliness.[4]

16 November
Mr. Peat   Batave

17 November 1811
Mr. Richardson   Batave

18 November 1811
Mr. S. Carr   Batave

Ichabod spent three nights in Batavia, twelve miles from Buffalo, and one night in Clarence, just outside Buffalo.

19 November 1811
Mr. P. Sparling   Clarance

20 November 1811
Mr. Miller   Buffelow

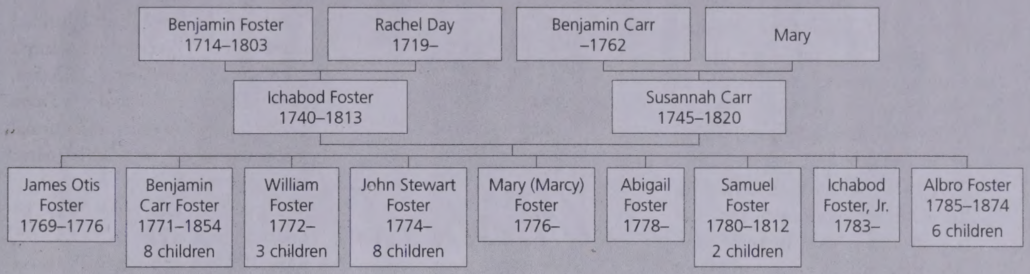
I traveled the last miles to Buffalo and turned south for Willink. The route between Batavia and Buffalo was said to be one of the worst mud-rutted stretches of the 1809 road, with only an occasional desolate log cabin.

21 November 1811
Mr. Leach   Buffelow

Filled with anticipation, I followed the beltway east of Buffalo, avoided city traffic, and turned south on Route 219 toward the town of Concord, location of Willink's Lot 51. (The town of Willink no longer exists.) This route was a trail that cut through the Buffalo Creek Reservation of the Seneca when Ichabod used it on the last leg of his long journey from Whiting to Willink.

A copy of Benjamin Foster's property agreement is in the microfilms of the Holland Land Company Records in the Reed Library at the State University of New York, Fredonia. The original documents remain in Holland. Dutch proprietors Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhem Willink the younger, and Jan Willink

The Family of Ichabod and Susannah (Carr) Foster


Benjamin Foster 1714–1803
Rachel Day 1719–
Benjamin Carr –1762
Mary
Ichabod Foster 1740–1813
Susannah Carr 1745–1820
James Otis Foster 1769–1776
Benjamin Carr Foster 1771–1854 8 children
William Foster 1772– 3 children
John Stewart Foster 1774– 8 children
Mary (Marcy) Foster 1776–
Abigail Foster 1778–
Samuel Foster 1780–1812 2 children
Ichabod Foster, Jr. 1783–
Albro Foster 1785–1874 6 children

the younger had acquired more than three million acres in western New York in 1792 and 1793 from Robert Morris, who had purchased the property from Massachusetts in May 1791. Ichabod's son was one of hundreds of men "articled," or who agreed to buy, property in installments. Benjamin received 256 acres and so on May 3, 1810, he deposited $18 toward a purchase price of $576. Benjamin agreed to clear the land, plant crops, build a dwelling house within five years, and pay his principal in ten. No deed would be issued until the entire principal was paid. Benjamin was expected to make regular payments or the Holland Land Company would repossess his property[5]

These first settlers were generally poor. Almost nothing could lighten hard work, and life was a constant battle against hardship. Prices were so high that no one could afford "luxuries," social life was limited, and the few churches and schools were of the crudest type.[6]

22 November 1811
Mr. Brink Willink

23 November 1811
Mr. Right [Wright] Willink

Ichabod recorded rain or snow on the final nine days of the five weeks the party traveled along the Mohawk Trail to the Genesee and Iroquois trails. Ichabod walked, and perhaps sometimes rode, more than six hundred miles.

28 November 1811
To B.C. Fosters in Willink where we arrived in safly through the Divine Goodness which completed a journey of 5 weeks

28 June 1812
we heard of war being Declared against Greate Britain

Seven months after Ichabod arrived in Willink, he wrote about the arrival of an express rider delivering President James Madison's proclamation of war.

31 July 1812
. . . the alarm of war was over Declaration of War between the United States & Great Britain

18 December 1812
In the night Sam'll was taken poorly

Ichabod's son, Samuel, had left the cabin for his compulsory service with the ill-equipped New York militia in Buffalo. Samuel may have contracted pneumonia or dysentery before the troops went into winter quarters. Perhaps sickness then spread through the household.

19 December 1812
Sister Abigal Foster [wife of Ichabod's brother Joel] died at 2 o'clock in the morning

After recording the death of his sister-in-law, Ichabod wrote only "snow."

24 December 1812
Joel Foster died

27 December 1812
Sam'll died in the night

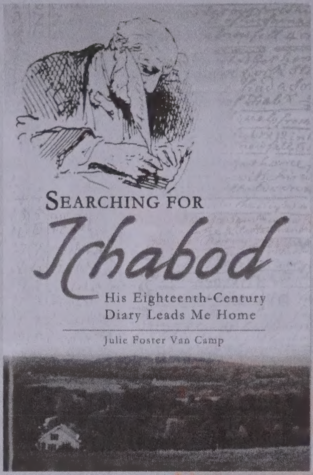
I envisioned the one-room log home crowded with crying children and somber, frightened adults. This report of Samuel's death is Ichabod's last journal entry.

1 January 1813
Ichabod Foster died in the 74 year of his age

When New Year's Day 1813 dawned, Ichabod might have been unconscious. He died some time that day. The author of this entry is unknown.

Using a town survey map, the diary, and the advice of a historian, I located Lot 51. Today nothing remains of the Foster cabin. The clapboard house that replaced it in the 1830s was demolished last year. Several trees from Ichabod's day, giant tributes to these early settlers, remain. In the old orchard up the hill from the cabin, I stumbled across two low oval mounds of stones, resembling old graves. If I'd had a shovel, I would have started digging — my imagination convinced me Ichabod's bones were resting under my feet. More importantly, Ichabod was in my heart and mind.

In 1813, Benjamin deferred his first interest payment of ten dollars. His son-in-law, Stukely Stone, paid fifty dollars of accumulated interest for Benjamin on May 23, 1813. By May 1818, a neighbor, Jonathan Townsend, acquired 152 acres of Lot 51. Later, the Stanbro family bought Benjamin's land and received the first fully paid deed for the property in 1834 from Wilhem Willink.[7] Benjamin lost his land when he couldn't make the payments.



To learn more

This article has been distilled from Julie Foster Van Camp's 2009 book, *Searching for Ichabod: His Eighteenth-Century Diary Leads Me Home.* Additional information is provided at *www.searchingforichabod.com.*

Copies of the book may be ordered from NEHGS for $13.95, plus $5.50 shipping. Visit *www.NewEnglandAncestors.org/store.asp*, call 1-888-296-3447, or write to NEHGS Sales, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116. *Searching for Ichabod* is also available from *Amazon.com.*

Ichabod's diary was used to record Susannah's death in Willink (by then known as Concord) on February 24, 1820. Benjamin and his family left Willink about 1823 and moved to Cambria, Niagara County, and then to Hume, Allegany County, where Benjamin died. I don't know what became of Ichabod, Jr., or young Susanna.

Later, the Stanbro family bought Benjamin's land and received the first fully paid deed for the property in 1834

After Ichabod's death, his youngest son, Albro, my great-great-grandfather, inherited his father's diary. I believe the Foster women protected it for generations, and perhaps wrapped it in muslin dresses or quilts as they climbed into wagons heading west to Ohio and Kansas. Albro's daughter, Ann Jeanette (Foster) Hinckley, brought the diary to Beverly, Kansas, in 1880, and it remained with that part of the family until it was generously given to me in 1997. In 2003, I, in turn, donated Ichabod's journal to the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Department at the New England Historic Genealogical Society, so it can be cared for and preserved for future generations. Copies of Ichabod's diary pages are also on file in libraries in Whiting and Middletown Springs, Vermont, and Brutus, Lima, and Clarence, New York, and at the Concord [N.Y.] Historical Society. I feel like Johnny Appleseed, having dropped pages of Ichabod's life along his trail to Willink, part of my effort to preserve the words of a western New York pioneer. ◆

Notes

[1] Stillwell, Lewis D. *Migration from Vermont* (Montpelier:Vermont Historical Society, 1948), 126.

[2] *Ibid.*, 135.

[3] Dearborn, David Curtis. "Ancestors on the Move: Migration Out of New England," New England Ancestors, 3 (2002), 2:13.

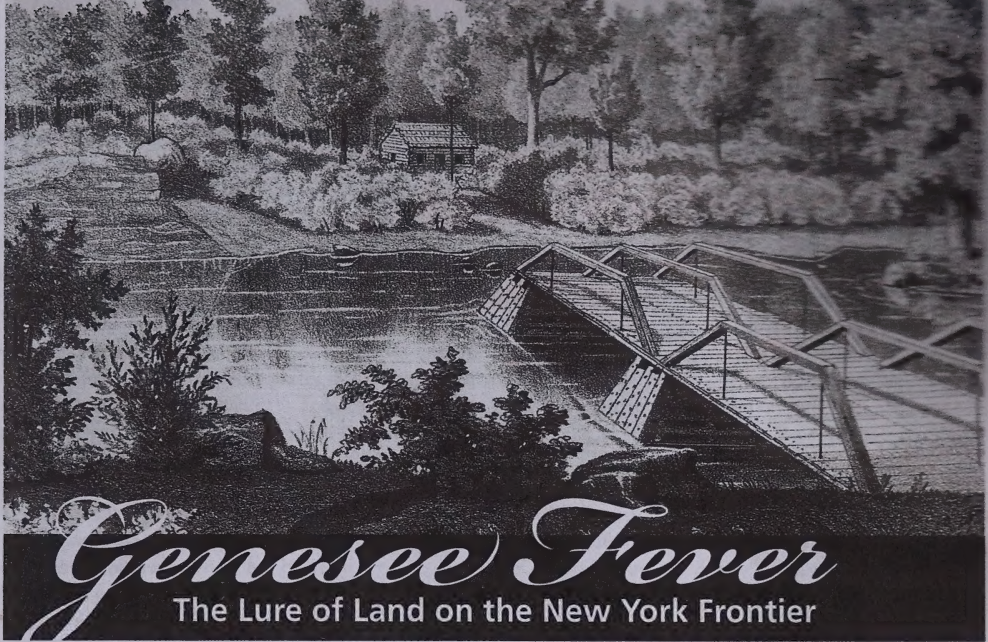
[4] Jenks, Mabel Furner, *Lima 1788–1964: Outline of the History of Lima Written for the 175th Anniversary Celebration* (Saugerties, N.Y.: Hope Farm Press, 1964), 10.

[5] Holland Land Company records 496,l,414,984 (State University of New York at Fredonia, Reed Library, unindexed).

[6] Weller, Ethelyn. *North Collins Remembers: A Comprehensive History of North Collins and Vicinity* (Gowanda, N.Y.: Niagara Frontier Publishing Company, 2001).

[7] Holland Land Company records (see note 5).

A native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and graduate of the University of Iowa and Northeastern University, **Julie Foster Van Camp** *is the author of* Courts and the Classroom *(Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Boston) and* State Courts and Law-Related Education *(Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Washington, D.C.) and numerous articles. Since 1992 she has lived in Lopez Island, Washington, where she writes and volunteers as a nonprofit management consultant. Her email address is* jvancamp@rockisland.com.



Above: "View of What Is Now Main St., Rochester, in 1812." From History of Monroe County, New York *(Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1877), 68.*

Genesee Fever

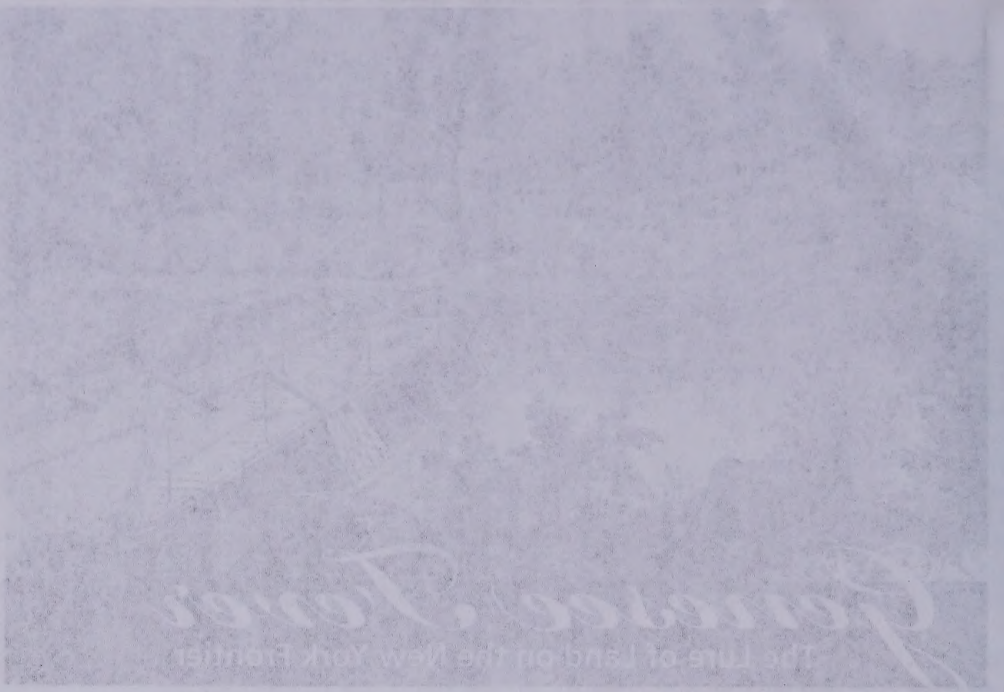
The Lure of Land on the New York Frontier

by Marian Henry

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the western frontier — that nebulous boundary between "civilization" and "wild lands" — shifted westward with each generation. In the 1780s, the western New York frontier was a north-south line from Seneca Lake and the town of Geneva to the eighty-second milestone on the Pennsylvania border, known as the pre-emption line. The Genesee Country lay between the pre-emption line to the east and the Niagara Country — the vast holdings marketed by the Holland Land Company — to the west (see map on page 30). It was named for the Genesee River which flows northward through it, entering Lake Ontario at the present-day city of Rochester. The term "Genesee Fever" has been applied to the sudden, massive land rush into the Genesee Country following the Revolutionary War.

Although late-eighteenth-century Americans were generally enthusiastic about westward expansion, interest in the Genesee Country arose from a campaign by Major General John Sullivan against the Iroquois League in 1779. The Sullivan Expedition was a response to earlier events in Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley, not New York State. Desirable farmland on the banks of the Susquehanna River was claimed by both Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and each colony encouraged settlement to strengthen its rival claim. Connecticut formed the Susquehanna Company and forty settlers built Forty Fort on the banks of the Susquehanna River.[1] Pennsylvania responded with Wilkes-Barre Fort across the river. The deep animosity between the two factions, which repeatedly flared into violence known as the Yankee-Pennite Wars, prevented these settlements from forming a united front for mutual defense against British-Iroquois raids during the American Revolution.

Despite a history of Indian raids against frontier settlements, the Battle of Wyoming on July 3, 1778, and the massacre which followed raised a great public outcry. Destruction of wheat crops in the Wyoming Valley and the consequent loss of grain for the continental Army forced General Washington to act. As a result, in April 1779, General Sullivan left Easton, Pennsylvania, with an army of men from New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania — including the Wyoming Valley. The army proceeded northwest to Wilkes-Barre Fort and Forty Fort, up the Susquehanna River to Tioga (present-day Athens), then along the Chemung River, ultimately turning west at the northern tip of Seneca Lake and proceeding overland as far west as the Genesee River.[2] During that summer of 1779, Sullivan's army of approximately 4,500 men saw a broad swath of the



Paradise Found?

The Lure of Land on the New York Frontier

by Marian Henry

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the western frontier — that nebulous boundary between "civilization" and "wild lands" — shifted westward with each generation. In the 1780s, the western New York frontier was a north-south line from Seneca Lake and the town of Geneva to the eighty-second milestone on the Pennsylvania border, known as the pre-emption line. The Genesee Country lay beyond the pre-emption line [illegible] Holland Land Company [illegible] (see map on page 30). It was named for the Genesee River, which flows northward through it, entering Lake Ontario at the present-day city of Rochester. The term "Genesee Fever" had been applied to the sudden massive land rush into the Genesee Country following the Revolutionary War.

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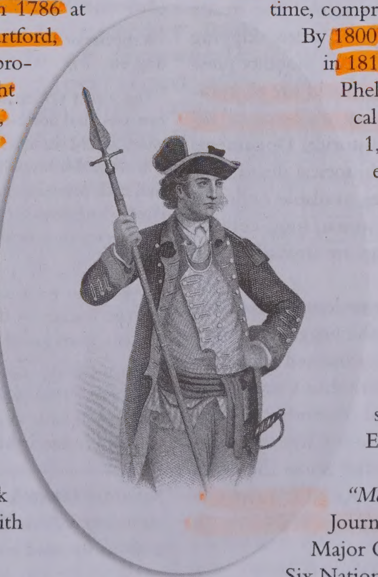
Above: "View of What is Now Main St., Rochester in 1812." From History of Monroe County, New York (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1877), 68.

Genesee Country first-hand — and the land made a most favorable impression.

A number of officers kept journals that contain observations and impressions about their surroundings.[3] Lieutenant William Barton of the New Jersey brigade wrote, "Here we had a prospect of the lake [Seneca] for upwards of twenty miles in length and about three in breadth the most beautiful I have ever seen." Lieut. Erkuries Beatty of the Fourth Pennsylvania Line reported that "about 12 oClock we marched crossed over the branch of the Jinasee [Genesee] River and came upon a very beautiful flat of great extent growing up with wild Grass higher in some places than our heads." Major John Burrows of Spencer's New Jersey Regiment rhapsodized, "The land exceeds any that I have ever seen. Some corn stalks measured eighteen feet, and a cob one foot and a half long. Beans, cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, cimblens[4] are in great plenty . . . The land cant be equalled. I have frequently heard the expression when a person has been describing good grass and good pasture that it was knee high, and pasture up to the horses eyes, but here it is higher than a mans head when on his horse." Although some readers may doubt the eighteen-foot corn stalks, these quotations illustrate the level of enthusiasm carried back home after the conflict ended.

Following the war, settlement of the Genesee Country was delayed because both Massachusetts and New York claimed the territory. With no prospect of obtaining clear title, buyers were reluctant to move. The matter was finally resolved in 1786 at a joint conference held at Hartford, Connecticut, with an unusual compromise. Massachusetts retained the right to sell the land. However, once sold, the land would become part of New York.

The treaty of Hartford set the stage for Genesee Fever. In 1788, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, two Massachusetts entrepreneurs, purchased 2.25 million acres between the preemption line and the Genesee River. A year later the necessary surveys were complete, the land had been divided into townships,[5] and a land office had opened in Canandaigua. In 1789, New York State created Ontario County with Canandaigua as the county seat.[6]

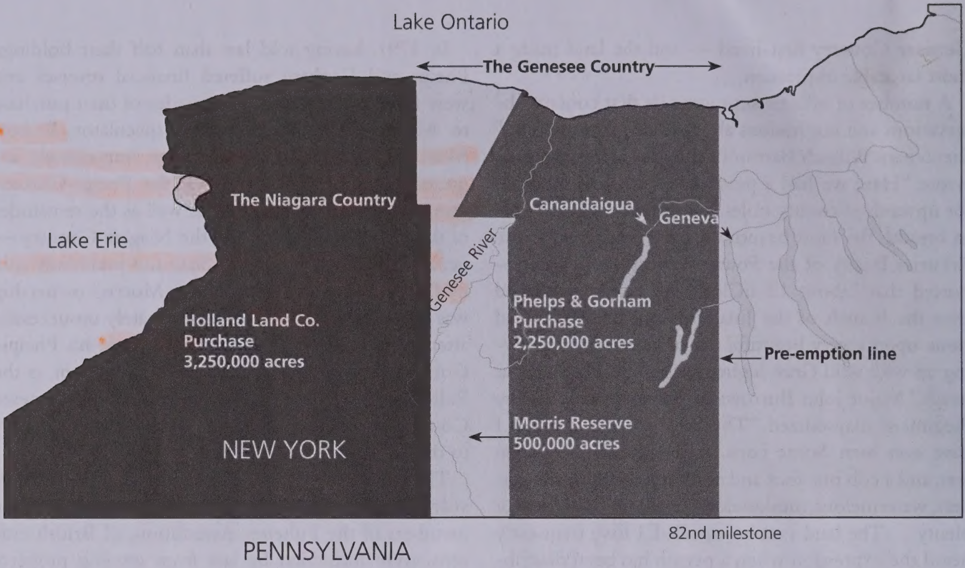


"Maj. Gen. John Sullivan." From Journals of the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan against the Six Nations of Indians in 1779 *(Auburn, N.Y.: Knapp, Peck & Thomson, 1887).*

In 1791, having sold less than half their holdings, Phelps and Gorham suffered financial reverses and were forced to return the remainder of their purchase to Massachusetts. Another land speculator, Robert Morris of Revolutionary War fame, immediately acquired the returned portion of the Phelps-Gorham purchase from Massachusetts, as well as the remainder of the Genesee Country, and the Niagara Country — i.e. all of western New York State not previously sold by Phelps and Gorham. However, Morris's ownership was short-lived. In 1792, in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to avoid bankruptcy, Morris sold his Phelps-Gorham land to a British consortium known as the Pulteney Association, the remainder of the Genesee Country to other speculators, and the Niagara Country to the Holland Land Company.

The next period in Genesee Country history revolves around a Scotsman, Charles Williamson. Because members of the Pulteney Association, all British citizens, were forbidden by law from owning property in New York State, the group hired Williamson, who became a naturalized U.S. citizen and acted as their agent. Charles Williamson supervised development of the Genesee Country for nearly a decade, until 1801. Instead of trying to sell large tracts, Williamson concentrated on attracting people who would settle the land, raise crops, and start businesses.

Once land became available to individuals, the population grew explosively. The 1790 census reported 1,075 residents in Ontario County, which, at that time, comprised all of the Genesee Country. By 1800, the number reached 17,006 and in 1810, 49,278.[7] Two townships in the Phelps-Gorham tract illustrate typical settlement patterns. Township 1, range 2 was purchased in its entirety by Eleazer Lindsley of Morristown, New Jersey. He settled there with his wife, Mary, and eight children. Township 2, range 2 (directly north of the Lindsley township) was purchased by a twelve-member consortium, divided into twelve equal parts and divided again into lots. This consortium, headed by Col. Arthur Erwin (b. 1726 in Ireland, immi-



grated in 1768, settled in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania), offers a textbook example of cluster genealogy. Most members had served in Sullivan's army and had some connection with the Wyoming Valley. Several were related by marriage.

Genealogists will find that late eighteenth and early nineteenth century families in the Genesee Country moved there primarily from New England, directly or via sojourns in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. Some descendants of early settlers remained in the area — even to the present day — but others joined the steady stream westward to Ohio or beyond, often skipping the Niagara Country entirely. Since this mobility presents extra challenges, genealogists should use all available resources, including New York state census records (beginning in 1825), the Historical Documents Inventory (a statewide listing of historical documents and archives in public repositories, available online at *www.nysl.nysed.gov/hdi.htm*), and town (not county) historical societies, whose holdings are unavailable on the Internet.

Genesee Fever abated when more desirable land became available further west — in the Niagara Country when the Holland Land Company opened a land office in Batavia in 1801, and later in Ohio. Completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 allowed relatively comfortable and cheap travel from New York City to Buffalo, on the shore of Lake Erie, and then across the Great Lakes into Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the story of national westward expansion, Genesee Fever was an opening chapter. ◆

Notes

[1] For more information see "New England Moves West: Connecticut's Pennsylvania Colony" and "Finding the Whole Truth: The Terry Family of the Wyoming Valley," NEW ENGLAND ANCESTORS 8 (2007) 5–6: 21–29.

[2] The full route and additional detail about the Sullivan Campaign may be found in Allan W. Eckert, *The Wilderness War* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1978).

[3] Frederick Cook, *Journals of the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan against the Six Nations of Indians in 1779*, (Auburn, N.Y.: 1887.), 9, 32, 45, 48.

[4] A species of summer squash also spelled simblin, cymlin, cymling, etc.

[5] The survey system, termed "range and township," consisted of east-west and north-south lines which formed a grid. The lines were, ideally, six miles apart. Each resulting six-mile square area was termed a township. Township and range numbers identified each township uniquely. A township was never a political entity designated for separate settlement, but range and township survey lines frequently became roads and town or county boundaries.

[6] "An Act to erect part of the county of Montgomery, into a separate county, by the name of Ontario." Twelfth session of the legislature, passed 27th of January, 1789.

[7] Barbara Shupe, Janet Steins, and Jyoti Pandit, *New York State Population 1790–1980* (New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., 1987). Note that in 1796 the southern part of Ontario County became Steuben County; the county seat is Bath.

MARIAN HENRY, *a member of the NEHGS Council, is the author of* New York Essays *(NEHGS, 2007). She lives with her husband in Rochester, New York.*

in was incorporated in the new town of Troy, which did not exist in 1790. The household listed checks out a little better: Platt, 38, & Susannah, 35, account for the 2 persons 26-45. Platt Lewis, 6, & Joseph, 4, account for the 2 males under 10, while Maria, 2, & Mary Elizabeth, newborn, account for the 2 females under 10. That still leaves 1 female & 1 male 10-16 and 2 males 16-26 not accounted for.

As already noted, Platt & Susannah moved west shortly after 1800. On 7 Dec 1809 they bought a lot on the bank of Tonawanda Creek in the village of Batavia (cf. above deed). Further search of the records in the Land Office at the Genessee County Courthouse showed that Platt (& possibly Susannah, the documents do not indicate whether she is alive or dead) failed to meet the 4th payment on a $500 morgage they took out with the man who sold the property, Moses Hayse. The mortgage was to be paid in 4 installments of whiskey, "neat stock," and/or pork. ("Neat" is a synonym for "cattle of the bovine genus.") The property was therefore sold at a sheriff's auction in Feb 1814. (Transcript in Wicks/Jarvis notebook, following Platt Wicks FGR.) Platt & Susannah are in the 1810 Census of Genessee County (cf. Platt Wicks FGR), but they do not appear anywhere in the 1820 Census of NY State.

What happened to them after 1814 is still a mystery. According to the Raymond genealogy, they both d. before 1820. *(JMF tried to get more information from this source w/o success.)* *They are not buried in the oldest* *existing* *cemetery (Old Batavia Cem. on Harvester Ave.) according to the directory. Mrs. Lois Brockway of the Genessee County History Dept. told us the oldest cemetery was on the other side of Tonowanda Creek from the village, but it was washed out be a flood long ago, and all the headstones & bodies were lost. New York counties did not keep vital stats at that time, so only only hope of finding death records of Platt & Susannah is the 1st Presbyterian Church in Batavia. We were unable to contact the person in charge there today, but* *JMF will write her & pass on any info he gets to us. This is a long shot because he found these records are very sparse & rarely gave information on births & deaths.*

Another possibility is that Platt & Susannah, who certainly moved ofter, moved on from Batavia after they lost their property. Their inability to meet a $125 payment suggests they were flat broke. (Note they lost the land they lived on in Marcellus in 1805. Platt must have been a real loser!) They could have gone further west, but they don't appear anywhere in the 1820 Census (as determined from Mormon's "AIS.") They could have gone back to the Troy area, in which case *we should check death records there**. Or they may have thrown themselves on the mercy of Platt's brother-in-law, Moses Jarvis Sr. in NYC. (He married another of Platt's sisters, Mary Bears, in 1815.) They might have moved in with Moses & died there before the 1820 Census,*

since 1 or 2 persons of their ages were not in his household when the Census was taken. Therefore we should look in Manhattan death records in the NY Public Library or look for burial records of St. John's Church, where Moses was buried, if such still exist (cf. Part 3 from details). Platt & Susannah just might have gone south to join their son Platt Lewis & their Jarvis kin in New Bern. Platt Lewis was 20, & we know that he was in New Bern working for his 1st cousin Moses Jr. no later than 1820. (He married there in Mar 1821.) However, 1820 NC Census shows no one of their ages in Moses Jarvis Jr's household.

JMF has come up with a promising possibility, that Platt & Susannah might have moved in w. another child. They were hardly old, even by the standards of those days. When they went bankrupt in 1814, he was 52; she was 49. Joseph Lewis Wicks went west to New Albany, Floyd Co. Indiana. No one of his parents' age was in his household in 1820 Census (New Alba, Floyd Co p 141). We have evidence (found in Genessee County Historian's office -- a book containing 10,000 vital statistics of western NY) that the next child, Maria, who would have been 16, stayed in the area & m. James Taylor in 1819, when she was 21. Perhaps we can find her household in 1820 NY Census. The remaining 3 children were minors: Mary Elizabeth, 14; Henrietta, 10; & Nathanial Raymond, 8. Nathaniel eventually joined Joseph in New Albany (1840 Census, p 113; 1850 Census, p 384). Could the 2 girls have gone south under the guardianship of their oldest brother or one of the Jarvises? A final longshot would be Platt's younger sis, Katurah Wickes. She m. George Buckingham in Genessee Co before 1798. We should look for him in 1820 Census of Genessee Co to see if older couple was in their household.

[Note there were a tremendous number of Wickses in Genessee County, altho we have no way of knowing what their relation to Platt was. Going by the land records, Platt and a James E. Wicks were among the first to get there, since these are the only Wickses in the county in the 1810 Census. However, by the 1820s the Wicks names in the grantor & grantee lists are legion. A sampling of their names is as follows: Jeremiah (wife Harriet), Spencer, Ebenezer (wife Hannah), James (wife Martha), Edward (wife Mary), Ezerial (wife Cynthia), Lorenzo D, Edward S, Rowland G, etc, etc.]

26 October 1990. RECORD OFFICE, SHAKESPEARE CENTER, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, ENGLAND.

Dr. Bearman, historian in charge of the Record Office, told us that in the early 17th C., when the Wilkeses lived here, Holy Trinity was the only parish church. Stratford was a small town then; the parish included several near-by hamlets, including

Shottery, where the Wilkeses allegedly lived. Thus the information we already have from the Bishop's Register of Stratford (see Thomas Wilkes' FGR; i.e., that Thomas, son of Thomas Wilkes was the only Wilkes bpt in this parish) confirms that Edward Wilkes & Katheren Rogers could not have been his parents &, if he had any siblings, they were born elsewhere.

We went thru the Record Office name file. There were a Wicks & many Wilkes cards, but most were from the 18th & 19th C. Those of possible interest were:

DR 12/63/22. Memo 19 June 1639, settlement of claims between John Bankes & John Weekes under arbitration of Wm Knight & Wm Fetherston.

ER 2/32. Deed of sale 23 March 1614/15 (land in Eyli St., Stratford) bordered on E by a barn "late of Thomas Rogers."

ER 3/143. 30 Oct 1617, deed of sale in Parish of King's Norton, Worc., adjoining land of William Wilkes (& others).

"An Inventorie of ye goods of Thomas Wilkes late of Brayles [now Brailes, a village about 12 mi from Stratford on road to Oxford] in ye county of warwickshire, servingman, who dyed ye 30th day of July 1623: testimented ye 20th day of September 1625." (Xerox in file.) This is followed a 6 item list of his assets: his apparel, some debts, a staff, a knife, scissors... There is no way to connect this man w. our reputed ancestor, but the date of this Thomas' death is consistent w. the date of "our" Thomas' bpt in 1611; i.e., this could have been his father.

Following items from LDS Library, Bloomfield CT, but apply to this locale & recorded here:

Marriages, Bans & Proclamations, Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, 1558-1895 (LDS microfiche 6900331) confirms m. date of Edward Wilkes & Katharen Rogers 23 Dec 1612. *[I saw original in almost illegible microfilm of handwritten records (LDS 1067507) & don't see how anyone could be sure how her name was spelled. Edward was the only Wilkes m. in Holy Trinity in the 17th C. Next was a Walter Wilkes in 1763. However, there were 15 Rogers marriages between 1562 & 1695. Three were close enough to 1612 that they might have been bros of Katharen: Frauncis to Elizabeth Sperpoint, 12 Oct 1602; Edward to Alice Smith, 5 Jan 1618; Richard to Alice Bride, 29 Oct 1625.]*

Registers of Stratford-on-Avon, Baptisms 1558-1652, transcribed by Richard Savage w. Permission of Rev. Geo. Arbuthnot, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, London, 1897 (LDS microfilm 0599889, Item 1.
pg 9: "Bapt 26 April 1564, Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspere."
pg 38: "Bapt 25 Nov 1584, Katherin daughter to Thomas Rogers."
[This is the only child by that name who could have been of

marriagable age in 1612.] pg 81: "Bapt 19 Aprell 1611, Thoms sonne to Thomas Wilks." *[This is the* *only* *bpt in whole Register of a Wilkes (or Weeks, Wicks, Wix, etc). Register does not specify if it covers all parishes in Stratford vicinity, but further info (cf. above) is that Holy Trinity was only parish at that time. Specific locations are sometimes noted in the Registers; e.g., "Richard Smart de shottre (Shottery)." Furthermore, if this Thomas had siblings, they must have been bpt elsewhere. All of which evidence casts doubt on statements in American genealogies that Thomas Wilkes (1) of Huntington was son of Edward & Katheren Rogers, or that he was 1 of 4 bros who came to America in 1635.* *Of course, we have no evidence that Thomas (1) came from Stratford anyway.* *Stephen Wickes' genealogy claims the Wickeses came from Hastings, Sussex.]*

Register of Stratford-on-Avon, Burials 1558-1622/3, transcribed by Richard Savage, London, Parish Register Soc, 1905. (LDS microfilm 599894, Item 2). Index contains NO Wick(e)s. Following Wilkeses buried in "God's Acre" & Holy Trinity from 26 March 1558:

Jodoca Wilkes, ser(vant) William Wilson, 16 Mar 1592
Laurentius wilkes de Shotterie, 17 Aug 1602
ffrancisca uxor Edvardi Wilkes, 4 April 1612
A infant of Edward Wilkes, 30 Nov 1616
Katherine wife to Edwarde Wilkes, 30 Dec 1619
Edward Wilkes, 5 Nov 1628
Anna Wilkes, vidua (widow?), 3 Jan 1638/9

All but the 1st 2 may involve the same Edward Wilkes. Furthermore, since we know he m. Katheren (sic) Rogers 23 Dec 1612, that fits in too. It looks as if he m. 1) Francis, who d. in April, 1612. He m. 2) Katherine that Dec, they lost a baby in Nov 1616, & she d. in Dec, 1619. He m. 3) Anna. He d. in Nov, 1628; she d. in Jan 1639.

Stratford-on-Avon, Registers of Will & Inventories (LDS 994344)

Item 1, Vol. 1658-1699; Item 2, Vol. 1557-1727. Neither indexed, both in original handwriting & almost impossible to decipher. Latter vol seems to have wills in alphabetical order, so I could zero in on "W." Even so, can't be sure I missed another Wilkes. *Pg 76 & following pg is will of Edward Wilkes written 4 Oct 1624. Xerox in file to be deciphered later.* *Might* *be above Edward who d. 5 Nov 1628.*

Item 3, Vol 1685-1849. Indexed. NO Wick(e)s or Wilkes.

9 April 1991. PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW BERN, NC. (JGF, RKF, MWF)

Crown of Life, History of Christ Church, New Bern, NC, 1715-1940, Gertrude S. Carraway, New Bern, Owen G. Dunn, 1940.

Refs to Moses Jarvis (Jr.)

p 122: "....Moses Jarvis of New Bern & Mr Judd were named delegates to the next General Convention [in 1817].

p 126: "....[the Rev. Richard Sharp Mason, rector 1818-28] and Moses Jarvis represented the local church April 22 [1818] at the third diocesan convention in Wilmington."

p 136: "....On a special committee for the purpose [of constructing the church] were appointed M.C.Stephens, J.R.Donnell, Moses Jarvis [& others].

p 138: "....[re an original indenture of the church vestry underwritten by prominent churchmen] dated Feb. 4, 1824, signed by members of the building committee:....Moses Jarvis....."

p 139: ....[re design of church seats] a notation shows a contract "between [many including Moses Jarvis], vestry trustees, for $639, for two pews, numbers 23 & 25, subject to tax not exceeding $17.50 per year for support of pastor."

p 141: "....lay delegates to the convention that year [1830] were Moses Jarvis [& others]."

p 219: List of Christ Church Vestrymen, in chronological order, from 1830 to 1940: 4th: Moses Jarvis (Treasurer, Junior Warden). 18th: Moses W. Jarvis (Secretary, Treasurer, Junior Warden).

Refs to Moses W(est) Jarvis:

p 159: [re attempt in summer of 1854 of the vestry to get a new rectory]..."it was reported unfavorably be a committee composed of Mr. Greene, John Blackwell & M.W.Jarvis."

p 166: "Moses W. Jarvis resigned as secretary of the vestry March 12, 1860, after long & faithful service."

p 219: [as noted above with Moses Jarvis]

Refs to John Spence West (partner in Jarvis & West):

p 121-2: "[John Spence West] was a lay delegate at the organizing convention of the diocese held at Christ Church on April 24, 1817. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee...in that year."

Refs to Stiths:

p 141: "An old minute book of the vestry, recently [probably around 1940] found here by C.H.Stith & turned over....for the church archives, has a first entry dated May 7, 1830. This is the oldest local vestry book still extant....Mr. Stith is the great-grandson of Moses Jarvis."

Charles H. Stith first became Junior Warden in 1922; was a vestryman in 1940.

Laurence A. Stith was first elected a vestry clerk in 1921.

Years of Light, History of St. John's Lodge No. 3, New Bern, NC, 1772-1944, Gertrude S. Carraway, New Bern, Owen G. Dunn Co, 1944.

p 108: Moses Jarvis member of Grand Lodge in 1812.
p 117: Moses Jarvis mentioned in minutes 15 Nov 1820.

p 118: Major Cook (who m Mary Wicks Jarvis) Senior Deacon 12 Dec 1820. Moses Jarvis Warden same date.

p 119: Moses Jarvis Senior Warden revising By-laws 9 Jan 1822.

p 223: Lists of members broken down 1772-98; 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801. Moses Jarvis appears in list for 1800.

NB: This trip also included visits to Pinewood Cemetery (cf. diagram of Jarvis family graves in file) & exterior view of Jarvis house on East Front St (cf. photos & National Register of Historic Places description in file).

WICKS/JARVIS GENEALOGY NOTES: PART 2

26-31 October 1991. LOS ANGELES CITY & COUNTY, CA. (JGF, RKF)

Room 10, Hall of Records, County of Los Angeles, 111 North Hill St. *Book 2: Births in City of Los Angeles, February 1888 to February 1893.* The births are alphabetized by name of father; e.g, all births to fathers whose last name began with W are listed in chronologic order. Columns are arranged across facing pages as follows: Name of Father; Maiden Name of Mother; Sex; Parentage; Color; Born Alive; Born Dead; Remarks. (Latter contains only names, presumably physicians or midwives attending at the birth.) Nowhere in any city or county record is the name of a child given.

In original handwriting (as indicated by italics), page 286, line 22 contains following information in above order: *January 19; Wicks, M.L.;* ________ (i.e., name of mother left blank); *female; American; white; X* (born alive); *J.E.Coles.* Important to note that six other mothers' names are blank on this page.

Inserted into this page are 12 different record correction affidavits or supplemental name reports. (34 children were listed on this page.) One of the latter is for Marion Wicks: **California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Supplemental Report of Birth, District No. 1901, Local Registered Number Book - 2.** The following blanks are filled in long hand: Sex of child: *Female.* I hereby certify that the child described herein has been named: *Marion Langley Wicks.* Date of birth: *1/19/1892.* Parent's signature: *Moxley Sorrel Wicks.* Dated: *December 28, 1945; mother.* Filed: *1/4/1946.* Full name of father: *M.L.Wicks.* Full name of mother: ________ (line drawn through blank. This may be explained by the fact that this word was inserted under Moxley Sorrel's signature.) The only writing in Moxley Sorrel's distinctive hand is her signature and the date. (My notes are not clear on this, but I think the word "mother" was in her hand too.) All other entries are in the handwriting of one other person, presumably some official in the Hall of Records.

The last entry under "W" in this book is December 5, 1893. Search back to the first entry under "W" (15 Jan 1888) failed to show any entry for Muriel Wicks (born 14 Aug 1890) or of Madelaine (born 1 Sept 1888) under either the fathers' or mothers' names.

This book is in very poor condition, the pages badly worn and the lower corners torn off. However, even if the fathers' names are missing on a few pages, the mothers' names did not match any we were looking for; namely, Moxley Wicks and Emma Sebastian (the reputed mother of M.L.Wicks' illegitimate son Milton). Under "U" there are 3 births with father listed as "unknown."

Book 3. Register of Births, City of Los Angeles, March 1893 to October 1896. (Also in tattered condition.) Pages unnumbered. Columns headed as in Book 2 except "Remarks" changed to "Physician or Midwife." The following entry was undoubtedly for Mervyn Wicks, altho family bible gives his birthdate as 17 Dec 1893: *93, Dec 23. Wicks, Moye. Maxie Merrill. Male. American, White. X* (born alive). *J.H.Utley* (followed by notation in other, perhaps later, handwriting: *#166*. Similar notations follow names of physicians & midwives on lower half of this page; significance unknown.) "Moye Wicks" and "Maxie Merrill" are in identical handwriting. It is possible that this was an error in transcription. "Maxie Merrill" sounds a bit like "Moxley Sorrel." Four affadavits to correct records are inserted in this page, but none for the Wicks entry.

The last entry under "W" in this book is October 31, 1896. A careful search of all the fathers failed to show any other Wicks and of the mothers (under "W" and also under "U," where there were many unknown fathers) failed to show an Emma Sebastian. Furthermore, this search should have revealed a birth record for Murray Wicks who, according to the family bible, was born 11 Feb 1895.

Book 1. Register of Births, City of Los Angeles, January 1879 to January 1888. No entry for Madelaine was found here either. We did not look for an entry from Moye Wicks Jr (born 4 May 1885) or for Percy Langley Wicks (born sometime in 1883).

Book 1. Index to Record of Births, County of Los Angeles, 1889-1895. Under "W" is a photostat of page 140 (column arrangement same as that in Book 2 above) with the following notation: *Wicks, Moye L.* ________(blank). *Female. American. White. Alive. J.E.Cowles, Jan 19, physician or midwife.* Written in above "physician" in the same handwriting as the date is "*1893. Certificate No. 224.*" (Note physician's name in original city record was "Coles." The certificate number is probably of no significance because the same number appears under the following entry and other numbers are repeated also; e.g., "Certificate 222" is repeated six times.)

After referring to the above entry, a clerk pulled a typewritten card from an alphabetical file which contains the following information: Father: Wicks, Moye L. Birthplace: Am. Race: white. Child: _______ Wicks. Sex: female. Date of birth: January 19, 1893. Birthplace: Los Angeles City. Mother (maiden): _________ Birthplace: _________ Race: _____. Doc. 281. Filed 11/4/1893.

I am inclined to believe the 1892 birthdate (instead of 1893) because the notations in the city list of births were made sequentially, and the date "1892" is written in the margin about an inch above the January 19 notation of Marion Wicks' birth; i.e, at the start of the January listings. On the other hand, the

photostat in the county record is of a page that was apparently copied by two individuals. All but one entry on page 140 are in the same handwriting. Inserted above every date, starting on January 10 and going through April 16, is "1893."

On the next page in the county list (141) is the following entry: *Wicks, Moye. Maxie Merrill. Male. American. White. Alive. Physician: J.H.Utley, " 23 -- "* (The ditto marks are under "December" and "1893" in the line above.) *Certificate No. 256.* (This same number appears after the entries above & below this one.) Use of the ditto marks makes the year listed more likely the correct one compared with the previous page, on which someone seems to have inserted "1893" as an afterthought.

The last entry under "W" in this book is March 1895. The first is August 6, 1889. There is no entry for Muriel's birth or for Murray's. No births to a mother named Emma Sebastian were found either under "W" or fathers "unknown."

We tried to check on the birthdate of Sorrel Wicks (either 22 August or 22 Sept 1886). There was no entry in the city record book. The record of births in Los Angeles County between 25 Oct 1881 and 1889 is missing. We got the answer when we found Sorrel's grave (see below). Since his tombstone states he was 3 months and 12 days old when he died on 4 Dec 1886, 22 August must be the correct birthdate.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

Vol 7, pg 86: M.L.Wicks, age 30, native of Tennessee, licensed to marry Mrs. Jennie L. Butler, native of Illinois, aged 30, on 21 Feb 1881. Marriage performed 21 Feb 1881 by Thos. R. Curtis, P.C., Trinity Church, Los Angeles. Witnesses: M.J.Wicks, resident of Los Angeles, and A.M.Stephens, resident of Los Angeles.

Vol 9, pg 393: Moye Wicks, native of Mississippi, aged 29, resident of Los Angeles City, licensed 9 July 1884 to marry Moxley Sorrel, aged eighteen and one half, native of Texas, resident of Los Angeles County. Marriage performed 10 July 1884 in Los Angeles County by Rev. W.B.Stradley. Recorded 15th July at 58 minutes past 10 AM. Witnesses: Judge Albert Stephens, resident of Los Angeles City, and M.L.Wicks, Esq., resident of Los Angeles City.

Vol 36, pg 209: Moses Langley Wicks, aged 42, resident of Los Angeles, native of Mississippi, 18 June 1894 licensed to marry Florence Potts, aged 29, native of California, resident of Highland Park. Marriage performed 19 June 1894 in Highland Park by Joseph H. Sherrard, Minister in the Methodist Church, South. Witnesses: Albert M. Stephens, resident of Los Angeles, and Edward H. Owen, resident of Los Angeles.

References to the above found in *Index to Marriage Certificates, Men, Vol 2, Los Angeles County, 1876 to 1886* and subsequent indices, at least thru 1894, which were not recorded in notes. Only two other Wicks men married in LA County during this period, neither members of our family. (Wm. T. Wicks, 29, born England, m. 25 Jan 1893 to Jennie Westerfield; Stephen Wicks, 25, born England, m. 26 Nov 1893 to Bertha Fiddick.) *No listings for Emma Sebastian or a woman named Ferguson were found in the indices for either men or women.*

ADOPTION RECORDS: We enquired about these and found they are kept in the LA County Court House. We were told by the clerk here in Room 10 that they are difficult to access and incomplete, so we did not pursue this avenue further.

ANALYSIS OF BIRTH & MARRIAGE RECORDS:

We found documentation for the births of Marion and Mervyn Wicks but none for the 2nd to 4th children of Moye and Moxley: Sorrel, Madelaine & Muriel, or for their 7th, Murray. Unfortunately, we did not look for the 1st, Moye Jr. or for Moses Langley's 2nd son, Percy. (His 1st son, M.L., Jr. was born in Orange County, CA.)

We found the records were grossly inaccurate: neither birth date matches those in the family bible for Marion & Mervyn (altho the bible is inaccurate too; e.g. Sorrel's birth month given as Sept instead of Aug); the father of the girl born in 1892 is "M.L." in the city record, while in the county record he is "Moye L." and the year 1893; Marion's mother is not listed, while Mervyn's is "Maxie Merrill." We know from City Directories that Moye's family lived in the City of Los Angeles from 1884 to 1894, so the unrecorded births may not have been reported. However, it is possible that Moxley went to her Aunt Camilla's estate in Santa Fe Springs for one or more of her first four deliveries. This is still in Los Angeles County, but the county record for the period covering the first three is missing. That still leaves no explanation for why Muriel's birth in 1890 was not recorded. The lack of any record of Murray's birth is odd too, unless (contrary to JMF's records) the family had moved to Houston by the time he was born (Feb 1895). Poor and incomplete record-keeping is perhaps the best explanation for all the above.

Poor and incomplete record-keeping does not explain several inconsistencies in the affadavit in the city record book establishing the name of the girl born 19 Jan 1892. There is no doubt that it was signed by Moxley Sorrel Wicks, who identified herself as the child's mother.

First, why did Moxley give the name "Marion Langley Wicks?" "Langley" comes from the Wicks side of the family (Marion's great-grandfather, Langley Billups Jennings; her uncle

Moses Langley Wicks, and the middle names of both of his sons). According to Marion (personal communication to JGF & JMF in 1991), she was not given a middle name; the only children to have middle names were the last two. However, she _did_ *use this name all thru her years at Mary Baldwin (1909-12) as shown by school transcripts. She also used "Mary Langley" as her stage name during a brief career in the theatre. So perhaps it's not unreasonable that her mother gave this name for the official records.*

Second, why didn't Moxley correct the name of the father from "M.L." to "Moye?" One possibility is that the clerk had already written this in from the original record. However, there is no doubt that the first line (name of child) was filled in by the clerk at Moxley's direction because there are NO children's names in any early records. The name could have come only from her. One might have expected Moxley to correct such a major error as an incorrect name of the child's father at the same time.

Third, the date of the supplemental name report (28 Dec 1945) is much earlier than MWF thought. (She thought she requested this information from her mother when she applied for a passport _c_ *1950.) However, MWF probably planned to apply for a passport late in 1945. At Christmastime that year she was planning to join her husband at his new station, a navy hospital on the island of Saipan, and would probably have needed a passport to go abroad, even to a US-occupied territory.*

So far as other births, legitimate or illegitimate, are concerned, we can be sure there were none to a father named Wicks or a woman named Emma Sebastian (the latter including all fathers under "W" and fathers unknown) in LA _City_ *between 15 Jan 1888 & 31 Oct 1896 or in LA* _County_ *between 6 Aug 1889 & March 1895. The city records from Jan 1879 to Jan 1888 were not searched as carefully, and the county record 1881-89 are missing. Therefore Milton Wicks, the putative illegitimate son of M.L., could have been born before* _c_ *1888-89 or after* _c_ *1895-96, but JMF thinks he was most likely born between the death of Jennie Wicks in Sept 1892 and M.L.'s 3rd marriage in Jun 1894. Of course, he might have been born outside LA County.*

Marriage records confirm those known for Moye and M.L.Wicks and prove M.L. did not have another marriage _in LA County_ *in the hiatuses between the death of his 1st wife (22 Dec 1876) and his 2nd marriage (21 Feb 1881) and between the death of his 2nd wife (30 Sept 1892) and his 3rd marriage (19 June 1894). However, we know he moved his residence back & forth between Anaheim, Orange County, and LA City between* _c_ *1875 & 1877 (his 1889 bio says he was a continuous resident of LA from 1877 on), so it's possible he might have squeezed in another one in 1876-7. If so, THAT SHOULD BE IN THE ORANGE COUNTY RECORDS.*

This conjecture about another marriage arises from an enigmatic notation in the records of Trinity Methodist Church in LA that link M.L. and a woman named "Ferguson." (cf. JMF notes on Moses Langley Wicks) The date given by JMF (9 Jan 1881) was only 43 days before M.L.'s documented 2nd marriage, and the minister named (T.R.Curtis) was the same man who performed the latter marriage. It's unlikely that Curtis' name was connected to the other part of this notation (M.L.'s joining the church on 15 June 1884) because he was succeeded as pastor by W.B.Stradley in 1883.

We had hoped to view the actual church record. (All the above is based on Mildred Wicks' search of these records, as reported in a letter to MWF 4 Oct 1971.) You can imagine our dismay when we found the Trinity United Methodist Church no longer exists! In fact, the secretary at the office of the Methodist headquarters in LA had never heard of it. With some difficulty we found it was merged with the Wiltshire United Methodist Church sometime after 1972. I called the Wiltshire Church administrator, who told me the Trinity records that still exist (he thinks some have been lost) are in his vault, but he could not get down there for 3 days. He said he would be delighted to receive a letter of inquiry because then he wouldn't be under time pressure. So if we wish to pursue the "Ferguson" question further, and, while we are at it see if there are birth records M.L., Jr., Percy & Milton Wicks and the 1st 7 of Moye & Moxley's children, write:

Mr. Bob Klein, Church Administrator
Wiltshire United Methodist Church
711 South Plymouth
Los Angeles, CA 90005
Phone (213) 931-1085 (area code may have changed in 1992)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARCHIVES, SUPERIOR COURT RECORDS (Room 212, Subbasement of the Hall of Records). NOTE: Only the 1922 documents were on file in this room and immediately available. All older ones are stored at some distance and took 3-4 days to obtain. Anyone planning further seaches should plan accordingly.

Case #18447: In the Matter of the Estate of Jennie L. Wicks, Deceased. This file includes 171 separate documents! The following were selected because they looked interesting, but it was impossible to examine all carefully (although all were at least glanced at).

Transcript of holograph will: I Jennie L. Wicks being of sound and disposing mind -- revoking all other wills declare this to be my last will and testament. First, all property held by me either real or personal is my separate estate -- part being the accumulation of money possessed my me at the time of my marriage to M.L.Wicks and and (sic) part the gift of M.L.Wicks to me as separate property -- to my mother N. Nancy Bowman two hundred fifty

dollars per annum in quarterly installments shall be paid during her life. After paying all my debts the remainder shall be divided between M.L.Wicks, Jessie L. Butler, Willard W. Butler and Percy L. Wicks share and share alike. I hereby appoint F.A.Berlin of San Francisco my executor and trustee without bonds. The property to be held in trust by him for a term of ten years when it shall be turned over to the legatees except in the case of Percy L. Wicks whose part shall not be given to him till he reaches the age of 25 years -- the interest shall be paid to each quarterly. I desire if practicable that the real estate shall be held till better prices can be realized than at present. In witness hereof I set my hand and seal this 30th day of July 1892. (signed) Jennie L. Wicks.

Document states Jennie died 30 Sept 1892 in Los Angeles. *[Tone and date of her will suggests that it was written in anticipation of her death. She was only 42. Most likely cause of* *__anticipated__* *death of a woman of this age then was TB. Today (& then too), it might have been cancer of breast or cervix.]*

Letters Testamentary, 25 Oct 1892, state that F.A.Berlin is named as executor.

Inventory and Appraisement, filed 27 Dec 1892. This is a long document beginning with jewelry; then listing stock in the Los Angeles & Pacific Railway Co. and in the Citizens Water Co.; seven notes of M.L.Wicks as follows: 16 Oct 1888 for $382, 16 Oct 1888 for $2208.92, 1 Nov 1888 for $500, 9 Nov 1888 for $2360, 15 April 1889 for $6000, 21 Oct 1891 for $625, 1 Nov 1892 *[transcription error? She died 30 Sept]* for $664; unpaid interest on many of these notes; and then a long list of real estate. Total value of estate $167,655.59. *[Thus M.L.Wicks borrowed $12,739.92 from his wife between Oct 1888 & Nov 1892. Most of this sum ($11,450.92) was borrowed in the six months between Oct 1888 & April 1889, which suggests that is when he ran into the financial difficulties that dogged him the rest of his life. That he had not paid interest as of Dec 1892 indicates how broke he must have been.]*

Petition for Approval of Settlement of Bonds of Estate in the Los Angeles & Pacific RW. Filed 10 July 1893. This is a handwritten document signed by M.L.Wicks "attorney for said F.A.Berlin, executor, etc.....That the said estate has a claim of $60,000 of the first issue of bonds of the Los Angeles & Pacific Rway Co. -- that said road has been in the hands of a receiver for a number of years and has not been operated for several years, and that the track is badly torn up in many places. That the rights of way have not been obtained by the company through much of its extent and that the rolling stock consists of two small cars and one (illegible) engine. That a large expenditure is necessary to repair the road and stock the road and secure terminal facilities. That when so completed it would have to compete for business with the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and the Santa Fe system of railroads...." *[This apparently refers to $60,000 in bonds in this*

company which were then traded for $80,000 of a second issue of bonds and another $170,000 worth of bonds. As near as we can make out, the whole thing is being settled for payment of $16,000 in gold coin. We were confused by this long, convoluted legal document, but it appears to signify that a large part of Jennie Wicks' estate was invested in a railway that never ran, and that only a small part of the sum invested was recovered. See Account of Executor filed 17 Feb 1900 for more details.]

Application for Approval of Extension of Time for Part Payment to Estate. Filed 3 Jan 1895. This is a handwritten document signed by M.L.Wicks "attorney for said estate," stating that "on the sale of the claim of said estate against the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad Co. there has been paid the sum of $2500 and it is agreed that on the payment of the further sum of $3500 principal and $300 interest an extension of the remaining $12,000 principal shall be made for one year from Jan 2nd, 1895..."

Notice of Sale of Personal Property. F.A.Berlin filed a notice that he will sell at private sale a long list of the jewelry and bonds of Jennie L. Wicks on 28 May 1895.

Answer of Executor to Petition for Partial Distribution. Dated 15 Feb 1900, filed 17 Feb 1900. This is an answer of F.A.Berlin to the petition of Jessie L. Creuzbaur. (Jessie L. Butler, daughter of Jennie L. Wicks, married R.W.Creuzbaur, and at the time of petition and for more than two years past had been resident of State of NY.) Mrs. Creuzbaur claimed that the trust created by her mother for the term of ten years is void.

Account of the Executor. Filed 17 Feb 1900. This is a huge document listing all the estate of Jennie Bowman Wicks. Total value $189,237.96. Of this, $56,980 is in real estate, $77,501.30 in personal property, $54,756.66 in "total moneys received." A long list of her personal jewelry was sold to her daughter for $1790. *This document also explains where most of the estate went to.* "Indebtedness of Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad Co. to Mrs. Jennie L. Wicks for account of $60,000 in bonds of the Ostrich Farm Railroad Co. surrendered to her to be paid out of sale of new $240,000 mortgage bonds made to same trustee by the Los Angeles Railroad Co. $170,000 of these bonds were held by said Jennie L. Wicks in her life time (sic) as security for payment of said $60,000 and interest --- appraised at --- $17,750. This stock and indebtedness was sold under order of the court to J. Alexander Stephens (of San Francisco) for $18,000...." *[Mr. Stephens not otherwise identified. My notes don't indicate how his name is spelled either. Could be with a "v."]* This if followed by a long list of notes of M.L.Wicks to Mrs. Jennie L. Wicks. Their value, including interest, to 20 Aug 1893 totalled $14,281.07. Document goes on to state that on 1 Aug 1893 M.L.Wicks executed his note to F.A.Berlin for $13,436.63 in U.S. gold coin. Principal due, as of date of this document: $15,001.30.

Objections to the Account of the Executor. Filed 27 April 1900. This is a long list of objections raised by Jessie L. Creuzbaur and W.W.Butler to the account of the executor. Most of the items are very small; e.g., $10 for clerk's fees in the guardianship of Percy L. Wicks "upon the ground that the same is not chargable against the estate." The final item states: "They also object to the allowance of any commissions to the said executor upon the ground that he has not accounted to the said estate nor to the legatees for the bonds of the Crystal Springs Land and Water Co. held by him as executor of the estate of Jennie L. Wicks, deceased, to the amount of $60,000, and that he has mismanaged the property of the estate, and is not entitled to any commissions whatever."

Petition for Sale of Real Estate. Filed 27 June 1900. This is a long document signed by F.A.Berlin that lists all the real estate he proposes to sell. Appraised values of each parcel are given but not totalled.

Answer to Petition of J.H.Bullard. Filed 30 Nov 1900. [J.H.Bullard was trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of M.L.Wicks, Bankrupt.] This states that M.L.Wicks gave a promissory note for $14,000 to one Henry Hamilton on 27 July 1888. Hamilton's executrix, E. Charlotte McCullough, puts in a claim for "a distribution of all the interest of the said M.L.Wicks, bankrupt, in the estate of Jennie L. Wicks as security for the said indebtedness...."

J.H.Bullard, Trustee, Plaintiff, vs. F.A.Berlin et al, Defendants. Filed 26 Dec 1900. Defendant (W.W.Butler, son of Jennie Wicks by previous marriage) states: "Prior to the 30th of September 1892, M.L.Wicks executed to Jennie L. Wicks, deceased, numerous promissory notes. That the precise aggregate amount of said notes is to this defendent unknown but he alleges on his information and belief, that it was about $15,000. That no part of said indebtedness has been paid, except the sum of $3846.65. That said M.L.Wicks is now indebted to the estate of Jennie L. Wicks, deceased, in the sum of $11,163.35....That on the 6th day of October 1892 said M.L.Wicks conveyed by an instrument in writing, to F.A.Berlin, as trustee, sufficient of his interest in said estate in trust to pay his indebtedness to the estate of Jennie L. Wicks, deceased....To wit: 'I hereby assign sufficient of the one fourth part willed to me of the estate of Jennie L. Wicks, deceased, to secure all liabilities of mine to said estate, and request F.A.Berlin, executor and trustee, to apply on such indebtedness, both income, or interest and principal of said one fourth as fast as legally feasible. (signed) M.L.Wicks.'" Butler concludes: "That said M.L.Wicks was on the 30th day of September, ever since has been, and is now, insolvent. That the indebtedness of M.L.Wicks to said estate cannot be collected except out of his interest in said estate, but will be wholly lost to said estate, unless it be held that the indebtedness of M.L.Wicks to said estate is a lien on his interest therein, and prior to the claim of J.H.Bullard, as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of M.L.Wicks,

Objections to the Account of the Executor. Filed 27 April 19
This is a long list of objections raised by Pamela L. Creuse
L.B.Butler to the account of the executor. Most of the items
very small e.g., $10 for Creese's fees in the guardianship of
L. Wicks "upon the ground that the same is not chargeable agai
the estate". The final item states "They also object to
allowance of any commissions to the said executor upon the gro
that he has not accounted to the said estate for the
the bonds of the Crystal Springs Land and Water Co. held by
as executor of the estate of George L. Wicks, deceased, (to
amount of $60,000, and that he has withheld the property of
estate, and is not entitled to any compensation whatever."

Petition for Sale of Real Estate. Filed 17 June 1896. This is
long document signed by F.A.Martin that lists all the real est
he proposes to sell. Appraised values of each parcel are given
not detailing.

Answer to Petition of J.B.Butland. Filed 20 May 1899. J.B.Butl
was trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of M.L.Wicks, insolvent
This stated that M.L.Wicks gave a promissory note for $10,000
one Henry Hamilton on 27 July 1897. Hamilton's executrix, E. Co
estate Hamilton, with time claims for a distribution of all
interest of the said M.L.Wicks, as heir of the estate of Geo
L. Wicks so far as the said decedent was

J.B.Butland, Trustee, Plaintiff, vs. C.A.Martin et al, Defendant
Filed 28 May 1900. Defendant's Amended Answer to George M.
previous marriage, that in the month of September 18
M.L.Wicks conveyed "to Pamela L. Wicks, deceased, appurt
promissory notes. That the greatest amount of the amount of debt
is to this defendant and to be assigned to him that
behalf that it was about $15,000. That no part of
indebtedness has been paid, except the sum of $38
M.L.Wicks is now indebted to the estate of George L. W
deceased, in the sum of $11,463.25. That on the 1st day
October 1895 said M.L.Wicks conveyed by an instrument in wri
to C.A.Martin as trustee, all right of his interest in
estate in trust to pay his indebtedness to the estate of Georg
Wicks, deceased ... To wit: 'I hereby assign, transfer of the
fourth part willed to me of the estate of George L. Wick
deceased, to secure all liabilities of mine to said estate
against F.A.Martin, executor and trustee to apply on my
indebtedness such income, or interest and principal of said
fourth as fast as legally possible. (Signed) M.L.Wicks.' Def
contends that said M.L.Wicks was on the 21st day of Septemb
1896 since has been, and is now, insolvent. That the indebtedn
of M.L.Wicks to said estate cannot be collected except out of
interest in said estate, and will be wholly lost to said estat
unless it be held that the indebtedness of M.L.Wicks to said est
is a lien on his interest therein, and prior to the claim
and debtors, as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of M.L.Wick

bankrupt. Wherefore, defendent prays that it be adjudged and decreed that this defendent, W.W.Butler, is the owner of an undivided one fourth part of the estate of Jennie L. Wicks....is only entitled to what shall remain of the interest of M.L.Wicks in the estate of Jennie L. Wicks, deceased, after the indebtedness of said Wicks to said estate shall have been satisfied out of his interest therein."

Answer of Jessie L. Creuzbaur. Filed 26 Dec 1900. "Defendent further avers that in the course of the administration of the said estate and the execution of the said will, diverse amounts have been received by the said M.L.Wicks, the precise amount thereto being unknown to this defendent, and that no accounting, settlement or adjustment between the said legatees and divisees in the said will has ever been had....Wherefore, defendent pray that it be adjudged that she is entitled to the one fourth of the said estate, and that the interests of the said M.L.Wicks is (sic) subject to the final settlement and adjustment between the said legatees and the payment of the indebtedness of the said M.L.Wicks to the said estate, and that the said plaintiff is not entitled to any portion of the interest of the said M.L.Wicks until such final settlement and adjustment is made." (The plaintiff is J.H.Bullard, trustee in bankruptcy to the estate of M.L.Wicks, bankrupt.)

Stipulation. Filed 9 Jan 1901. "Consent is hereby given that the default of persons not appearing in said matter on the 16th day of November 1900 pursuant to the order of said court....be vacated and set aside...." This is of interest because it has a number of signatures, including M.L.Wicks "for himself and as attorney for Percy L. Wicks, a minor, and F.A.Berlin, executor and trustee."

Petition for Order of Sale of Real Estate. Filed 26 May 1902. Lists real estate F.A.Berlin proposes to sell. It mentions that a note of M.L.Wicks dated 1 July 1898 for $15,001.30 still has a balance due of $11,901.30 and "at present this note is uncollectible except out of the interest of M.L.Wicks in said estate." *[M.L.Wicks must have borrowed from the estate in 1898. Why else would this note be mentioned in 1902 and again in 1912 (cf. infra)?]*

Petition for Sale of Real Estate. Filed 30 Mar 1912. This states that the note of M.L.Wicks of 1 July 1898 is still uncollectible and the balance remaining is $11,000. This also lists some stock and real estate, each item being relatively small. No total is given. On 13 June 1912, M.L.Wicks, Jr. posted a sale of real property to be done on 27 May 1912 in the office of Percy L. Wicks. These were several lots from Jennie's estate. Another document filed by F.A.Berlin states the property was sold for $150. *[We are not sure if there were more documents after 1912.]*

ANALYSIS OF JENNIE WICKS DOCUMENTS: The few summarized here reveal some interesting information. 1) There was dissention between

Jennie's two children by her 1st marriage and their step-father over his debts to their mother & his drain on her estate. 2) M.L.Wicks served as attorney to the executor of the estate of which he was a major beneficiary until at least 1901. To us, this raises serious questions of conflict of interest. 3) Contrary to the family lore that Jennie's estate was lost to a dishonest lawyer, much of the money was lost thru poor investments and also probably thru falling land values. If F.A.Berlin were really that dishonest, would the court have allowed him to continue as executor and trustee for 20 years? 4) We learn a lot about the flamboyant "Uncle Moses." To wit:

M.L.Wicks got into financial difficulties in mid-1888 and was seems to have stayed that way for at least 24 years; i.e., until 1912. Specifically, he borrowed $14,000 from Hamilton in July 1888, heavily from Jennie between Oct 1888 & April 1889, from F.A. Berlin (presumably the estate) in 1893 and again in 1898, and no significant payments had been made on any of these notes by Nov 1900, when documents first mention his bankruptcy. We know his house at 1101 Douglas was sold at auction 25 May 1900. His notes were still uncollectable in 1902 and 1912. When his 3rd wife's estate was probated in 1912 (9 years after poor Florence died), it was valued at $500, so he had not sheltered any wealth with her. Yet, in spite of these financial difficulties, he seems to have lived in style through most of this time. (See below, under analysis of city directories, for details.)

Case #54. Matter of the estate and guardianship of Moses Langley Wicks, Jr., a minor.

Petition for appointment of guardian. "The petition of M.L.Wicks respectfully shows: that your petitioner is the father of Moses L. Wicks, Jr., minor, child of petitioner, and Mary Elizabeth Wicks, now deceased. That said minor has no guardian legally appointed by will and is a resident of LA County and has estate within said County which needs care and attention of some fit and proper person. That said property consists of real estate partly derived from the estate of his (the minor's) grandfather, M.J.Wicks, deceased, and held in individual interest with the grandmother of said minor, and partly of other property. That there is no rental from any of said property. That the value of personal property is less than $500.....That said Moses L. Wicks, Jr. is of the age of 16 years and is under the care of your petitioner....That the only relatives of said minor residing in said County of LA are your petitioner his father, Mrs. S.A.Wicks, grandmother of said minor, W. (sic) Moye Wicks, uncle of said minor, and Mrs. Albert M. Stephens, aunt of said minor.....And that your honor cause notice to be given to the said Mrs. S.A.Wicks, W.Moye Wicks and Mrs. Albert M. Stephens....dated 23 Dec 1892." In longhand at the end: "I hereby nominate Moses L. Wicks, my father, to be guardian for me and request his appointment by your honor in such guardian.

(signed) M.L.Wicks, Jr. I join in the above request. (signed) Mrs. S.A.Wicks, Moye Wicks, Mrs. Albert M. Stephens."

Petition....bond of guardian of Moses L. Wicks, 21 Feb 1893. "Moses L. Wicks as principal and Sarah A. Wicks and Albert M. Stephens as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto Moses L. Wicks, Jr., a minor, in the sum of $1200....to be paid to the said Moses L. Wicks, Jr., for which payment well and truly be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly to these presents. (signed) Moses L. Wicks, Mrs. S.A.Wicks [in a fine, beautiful hand], Albert M. Stephens."

Petition to sell real estate. This states that Moses L. Wicks, Jr., age 20, is owner of the following real estate in LA County. Then follows two legal-size sheets, typed double-spaced, listing lots identified by number & name of tract or subdivision. (No way of identifying whether one of these is the property at 1101 Douglas St; i.e., the house supposedly built the M.L.Wicks, Sr.) The petition goes on to say there are no debts against the estate and "that it is for the benefit of said minor that the real estate described hereinbefore set out in Paragraph III be sold, and the proceeds thereof be put out in some productive stock or other security, for the benefit of said minor, or that the proceeds of such sale, or some part thereof, if in the opinion of this court such investment would not produce a sufficient revenue to maintain said minor, be used for his proper maintenance and support....That none of the real estate of said minor produces anything except a nominal income, not more than sufficient to pay taxes thereon, and insufficient to maintain said minor. (signed) M.L.Wicks, Petitioner." Document not dated but filed 19 Mar 1897. Property was sold "at private sale to the highest bidder" on or after 14 May 1897.

Case #18452, Petition for Appointment of Guardian of Percy Langley Wicks. 7 Oct 1892. Petitioner M.L.Wicks. "Said minor has no legal guardian legally appointed by will and is resident of Los Angeles County and has estate in said county which needs care and attention of some fit and proper person. That his mother, Jennie L. Wicks, died in this County on the 30th day of September 1892, leaving all her estate to be held by F.A.Berlin as executor and trustee for ten years and as to the part of said Percy L. Wicks until he reaches the age of 25 years, but directing that 1/4 of the income or interest from said estate be paid quarterly to each of the four legatees, that the present annual income is only $396, though the real estate of the said estate is about $40,000 and the personal property about $120,000. That therefore, it is necessary and convenient that a guardian be appointed to the person and estate of said minor; that said Percy L. Wicks is of the age of 9 years and resides with his father.... That the only relatives of said minor residing in said County of Los Angeles are Jessie Butler, his half sister, and Willard Wall Butler and Moses Langley Wicks, his half brothers."

Petition....for Maintenance and Education of the Ward. (date not noted) "M.L.Wicks, guardian of Percy L. Wicks, a minor, respectfully shows that he is father of said minor; that said minor resides with your petitioner; that said minor has an estate of between $30,000 and $40,000 in value. That said $15,000 of said property is represented by first class Water Company Bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum or $75 per month. That said bonds do not constitute one half of the value of the estate of said minor. That the expenses of said minor are more than $40 per month. That your petitioner is largely in debt and asks that he be allowed $40 per month for the expenses of said minor in full of all expenses from October 1st 1892. (signed) M.L.Wicks."

Request for Appointment of Guardian. (date not noted) "We hereby join in the application for the appointment of M.L.Wicks as guardian of the person and estate of Percy L. Wicks. (signed) Jessie L. Butler, Willard W. Butler."

Order Making $40 per Month Allowance: 24 Mar 1893. "On filing and presentation in open court of the petition of the guardian herein, it is ordered that the said guardian be allowed the monthly sum of forty dollars for the support and education of the said Percy L. Wicks, a minor, for a duration of one year or until further order of this court beginning October 1st 1892."

Case #3109. Matter of the Estate of Sarah A. Wicks, Deceased.

Transcript of holograph will of Sarah Amanda Wicks: "In the name of God, Amen. Know all men by these presents that this is my last will and testament. I will and bequeath all the property of which I die possessed to the female children born to my son Moye Wicks and his wife Moxley S. Wicks living at the date of my death equally. To my son Moses I give a book out of my library. *[This one sentence is written in between lines at this point.]* I hereby appoint my daughter Mittie Wicks Stephens executrix of this my will without any bond whether on qualifying or sale of property, the income from the above property to be used according to the needs of each of said girls as judged by the discretion of my executrix said property to be sold only if necessary for the education of the said children such sale to be entirely in the discretion of the executrix for the purpose of their education, the property not to be divided until the last one becomes of the age of 18 years but if necessary for education of the beneficiaries, to be wholly thus and served. My other descendents are better able to provide for themselves. *[This sentence was also written in between lines.]* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of April 1895 in presence of my two witnesses. (signed) Sarah A. Wicks. Signed acknowledged in presence of Albert M. Stephens, Jr., residing at Los Angeles, California, and M.L.Wicks, residing at Los Angeles, California, who at the request of Mrs. S.A.Wicks witnessed her signature and to each of the three signed in the presence of each other.

"Codicil. August 16, 1895. I will and bequeath to my grandson Moses L. Wicks, Jr. all the books in my library except the one given to his father M.L.Wicks. Also to my grandson M.L.Wicks, Jr. my large music box, and all the pictures he may desire to have, and the 20 feet on Hill Street joining his lot on the corner of Hill and First Street. I give and bequeath to Moye Wicks (my son) the note which I hold against him and for which my son Moses is securing. *[Original petition for distribution of the estate filed 13 Feb 1902 states the amount of this note was $2357.50. This document also states there was a promissory note of M.L.Wicks for $2748.33. Significantly, the latter was not forgiven.]*

"I give and bequeath to my daughter in law Florence Wicks all my solid silver, together with the plated, and all my furniture of every kind, except the sideboard. (signed) Sarah A. Wicks

"August 19, 1895. Codicil 2nd. In the case of the death of my said executrix I hereby constitute and appoint my two GRsons Wille (sic) Wicks Stephens and M.L.Wicks, Jr. as executors of this my will, with the same powers and discretion and freedom from bonds as in the case of my executrix. (signed) Sarah A. Wicks."

Petition for Probate of Will. 13 Feb 1902. "The petition of Matilda W. Stephens of the City of LA....shows: That Sarah A. Wicks died on or about the 30th day of March, 1899, at Los Angeles...That the probable revenue and character of the said property are as follows, to wit: Real estate: (list of lots with total value of $13,175), personal property: promissory notes, household furniture and library, value $5500. That the value of estate and effects....does not exceed the sum of $18,675. That said deceased left a will bearing the date of 25 April 1895 in the possession of M.L.Wicks, Jr.....That your petitioner is named in said will as executrix thereof; and M.L.Wicks, aged over 21 years, residing at Los Angeles, Moye Wicks, aged over 21 years, residing at Houston, Texas, Florence Wicks, aged over 21 years, residing at Los Angeles, M.L.Wicks, Jr., aged 22 years, residing at Los Angeles, and Madelaine Wicks, age 10, Muriel Wicks, age 8, Marion Wicks, age 6, and Mildred Wicks, age 2, residing at Houston, Texas, are named therein as divisee."

Inventory and appraisal of estate lists following: "1. ponies, carriage, and harness, $40; 2. barn, $50; 3. gas stove included in dining room furniture appraisement, $5." Second & final accounting of executrix includes among other items rents for house at 104 Olive St. from Jan. 1899 thru Sept. 1900 totalling $375. *[The rents ranged from $25 to $30/mo. In 1894, according to city directory, Sarah moved to 104 Olive from 101 S. Hill. M.L.Wicks & M.L., Jr. lived with her in 1893-4, the hiatus between M.L.'s 2nd & 3rd marriages. We failed to search city directories after 1894, the year Moye moved to Texas, so we don't know Sarah's whereabouts from 1895 to 1899. Did she move back to 101 S. Hill and rent this house?]*

Claim of Farmers & Merchants Bank against the estate of $500 for a promissory note dated 1 May 1896, signed by M.L.Wicks and Mrs. S.A.Wicks, states no payment had been made as of 25 May 1899.

Annual Account & Report of Trustee, 19 May 1911. Most of the items on these long, legal-size pages are vouchers for the education of the 4 Wicks girls. There are numerous, small payments for "education" of Marion Wicks, but none of these are itemized; e.g., "4 Nov 1907, paid for and on account of education of Marion Wicks, voucher #27, $33.10." 16 Jan 1908, ditto, $60.15. 22 May 1908, ditto, $17.70. 14 Oct 1908, ditto, $10.35..."and so on. Another item was payment on 29 Aug 1907 of interest to Moye W. Stephens. The balance still in the estate as of 15 April 1911 was $11,335.19. *[The summary of all educational expenses in the final accounting (4 Nov 1915, see below) confirms that the payment of 4 Nov 1907 listed here was the first on behalf of Marion. Thus this "Annual Account" covered at least 4 years (1907-11) and was probably the first one after the will was probated in 1902. No earlier report from the trustee was in this file. The account of 20 Oct 1913 (see below) picked up where this one left off. The 1st item in the later one (16 May 1911) is the first in which the reason for an expenditure is specified. Were some of the payments between Oct 1907 and autumn 1909 (when Marion entered Mary Baldwin) to Ward Belmont, the Nashville boarding school which she attended for one year? She was 15 1/2 in Oct 1907, so that is likely.]*

Petition for Appointment of Trustee filed 11 Aug 1913 states that since death of Matilda Stephens there is need for trusteeship of the trust fund. "That Moye Wicks is the father of the beneficiaries of said trust and has heretofore filed in the Superior Court of the County of LA in the nomination of your petitioner herein and requests that your petitioner be appointed as trustee." [The petitioner is the LA Trust & Savings Bank.] 9 Aug 1913.

Nomination of succeeding trustee states that Matilda W. Stephens died on 2 July 1913 and the undersigned nominate the above bank as her successor. (signed) "Mrs. Muriel Wicks Bradley, Marion Wicks, Mildred Wicks, and Mrs. Madelaine W. Kennedy by Moye Wicks, their agent hereunto duly authorized in writing."

Final Account and Report of Trustee, Rendered by Executors of Deceased Trustee, filed 20 Oct 1913. This is of interest because it lists many expenditures for the education of Marian (sic) Wicks beginning "16 May 1911 (for mandolin lessons) $2.30." Others include: "Aug 16, 1911, entrance fee at Baldwin Seminary, $26.95....Aug 29, railroad fare to school $111...Feb 29, 1912, paid Baldwin Seminary for Marian, $339.95...Aug 30, 1912, expenses & uniform for Marian, $210." This report contains some other interesting information; e.g., "Nov 1, 1912, paid Baldwin Seminary for Mildred, $227.85 *[which suggests this is when Mildred entered that school]*...Nov. 1911, paid toward trousseau of Muriel Wicks, $500....Mar 28, 1912, balance on trousseau of Muriel Wicks, $250"

[which suggests use of the estate for "educational purposes" was broadly interpreted].

First and Final Account and Report of Trustee, Petition for Order of Distribution, filed 4 Nov 1915. This states that Raymond W. Stephens and Moye W. Stephens are the executors of Matilda Stephens and that the total disbursements to each beneficiary were as follows: Madelaine Wicks: $2319.54; Muriel Wicks: $2566.55; Mildred Wicks: $2294.75; Marion Wicks: $4281.58. "Marion Wicks having received a total $4281.58, being the greatest disbursement to any one beneficiary, and in order that the others may share equally with her out of the remaining principal of said trust in the hands of said Trustee, each beneficiary is entitled to the following amounts, to wit:" (explains why the other 3 girls received larger final distributions than Marion).

An exhibit in this document itemizes educational expenses for each of the 4 girls. Those for Marion begin with a single payment on 4 Nov 1907 of $32.10 and end with a payment on 1 Sept 1915 of $12.00 for "education." Unfortunately, few of these can be specifically identified. Next to last item is a payment on 8 Oct 1912 "traveling expenses home, $101.30." *[This could not have been her final return home from Mary Baldwin, because her college transcript shows she left there 6 May 1912. Evidence above shows that Mildred started at MB in fall of 1912, & MWF says she accompanied her little sister there. Thus this was probably payment for MWF's return from that trip. All of Marion's items in 1914-15 are for $12 to $75, which would confirm that 1912 marked the end of her formal education. My notes don't mention 1913 but contain the above observation. Therefore I think there were either no or few educational expenditures in that year.]*

Order Settling Final Account of Trustee and for Distribution, 19 Nov 1915. This divides the balance of the estate ($8351.64) among the four Wicks girls. "To Marion Wicks $558.19, an undivided one fourth interest in and to the following described real estate and personal property: (these were two notes of Moye Wicks totalling $150 and six lots in the "Tract of Ivanhoe," as recorded in the Miscellaneous Records of LA County.)

Case #12360. Estate of Florence Wicks, deceased.

Appointed as appraisers of the estate were Frank P. Sproule, Percy L. Wicks, and M.L.Wicks, Jr. 8 May 1912. There was no money in hands of the deceased. Lot 434 of Connor's Subdivision of the Johanson Tract as recorded in Book 15, page 86, of Miscellaneous Records of LA County, valued at $500. This was total value of her estate.

Petition for Letters of Administration. This states that Florence Wicks died on or about 15 Jan 1904 *[JMF gives date 16 Jan 1903; her tombstone gives 1903]* in LA and that the value and character of

real property was as follows: "An interest in real property, of the estimated value of $50." Next of kin stated to be M.L.Wicks, husband of deceased, aged 55 years, resident of LA; Amelia S. Potts, mother of deceased, aged 64 years, resident of LA.

Final Account and Petition for Distribution of Estate. This states "....that no claims have been presented. That decree showing due and legal notice of creditors was duly entered March 8, 1912....That no claim is made for any expenditures. That there is no personal property, the same having been disposed of by the deceased in her lifetime. That there is one lot....(434) of the value of about $500."

Case #44995. Will of Moses L. Wicks. Filed 8 Dec 1919. *This was checked out 27 April 1962, by whom not recorded, and is missing.*

Case #57729. Will of M.L.Wicks, Jr. Filed 15 Sept 1922. Appraised value of estate $7,297. Of this, $7,000 was a single lot in Rampart Heights, Division A, City of LA. He left to his uncle, W.J.Littlejohn, a painting of his mother (Mr. L's sister, M.L.Wicks, Sr.'s 1st wife) and a silver cup marked "M.H.Littlejohn." He left to his brother Percy a plate camera & a repeating rifle. His wife, Rosalie, had a brother named Swayne Elcan.

Probate Case #58439. Moses L. Wicks, Jr. (Life Estate). This cleared up the estate of M.L., Jr., after his death. His wife was Rosalie Elcan Wicks. He was president of the Wicks Realty Syndicate. Percy L. Wicks was the secretary. The firm was formed in 1912; principal place of business Los Angeles. As of May, 1917, Percy was unmarried. (I failed to record the date of this document!) *[The pittance in the estate of M.L., Jr., to say nothing of that of his step-mother, Florence Potts, shows that M.L., Sr., must have died impoverished. Incidental information from Robert Cushman, the man who now owns M.L.'s mansion on Douglas Street: M.L., Jr.'s house is still standing -- a modest little bungalow.]*

Case #2826. According to the index of wills in the Archives, this is the number of Moses Jarvis Wicks' will, dated 5 Dec 1883. The document delivered bore this number but was for an unrelated person. Only later did we learn that JMF has a copy of the actual document, showing that he d. intestate. The number is P-2826. He will send us xerox.

Other wills not obtained at this time but which should be available on 3 or 4 days notice:

Case #149: Eugene M. Sanford. 3 May 1893.

Case #626: Camilla M. Sanford. 12 June 1894.

Case #18451: Willard Wall Butler (minor). 7 Oct 1892.

Case #24574: Matilda W. Stephens. 3 Sept 1913.

Case # 45927: Elizabeth D. Wicks. 18 Feb 1920. *We didn't call for this because we thought she was not a relative. Only now does it occur to me that she just might have been M.L.Wicks' common law wife!*

Note: Moye Wicks, died 1932, was not listed in the index of wills.

We did not search index of wills for those of **Percy L. Wicks, Milton Wicks, or Moxley S. Wicks.** We should have!

Anyone returning to LA should call ahead to obtain the unexamined wills. The man in charge of this office is Mr. Bill Johnson, phone (213) 974-1196. He will probably ask for written confirmation, but it is important that he be told a request is coming.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, HISTORY & GENEALOGY REFERENCE ROOM.

Typescript *History of Los Angeles Journalism* by Julia Norton McCorkle (in a notebook at desk) contains no mention of any newspaper in Anaheim or Santa Ana published by M.L. and/or Moye Wicks.

Biographical Index: No files on Emma Sebastian or Camilla Gordon Sanford.

Eugene Sanford: One ref. attached. The other, "60 Years in Southern California," pp. 362, 403 not obtained.

Moye Wicks: *LA Daily Journal* 5 Mar 1890 reported firm of Wicks & Ward dissolved; ibid 17 Oct 1890, Wicks & Conkling form partnership. *LA Times* 10 Aug 1887 has ref. on p. 8. Did not look up.

Moses L. Wicks: Two refs attached. One, published in 1889, describes him at the peak of his career. The other, published shortly after his death in 1919, describes how he lost everything when the land boom collapsed. "After the real estate boom of 1886 and 1887, Brother Wicks found himself loaded up with real estate holdings running into hundreds of thousands of dollars, which owing to the depression that followed, general liquidations became obligatory so that he, like many others was unable to realize upon holdings except at a loss. During heyday times Brother Wicks carried big bank balances and he also in his big transactions was a big borrower, which loans and interest charges when they became due he was unable to meet, so that from a man of affluence he was brought down to reduced circumstances....The loss of his great wealth and prestige...had a very disheartening effect on his ambitions...A good man gone, unwept and unsung by an ungrateful people." A book on the Southern California land boom in the 1880s

Case #23581: Matilda S. Stephens, 1 Sept 1912.

Case # 42821: Elizabeth D. Wicks. 14 Feb 1929. We didn't call
this because we thought she was not a relative. Only now does
seem to me that she just might have been M.L.Wicks' common
wife?

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LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, HISTORY & GENEALOGY REFERENCE ROOM

Typescript History of Los Angeles Cemeteries by Julia Norton M
Corkle (in a notebook at desk) consulted at once to see if any newspa
in Anaheim or Santa Ana published by M.L. and/or Moye Wicks.

Biographical Index: No files on Moses Langley Wicks or Cynthia Ba
mentioned.

Rosene Rudisill: Gen. Ref. attended. The Bixler. "60 Years in
Southern California" pp. 362, 372 not consulted.

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sensitivity.. A good man gone, unwept and unsung by an ungrate
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(I can't believe I didn't record anything about it!) is full of references to M.L. He was in on every big deal!

Harkness Index of the *Los Angeles Times:* This is on another floor. Because of time constraints we did not look up any birth or death notices (assuming that these were printed at that time).

City Directories. Many of these are on microfilm. Some years are missing (or none were published). In other years there were several different directories with overlaps; e.g., 1890 and 1890-91. Extracting all these into a handwritten grid (attached as an appendix), we learned the following:

Earliest directory (1873) lists no Wicks or Stephens, which is consistent with evidence they moved to LA in 1874. Next directory is 1880; lists only M.L.Wicks (see below).

Moses Jarvis Wicks was described as a rancher ("140 a" might mean he owned 140 acres) who lived at 191 Spring, center of downtown, in 1881-2. He moved to nearby 3 N. Hill as a "capitalist" in the year he died, 1883. His widow, **Sarah A. Wicks**, had moved to 101 S. Hill (right across the street) by 1886-7 & stayed there until moving to 104 S. Olive in 1894. She is listed in the 1894 directory as "Wicks, Sarah A., widow." But who is **"Wicks, Sarah A., Miss"** listed in the same directory residing at 133 S. Hill, the home of Albert & Matilda Stephens??? Perhaps JMF can expain.

Moses Langley Wicks, a widower with a 4 year-old son, was living at 191 Spring, the home of his parents, in 1880. He married Jennie Butler in Feb 1881, but no residence is listed until 1883-84, when there are two in different directories: 121 Fort and Temple near Olive, both downtown addresses near his parents. (His office from 1881-5 was in the Temple Block, presumably on Temple St.) His son Percy was born in 1883. In 1884-5 M.L.'s residence was back with his mother at 1 S. Hill; in 1886-88 he's back at 121 S. Fort; in 1890-91 only his office is listed; in 1891 he's living at the Melrose Hotel; and in 1892 (Jennie died that Sept), he's at 142 S. Grand, two blocks from his mother's house. Could all this movement have meant marital discord, perhaps separation, from Jennie? After her death, M.L., M.L., Jr., and probably 10 year-old Percy too moved in with mother/grandmother Sarah as noted above. M.L. wed a woman 13 years junior (Florence Potts was 29) in 1894, lived for about a year in Highland Park (perhaps her home, since they were married in Highland Park), then moved into the palatial house at 1101 Douglas St in 1896 and, even though it was auctioned off in 1900, lived there until 1912! Then he moved to his son's "modest bungelow" at 235 S. Coronado for a couple of years (probably 1913-15), and to 1918 Miramar (perhaps an apartment?) until his death in 1919.

As to M.L.'s offices, he is listed only as "atty-at-law" while in the Temple Block (1881-85). During the years he was plunging in

real estate no office was listed. Then in 1891 he was grandiosely listed as "Pres. & Treas. Citizens Water Co., Park Commissioner," in 1893 "atty-at-law & real estate," and in 1894 in law firm of Wicks & Wicks & MacDonald, all these at the same address (Main & Court). There is no office listed in city directories from 1894 (the law partnership with Moye Wicks & James W. MacDonald probably broke up when Moye moved to Texas that year) until 1917, when he had a real estate office at 610 S. Broadway. However, the 1908 directory lists him as President of the Wicks Realty Syndicate, so he probably conducted business from his home through all the intervening years.

Moye Wicks first appears in the 1881-2 directory, which lists only his office. In 1884-5 he was in the firm of M.L.Wicks, J.H.Lucas & E.H.Bentley at Rooms 86-87 Temple Block and living with his mother at 1 S. Hill. He married Moxley in 1884 and next appears in the 1886-7 directory in his own law firm (Moye Wicks & Shirley C. Ward) at the same address (this is when M.L.'s office disappeared from directories), residing at 729 S. Pearl. His office stayed at same address until 1892, but his residence changed often: 1887-88, 126 (or 136?) W. Third, a downtown address not far from his mother; 1890, 960 E. First in Boyle Heights (the area SE of downtown where Evergreen Cemetery is located, probably a new development at that time); 1890-91, 1319 S. Hope, the far end of downtown (according to JMF this was a garage in the 1950s); 1892-94, 930 S. Flower, nearer downtown. Thus in the first 10 years of Moye & Moxley's marriage, while they had 6 or 7 children, they lived at five different addresses!

Moye started a new partnership (with Marvin Conkling) at the same office address in 1891. In 1892-3 there was no mention of this firm and he moved twice, first to the Abstract & Title Insurance Bldg. & then to the Allen Block. In 1894 he went into the brief partnership with his brother M.L. mentioned above, near the space M.L. had occupied since 1891 on SW corner of Main & Court in the Maxwell Block. The new office was in 1-2-3-4 Moor Bldg., 10 Court St.

M.L.Wicks, Jr., appears at age 17 in the 1893 directory as clerk to his father and living with his grandmother Wicks at 101 S. Hill. In 1894 he is still living with her (& his father) at 104 S. Olive. In 1913-15 he was at 235 S. Coronado and was still there in 1922, the year he died at age 46. His widow, Rosalie, appears at 2215 and then 2219 Venice Blvd in 1927-29-31-41. (She lived to be 88, dying in 1966.)

Albert M. Stephens first appeared in the 1887-88 directory, living at 11 S. Hill. (I am not sure we looked too carefully for him in earlier directories. He & Matilda are said to have come to LA with her parents in 1874. He witnessed M.L.'s 2nd marriage in Feb 1881 & was identified as a resident of LA.) In 1890 the Stephenses had moved to 75 S. Hill and in 1891 to 133 S. Hill. (All these

addresses were within a block of Matilda's mother's house.) They were still here in 1894 (last directory we examined) and, according to JMF, in 1902. Note the mysterious Miss Sarah A. Wicks, mentioned above, who was living with them in 1894!

ON THE STREETS OF LOS ANGELES.

The 1892 LA City Directory lists Moye Wicks living at 930 South Flower. This, therefore, is probably the spot where MWF was born. On Oct 28, Ruth and I walked down Flower Street until we came to where 930 would have been. The entire block is now occupied by two new, high-rise apartments that face in upon a tree-lined plaza. A security guard told us there was a parking lot here before they were built. He knew nothing of what stood here before that. The view from here to the northwest takes in all the skyline of downtown Los Angeles -- one skyscraper after another. It's a far cry from the peaceful little city this must have been 100 years ago.

Another site we visited was 101 South Hill Street, where Widow Sarah Amanda Wicks lived her last years. She was living here when MWF was born and a little girl. This must have been the side of a steep hill in the 19th century. It still is, altho the blocks above have been dug out to build parking garages. The site is on the SW corner. Immediately across the street to the north is the Hall of Records, and stretching off to the east the other buildings of the LA Civic Center. The site itself is under excavation. The circular concrete structure in the center will be the entrance to a station on the new LA Metro! (133 S. Hill, site of the Stephens house, was somewhere further south in this same block. This is all torn up too.)

We also visited M.L.Wicks' old home at 1101 Douglas St. This is in Angelino Heights, a development NW of downtown that blossomed in the real estate boom of the 1880's. To reach it from the LA Union Station, drive NW on Sunset Blvd. about 5 min and turn left of Douglas St. The house stands near the crest of a steep hill from which one can look down on the center of LA. The area is full of marvelous Queen Anne houses. (One whole street 2-3 blocks further up Douglas is a National Historic Landmark.) The neighborhood evidentally went into a swift decline when the boom burst. Around 1910-15, according to a Historic Resources Inventory supplied by Robt. Cushman, this house was broken up into separate apartments. The same must have been going on throughout this area. This is probably what saved these old houses. Instead of being demolished, LA-style, for new construction, they moldered away until Yuppies like Cushman moved in and started to gentrify the neighborhood.

The house is completely described in material supplied by Cushman. When we saw it, the whole house stood on cross-braces and

the entire foundation was being replaced. Cushman hopes to have the exterior painting completed in 1992. The interior is still shabby, but he is gradually reviving it. He has replaced the lighting fixtures with authentic 1890s pieces. He found solid brass hardware to replace the doorknobs, etc. which have long since disappeared. He has torn out partitions such as the one around the lavatory that was build into the entrance foyer. Most striking is the 2nd floor hall floor, which he has refinished. It looks like a bowling alley and shows the redwood in the floors, window and door frames needs only stripping & finishing to regain its former glory.

Cushman believes M.L.Wicks was the first occupant of the house in 1896, and that he probably built it. However, LA building permits go back only to 1905. Furthermore, Cushman reports that a Jan 1889 newspaper was found in the porch ceiling when it was dismantled for reconstruction. Therefore, it's possible this house was built be someone else as early as 1889. All we can be sure of is that M.L. did not live here until 1896 and, even if he did not own it after 1900 -- if he ever did -- he lived here until 1912. In the 1910 Census he indicated his home was owned, not rented, and mortgaged.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES. WICKS LOT, at corner of Evergreen Ave. & Ocean St. Complete inscriptions on all monuments as follows, starting in right front corner:

(Monument A) Moses Jarvis Wicks. Born in Savanah (sic) Georgia, January 13, AD 1820. Died at Los Angeles, Cal. November 4, AD 1883. He was a true man, earnest, benevolent and sympathetic/ Commanding through an eventful life/ The esteem and love of all.

(Side 2, same monument) Sarah Jennings Wicks. Wife of Moses Jarvis Wicks. Born in Nottaway County Va. Died in Los Angeles March 30, 1899. For 64 years she lived a consistent Christian.

(Side 3, same monument) Moye Wicks. 1855-1932. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright. For the end of that man is peace. Moxley Sorrél. 1864-1958. (Note: the accent over the "e" in Sorrel is used every time this name appears in this lot, even the 1990 stone of Douglas Sorrel Wicks.)

(Side 4, same monument) How blest the righteous when he dies!/ When sinks a weary soul to rest,/ how mildly beam the closing eyes!/ How gently heaves th' expiring breast!/ Life's duty done, as sinks the clay/ light from its load the spirit flies;/ while heaven and earth combine to say,/ how blest the righteous when he dies!/

From right to left in front of this monument on small, individual tombstones:

MJW. Grandpa. / SJW. Grandma. / MW. Poppa. / MSW. Momma. / Douglas Sorrel Wicks. 1907-1990. Born in Texas. / Raymond W. Stephens. 1883-1959. (Last is part of adjacent Stephens portion of this lot.)

(Monument B, next to left) Matilda Jarvis Wicks. Wife of Albert M. Stephens. Aberdeen, Miss. June 2, 1850. Los Angeles, Cal. July 2, 1913.

(Side 2, same monument) Corrine Stephens. Memphis, Tenn. September 30, 1873. Los Angeles, Cal. January 26, 1877. Arthur Jarvis Stephens. Los Angeles, Cal. November 21, 1879. Los Angeles, Cal. July 18, 1887.

(Sides 3 & 4 blank)

(Monument C, next left) Margaret Frick Criley. 1908-1969.

(Monument D, start of a second line of 4, from left to right) Donald Jackson Frick. 1874-1955. Irene Stephens Frick. 1877-1978.

(Monument E) "Beloved Father." Donald Jackson Frick, Jr. 1911-1978.

(Monument F) Jess Marie Stephens. 1888-1962. (according to JMF, wife of Raymond Wicks Stephens)

(Monument G) Our beloved brother. Moye Wicks, Jr. 1885-1967.

(Monument H, to rear of A) Sorrel. Son of Moye and Moxley S. Wicks. Died December 4, 1886, aged 3 mo's, 12 d's. (4 lines of poetry on base too weathered to read.)

(side 2, same monument) "Asleep in Jesus."

(side 3, same monument) "Suffer little children to come unto me."

(side 4, same monument) "Nearer my God to thee."

(Monument I, start of a third line at left rear of lot, facing opposite direction) Moses L. Wicks. 1852-1919. Born in Mississippi.

(Monument J) Mary Elizabeth. Born in Bayou Lafourche Parish, La. May 1, AD 1853. Married at Memphis, Tenn. to M.L.Wicks June 30, 1875. Died at Anaheim, Cal. December 22, 1876. (Maiden name, Littlejohn, does not appear on this monument!)

(side 2, same monument) An affectionate daughter, a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a constant Christian.

(side 3, same monument) Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

(side 4 blank)

(Monument K) WICKS. Florence, eldest dau. of Hon. A.W. & S.A. Potts. Wife of M.L.Wicks, 1864-1903. "A noble spirit, fit for heaven."

(side 3, same monument) She passeth consciously into immortal life/ After pleading with her Savior as friend.

(sides 2 & 4 blank)

(Monument L) Jennie L. daughter of A. & N. Bowman. Married on Dec. 15, 1869 to L.P.Butler and on Feb. 21, 1881 to M.L.Wicks. March 10, 1850. September 30, 1892.

(side 3, same monument) "There is no death/ what seems so is transition./ This life of mortal breath/ is but a suburb of the life elesian,/ whose portal we call death."/

(Monument M) Louis P. Butler. Born in N. Carolina June 15, AD 1839. Died at Downey, Cal. February 16, AD 1877.

(Monument O) Nancy Neal Bowman. 1818-1904. (This must be the mother of Jennie Bowman.)

(Monument P, to rear of I) WICKS. Moses Langley, Jr. 1876-1922. Rosalie Elcan. 1878-1966.

(Monument Q, to left of P) Percy Langley Wicks. 1883-1949.

(Monument R, immediately to right & rear of A & almost hidden by it) Mildred Wicks LeBeque. 1897-1972.

ANALYSIS & COMMENTS ON GRAVESTONES:

1) Birthplace & date of Moses Jarvis Wicks: According to JMF, "birth records in New Bern, NC, clearly show he was born there on 13 Jan 1822." [This probably refers to a letter from MWF to him 18 Aug 1971, written from New Bern just after she had discovered the Wicks' childrens bpt. records, in which she wrote, "From indentures we know in all probablility these children were born here; i.e., that New B was where the Wicks family resided -- & much later according to legal documents." She explained neither "indentures" or "Legal documents."] Then why is the inscription on his gravestone so far off; i.e., Savanah (sic) & 13 Jan 1820? The latter better be wrong because his parents weren't wed until 1 Mar 1821. However, there is some evidence his parents weren't in New Bern long; e.g., their 1st three children were all baptized on the same day in Feb 1827, suggesting they were brought back to New Bern for that purpose, and the family was in Green Co., NC, in the 1830

Census. Furthermore, altho Moses Jarvis gave his birthplace as "NC" in the 1850 Census, he gave "Ga" in the 1880 Census. M.L.Wicks was quite consistent about the place of his father's birth: in both the 1880 & 1910 Censuses he gave it as "Ga." Platt Lewis Wicks started out in coastwise trade with Jarvis & West. Is it possible he might have been stationed in the major port of Savannah when his 1st son was born? [Moses Jarvis Jr's bro Joseph Wicks Jarvis d. in Savannah in 1810, age 24. Could he have been there on business for the firm?] Must clarify those New Bern birth records with JMF.

2) Sarah Amanda Jennings Wicks' age: Gravestone says she was "a Christian for 64 years;" i.e., since about 1835. However, Census data indicates she was born sometime between 1819-1824, and she was wed in 1846. Inscription must refer to some event such as confirmation, which occurs around age 16.

3) Matilda Jarvis Wicks Stephens' birth & death dates: Gravestone states born 2 June 1850; JMF records show 2 June 1848, based on 1850 Census. He quotes MWF as saying "Auntie fudged on her age." 1848 seems more likely. JMF not sure of death date. Gravestone leaves no doubt it was 2 July 1913.

4) Sorrel's birthdate: Age given confirms it was 22 Aug 1886.

SEARCH FOR SITE OF EUGENE & CAMILLA SANFORD'S "SUNNYSIDE."

We contacted the Historic Society of Southern California (200 East Avenue 43, LA, 90031; (213) 222-0546). This organization does not have a research library; it's only function is to produce a Quarterly Journal. (The latter occupies a full shelf in the LA Public Library. Would be interesting to get a comprehensive index, if one exists.) They suggested we contact (& may someday) the Southern California Genealogical Society (122 S. San Fernando Road, Burbank CA 91502; (818) 843-7247).

We next tried the Santa Fe Springs City Library (11700 Telegraph Road, Santa Fe Springs CA 90670-3658; (213) 868-7738). The research librarian, Diane Catlin, could find no information on the Sanfords in her library & referred us to Joe DaRold, Acting Director, Hathaway Ranch Museum, 11901 E. Florence Ave., Santa Fe Springs CA 90670; (~~213~~ 310) 944-7372. or (310) 544-6563 (Now Nadine Hathaw
Dir.

We drove 12 miles south of downtown LA on Interstate 5 (Santa Ana Expressway) to Santa Fe Springs. The Hathaway Ranch Museum is of no immediate interest. It attempts to portray life on a ranch in the 1st half of the 20th century. Joe DaRold arrived only a year ago and has just started to catalog the papers and photos in the office building. This was built in 1940 and was formerly the office of the Hathaway Ranch & Oil Co.

Joe produced a book of maps of the Santa Gertrudes Irrigation District. It is undated but, going by the names of rail lines & certain other features, he thinks it was produced after 1892 & before 1910, probably about 1895. To the north & west of the intersection of Telegraph Road and Norwalk Blvd. are two large plots bisected by the Southern Pacific tracks. The larger is labeled "heirs of E.M.Sanford," the smaller "C.M.Sanford." The latter must refer to Camilla M. Gordon Sanford; it lies on the far side of the tracks. These labels confirm Joe's estimated date. Since Eugene Sanford died in Mar 1890 and Camilla in May 1894, the map must have been made between these dates.

Joe had a series of black & white photos which, together, form a panoramic view east across the E.M.Sanford land from a point high above the Southern Pacific tracks. It looks over the Matern home (built about 1915), across a huge orange grove, and on into a forest of oil derricks. This was probably taken in the early 1920s. (Oil was struck in 1921 and reached peak production in 1927.)

Joe had never heard of the Sanfords. However, when he produced a home-made map drawn by Dick Hathaway which contains notes about historic sites and events, I pointed out a square just north of the Matern home labeled "Gov. Sanford's adobe." He did not know whether the Materns bought the land from the Sanford heirs. (We thought a search of land records in the LA County Hall of Records would probably give us this information but, when we attempted to find them, we were sent from one office to another in a fruitless search for what they consider "very old" records.)

Joe was thrilled to learn we have a photo of "Sunnyside." I promised to send him a copy and also to see whether it would be possible to obtain a copy of the portrait of Aunt Camilla. He, in turn, will keep an eye out for material relating to the Sanfords as he catalogs the material he has at hand. Thus it is to our advantage to send these items to him and maintain contact.

We drove the short distance from the Museum to the intersection of Norwalk Blvd and Telegraph Road. What was once the estate of the Sanfords is now a vast industrial park dotted with oil wells. We drove through it, but it was difficult to feel any connection with the past.

On the opposite side of Telegraph Road, however, we found a place that has preserved the ambiance of a 19th century estate. This is the City of Santa Fe Springs' Heritage Park, a reconstruction of the ranch estate of Harvey Hawkins, a farmer from Missouri who bought about 100 acres in 1877. He soon created a "rural showplace with an expensive home, conservatory, carriage barn, formal gardens and 40 acres of citrus groves." In 1886, Martha & W.A.Nimmock bought the estate and named it "Fairyland." Mrs. Nimmock added statues and fountains. Later owners expanded the facilities. It

was used as a weekend retreat by the last owner, Silas Slusher, until 1959.

Here we found spacious, tree-shaded lawns, lovely formal gardens, the windmill and pump house that were needed to irrigate orange groves, a conservatory, and a large aviary. Only the foundations of the house remain. It burned many years ago. The barn has been converted into a museum, and here we found an explanation of how the Sanfords probably established themselves and prospered.

In 1859, John Downey (the adjoining city is named Downey) & J.P.McFarland foreclosed on Rancho Santa Gertrudes, a huge ranch owned by Lemuel Carpenter, an American who had married into a Mexican family before California became part of the U.S. Poor Carpenter shot himself. Most of the *dons* who owned great cattle *ranchos* also fell victims to endless legal battles over land titles and unfair loan agreements with new arrivals. Many of these were midwestern farmers looking for land and a chance to apply Yankee farming methods to southern California's fabled soil and climate.

Downey sold off portions of the ranch to Americans migrating into southern California. Many came from the midwest, but there was a large migration from the South after the Civil War. (The Sanfords arrived in 1867.) Wheat was grown, but oranges and lemons were a new crop in California, and the most profitable one. A sign in the museum states, "By 1880, this area had become a patchwork of prosperous farms and ranches. Green pasturelands, citrus and walnut orchards, and waving fields of grain stretched to the horizon in all directions. Hundreds of health seekers came to J.E.Fultons's new health resort on Telegraph Rd. to bathe away their aches and pains in the smelly sulphur water. Residents of Fulton Wells, the tiny village growing up around the resort, could pick up mail and supplies at the Koontz family's store at the 'Four Corners.' Just outside the village Harvey Hawkins was busy planting citrus groves and developing the formal gardens of present-day Heritage Park."

Going by the panoramic view of this area in the 1920s, the Sanfords put most of their land into citrus groves. Thus it is not hard to understand how the Sanfords created a large and comfortable estate -- probably another "Fairyland" like the one across the road -- in the 17 years before young Moye Wicks and Moxley Sorrel were married there in 1884.

I spoke briefly to the Curator of the Museum and found she had been contacted by the Santa Fe Springs librarian also. She knew nothing about the Sanfords but said she had a library of some 3000 photos that might contain some material about them. She did not have time to go thru them, so I said we contact her: Margaret Hammon, Cultural Services Supervisor, City Library, Heritage Park, 12100 Mora Drive, Santa Fe Springs CA 90670-3759; (~~213~~) 946-6476. I
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think it would be politic to send her a picture of "Sunnyside" and, if possible, Aunt Camilla to cultivate her interest in the Sanford estate and perhaps gain some information from her files.

Joe DaRold has written a brochure about the names of this locality. Its original name was Fulton Wells. It was renamed Santa Fe Springs in 1886 when the Santa Fe Railroad built a line through the town from San Diego to Los Angeles. Thus, Moye and Moxley were not really married in Santa Fe Springs. The town where "Sunnyside" was located was not called that until two years later.

WICKS/JARVIS GENEALOGY NOTES: PART 3

22-23 April 1992. New York Public Library

The following abstracts of wills are taken from: *Collections of the N.Y. Historical Society for the Year 1896, N.Y: Printed for the Society, 1897. Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of N.Y.* There are a total of 15 volumes extending from 1665 through 1801. I have abstracted the abstracts of all those possibly connected in any way with our Jarvises. The volumes are too fragile to be xeroxed. Copies of the full, orginal wills can be obtained from N.Y.County Surrogate's Court, 31 Chambers St., NYC, NY 10007 (212) 374-8233.

Vol 2, pg 23. Liber 7, pg 533. Jonathan Jarvis. In the name of God, Amen, the 25th April, 1707, I, Jonathan Jarvis of the town of Hunttington, in Suffolk County, being very sick, I leave to my eldest son, William Jarvis, (land description)....but my wife is to have the use of the same during her widowhood....I leave to my son Philip Jarvis 10 acres of land joining to Wm. Jarvis lands in the East Neck [not clear if this refers to the eldest son, William Jarvis, or some other person]....I leave to my son Isaiah, the remaining part of my home lot....I leave to my two daughters, Elizabeth and Susannah, 7 pounds each. I leave to my wife Elizabeth the use of all moveables...and make her executor. Dated April 25, 1707. Witnesses: Philip Ketcham, Jonas Platt, John Ketcham. Proved June 2, 1709. **[This is Jonathan (2), RIN 2880, son of Stephen Jarvis (1) & Mary Porter.]**

Vol 3, 1730-1744, pg 77-79. Liber 11, pg 387. In the name of God, Amen. August 17, 1732, I, Thomas Jarvis, of Huntington, in Suffolk County, brick layer, being very sick....leave to my son Thomas two acres of land....also 1/2 of my meadow on the east side, which is to be divided between him and my son Benaiah (sic)? Jarvis. I leave to my son Benaiah, 1/2 of the meadow....(extensive land descriptions)...on the condition that he allow his mother, my wife Millisen (sic), the use of 1/3 of the house I now live in,....I leave to my youngest son, Timothy Jarvis, 8 acres of land....I leave to my daughter, Eunice Kellogg, of Norwalk, Connecticutt, 16 pounds. I leave to my son-in-law, Jonathan Whitaker, 5 shillings. I leave to my wife, Millisen, all moveable estate. I appoint my brother, William Jarvis, and my well beloved friend and Pastor, Ebenezer Prime, clerk, my executors. Witnesses: Isaac Brush, Moses Scudder, Nathaniel Wickes. Proved September 14, 1732. **[This is Thomas (2), RIN 2523, son of Stephen Jarvis (1) & Mary Porter.]**

Vol 3, 1730-1744, pg 349. Liber 14, pg 164. In the name of God, Amen, November 12, 1737. I, William Jarvis, of Hunttington, in Suffolk County, farmer, "being under the decay, and laboring under the Infirmities of Old Age".....leave to my wife Esther the use of all lands and houses during her widowhood. I leave to my

Norwalk (see Wicks/Jarvis Part 4, pg 15)

son William, of ~~Norwich~~, Connecticutt, 20 pounds, to be paid by my son Abraham, also my wearing apparell (sic)....I leave to my son Samuel, of (~~Norwalk~~, stet 10 pounds, to be paid by my son Stephen. I leave to my son Stephen, now of Huntington, all my land....I leave to my son Abraham, now of Huntington, all the remaining part of my land....I leave to my daughter, Mary Seymour, of Norwalk, 10 pounds, and a Negro girl. I make my wife and my son Abraham executors. Witnesses: David Kelly, Hezakiah Smith, Ebenenzer Prime. Proved December 10, 1741. **[This is William Jarvis (2), RIN 2525, son of Stephen Jarvis (1) & Mary Porter.]**

Vol 4, 1744-1753, pg 263. Liber 17, pg 96. In the name of God, Amen, January 16, 1749/50. I, William Jarvis, Jr of Hunttington, being very sick. I leave to my wife, Serviah, all household goods, and sheep and hogs, two cows and all grain "both out of ground and on ground," and a horse and saddle. My house and land and all the rest of moveables to be sold, and the proceeds put at interest, and wife to have 1/2, and my son James to have 2/3 of the remainder, and 1/3 to my daughter Elizabeth. I make my father, William Jarvis, and my wife and my brother Henry Jarvis, executors. Witnesses: John Smith, Thomas Kellam, Philip Jarvis. Proved April 19, 1750. **[This is William Jarvis (4), RIN 3675, son of William (3), Jonathan (2), Stephen (1). This man's father, William Sr., was alive in Jan 1750 & therefore should not be confused with William whose will (directly above) was proved in 1741. The "Serviah" in this will later m. Benajah Jarvis. Her own will is below.]**

Vol 5, 1754-1760, pg 160. Liber 20, pg 212. In the name of God, Amen. I. Richard Platt, of Huntington in Suffolk County, being sick and weak of body....leave to my wife Elizabeth a hundred pounds....I leave to my brother, Jacob Platt...my nephew Joseph Platt...My executors are to sell the rest of my estate....to my nephew Joseph Platt....my nieces Rachel, Elizabeth, Mary, Tabitha, Abigail, and Ruth Arthur. I make my friends, Jonathan Wickes and Philip Jarvis, executors. Dated December 13, 1756. Witnesses: Thomas Jarvis, John Smith, William Jarvis. Proved January 3, 1757. **[I do not have complete enough Platt genealogy to place this Richard. His bro Jacob might be the Jacob Platt, RIN 2918, b. 29 Sept 1682, son of Isaac Platt & E. Wood. However, I have no son Richard in that family group record. Perhaps JMF can clarify.]** NOT SON OF EITHER ISAAC OR EPENETUS PLATT

Vol 7, 1766-1771, p 276. Liber 27, p 109. In the name of God, Amen. June 10, 1769. I, Zerviah Jervis (sic), widow of Benyaha (sic) Jervis, of Hunttington, Suffolk County, being sick of body. I leave to my daughter Elizabeth, wife of Reuben Deane, 8 shillings...I leave to my daughters Jemima and Mary all my bedding of every kind. I leave to my said daughters and to my son Isaac all the rest of the estate when of age. I make my true friends and neighbors, Gilbert Potter and John Byram, executors.... Witnesses: Jonas Rogers, Samuel Douglass, Susanah Johnston. Proved 15 June 1769. **[This is Zerviah Rogers, RIN 3661, also widow of William Jarvis Jr, as noted above.]**

Vol 7, 1766-1771, p 422. Liber 27, p 601. In the name of God, Amen. May 1, 1771. I, Stephen Jarvis Jr., of Hunttington, in Suffolk County, being sick in body....leave to my wife the use of all estate during her widowhood, and after her death, I leave to my sons, William and Thomas, and my four daughters [not named] my house and farm. [William is designated as the eldest son.] Executors: Isaac Dennys, John Jarvis. Witnesses: John Dodge, John Addoms, Timothy Bennett. Proved 13 May 1771. **[This is Stephen Jarvis Jr (4), RIN 3734, son of Stephen Sr (3), RIN 3627, William (2), Stephen (1). Stephen Sr's will follows this one because his son d. 30 Mar 1771, after being named in his father's will but before his father d.]**

Vol 8, 1771-1776, p 41. Liber 28, p 255. In the name of God, Amen, _____ 1771. I, Stephen Jarvis, of Hunttington, Suffolk County, on the Island of Nassau, farmer....being under the decay and falling under the infirmity of old age....leave to my wife Ann~~a~~...and have command of the hol affaire with my tue Sons so long as she remains my widow. I have given to my tue oldest sons their part by a deed of gift, that is to Stephen and Austin....I give to my daughters, Ann and Ruth, each the same. I leave to my tue youngest sons, John and Nathaniel, all my houses and buildings....To Austin Jarvis, Stephen Higbie and Hezekiah Wickes, 5 shillings each. To my grandson, William Jarvis, 5 shillings. Executors: John and Nathaniel Jarvis. Witnesses: Josiah Wickes, Daniel Wiggins, Physician, Mordecai Wheeler. Proved 14 April 1772. **[This is the father of Stephen Jr. Note that Stephen Sr leaves something to his grandson William and that Stephen Jr's eldest son is William; i.e., both Stephens gave him 5 shillings.]**

rrections
om orig.
documents
of Wick/Jarv
Part 4, pg 14

Vol 8, 1771-1776, p 124. Liber 28, p 486. In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Jarvis, of Hunttington, Suffolk County, being of perfect memory. All debts to be paid. I leave to my wife Abigail all personal estate and all my negroes, and she is to have the use of all my lands, meadows and buildings, during her life, and then I leave the same to my two nephews, Thomas and Moses Jarvis, together with a half hundred right in the old Purchase. I make my wife Abigail and Joshua Rogers, executors. Dated Feb 25, 1771. Witnesses: William Smith, Peter ~~Sanders~~ Scudder Joseph Mott. Proved 7 June 1773. **[This is Thomas Jarvis (3), RIN 3640, son of Thomas (2), Stephen (1) & bro of Benajah. Thomas had no known issue, nor did his only other known bro Timothy (cf. will of Thomas (2) above). This will therefore gives almost certain proof that Benajah was the father of Moses Jarvis, Sr. The other nephew, Thomas, was also Benajah's son by his 1st wife Jemima Smith.]**

Vol 10, 1780-1782, pp 182-3. Liber 34, pg 406. Will of Jemima Wickes, widow of Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., deceased, of Huntington, dated 6 November 1776. This will is of interest because it names Jemima's daughters, Mary Close, wife of Rev. John Close; Margaret

Allen, husband not identified; Hannah Brush, wife of John Brush. She also names her granddaughters, Sarah Jarvis & Sarah's sister Phebe Jarvis; Hannah, Freelove & Phebe Brush; Sarah Wiser; Vileter (sic) Allen; Rebecca Youngs (sic). No indication of any daughter who was married to a Jarvis to explain the 2 Jarvis granddaughters. **[I do not have a Wicks genealogy complete enough to place Eliphalet, but I think he was of same generation as Joseph Wickes, Sr.]**

Vol 10, 1780-1782, pg 264. Liber 35, pg 39. In the name of God, Amen, 1782. I, Nathaniel Jarvis, of Huntington, County of Suffolk, farmer, being sick and weak in body....I leave to my beloved brother John all my lands....given to me in my father's will....my brother to pay out of it 100 pounds to be divided equally between William Jarvis, Austin Jarvis, Stephen Higbee, Hezekiah Weekes, Isaac Dennis, Benjamin Dennis, and Anna Jarvis. I make my brother John Jarvis, Abraham Jarvis, and Nathaniel Bunce, executors. Dated ____, ___ 1782. Witnesses: Daniel Higbee, Nathaniel Udell (yoeman), Phebe Wickes. Proved June 27, 1782. **[This is Nathaniel Jarvis (4), RIN 3740, son of Stephen Sr (3), William (2), Stephen (1). He apparently had no wife or children.]**

Wills dated after 1801 are summarized (i.e., date, heirs, executors, witnesses but no other details) in the following series of volumes: *Abstracts of Wills for New York County -- New York, compiled & edited by Ray C. Sawyer, 1935 (typescript).*

Vol IV, 1818-1823, pg 65. Will of Samuel Scudder of New York, gentleman, dated Oct 12, 1818; probated Jan 30, 1821. Names as executors Moses Jarvis and Benjamin Jessup of NYC, boot and shoe makers.

Vol IV, 1818-1823, pg 92. Moses Jarvis of New York. Will dated Jan 7, 1822. Probated Feb 15, 1822. Heirs: wife, Mary, and six children -- James, Moses, Richard, and married daughters -- Mary, wife of Mathias Luff; Phebe, wife of Moses Roff, Jr.; & Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Falconer; stepdaughter Mary Seers (sic); Rector of St. Stephens Church, NY. [Not clear if Mary Seers is the Rector of St. Stephens Church, but this is the way the abstract is written.] Executors, 2 sons, James & Richard Jarvis. Witnesses: George E. Smith; Alanson Weed; J.M. Ely. **Original in Liber 57, pg 180.**

NOTE: THIS VOLUME COVERS THE PERIOD WHEN LEBBEUS PORTER IS KNOWN TO HAVE DIED IN OR NEAR SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. A NUMBER OF PORTERS WERE FOUND, BUT NONE WERE RELATED TO OUR FAMILY.

Manhattan Death Registers: microfilm Z1 - 201, Reel 2, 17 Aug 1820 - 18 April 1824:

Moses Jarvis. Died 12 Feb 1822. Harmon St. Age 72. b. Norwich. d. Old age. Cemetery: St. John's. Sexton: A. Wennenberg

[NOTE: location of Moses' birthplace is a major breakthrough! The state is not given, but there are but two reasonable possibilities: Norwich NY or CT. (There is no Norwich, RI.) Norwich NY is in the central part of the state, about 35 mi NE of Binghamton, an area far beyond the bounds of settlement when Moses was born in 1749. In fact, it was founded in 1788 by settlers from Norwich, CT. On the other hand, the 1st white settlers in Norwich, CT, came there from Saybrook in 1660 & the town was incorporated in 1685. By the mid-18th century it was a busy seaport, located at the head of navigation of the Thames River. There must have been extensive commerce across Long Island Sound. Furthermore, the above will of William Jarvis (Vol 3, p 349) proves that his son, William, was living in Norwich in Nov 1737! This was Benajah Jarvis' 1st cousin (his father William & Benajah's father Thomas were bros) & proves that Jarvises originally from Huntington were living in Norwich, CT, around the time Moses was born there.

Most of Benajah's children by his 1st & 3rd wives, as well as his 3rd child by his 2nd wife (b 1752) were bpt at 1st Presbyterian Church in Huntington. He m. his 2nd wife (Anne Sammis) in that church 27 Jan 1747, but their 1st 2 children (Benajah Jr, b abt 1748, & Moses, b 27 Nov 1749) were NOT bpt there. All this suggests Benajah & Anne lived in Norwich for a short time between 1747 & 1752. Moses' birth there would explain why no other genealogist has been able to find proof that Benajah was his father, altho several suspected this. We will now look for proof in Conn. archives.

As to Moses' burial place, "St. John's" was probably St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church on Varick St. between Laight & Beach Sts. A 1827 map shows it on the E side of Hudson Square. This is about 12 blocks from Moses' house. Hudson Sq. no longer exists. This church longer exists (see below). (The only other church w/ this name was St. John the Evangelist Protestent Episcopal on W. 11th St, corner of Waverley Place. However, this was not founded until 1853.)

WPA, New York City, Inventory of Church Archives, Vol 2, Protestant Episcopal Church.

p 49: "St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, 1803-1909. Varick St., Manhattan. Organized 1803. New England Colonial church, which was dedicated in 1807, contained a marble font, and a Calvary cross....considered the oldest altar cross in the American Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1909, when it was consolidated with St. Luke's Chapel, part of the interior furnishings were given to St. Luke's....The property was sold to the New York

Central R.R. which erected the St. John's Park freight depot on the site. **Records located in vault in Trinity Bldg, 74 Trinity Place, NYC.**

"St. Paul's Chapel, 1766-. Broadway, Fulton & Vesey Sts, Manhattan. Organized 1766. The Georgian Colonial brownstone church with its steeple, erected by the British, and consecrated in 1766, is said to be the oldest public building in Manhattan....In the adjoining cemetery are many pre-Revolutionary tombstones and tablets. George Washington and Gov. George Clinton occupied pews in this church." [Registers of baptisms, marriages, deaths all at this church? Notation not clear.] **Sarah Jarvis, prob. wife of Moses' son Richard, d. 7 Dec 1813, is buried here.**

pg 63: "St. Stephen's, 1805-. Organized in 1805 by a colony of members from the English Lutheran Church Zion, Mott St....Located in brick and stucco church corner of Broome and Chrystie Sts. until 1866. In 1940 located at 122 W. 69th St." **Records of bpt, marriages, members & deaths 1814-1900 (2 vol) were at latter location in 1940. This is the church mentioned in Moses Jarvis' will. Why mentioned awaits examination of full text, now off limits to everyone in NY City Archives due to "asbestos contamination."**

Guide to Genealogical & Biographical Resources for NYC (Manhattan) 1783-1898, Bailey, Rosalie F, NY, 1954, pp 44-5: The place of Moses' burial, "St.John's," could have been either the churchyard of the above church, or it could have been St. John's Cemetery, the cemetery for all the churches of Trinity Parish located at Hudson & Clark Sts in Greenwich Village. This is now (i.e. 1954) James J. Walker Park. All bodies removed from latter cemetery in 1896.

Other items of interest on churches found in *WPA: New York (City) Guide to Vital Statistics: Churches, 1942,* in Genealogy Room, NY Public Library:

Look for baptismal records of Moses' children not listed in St John's Parish, Huntington, in only 2 Episcopal churches in NYC founded before 1789: Trinity Church, B'way & Wall St, founded 1697; St. Paul's Chapel, B'way, Fulton & Vesey Sts, founded 1766. Both have bpt records from 1749 on....

OTHER REFERENCE SOURCES:

Following newpaper items taken from Genealogical Data from Colonial New York Newspapers, compiled by Kenneth Scott, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc., 1977.

pg 161: *New York Gazette-Mercury*, March 16, 1772. "Jarvis, Isaac, apprentice, age about 16 -- runaway December 13, 1771 from Hezekiah Nichols." [Can't match this w/ any of the several Isaacs in descendancy chart I have prepared.]

pg 231: *New York Gazette-Mercury*, Oct 1, 1781: "Lownsbury, William, one of a party of rebels seeking to plunder the house of Moses Jarvis, merchant, at Huntington, L.I. -- killed there September 23 by a shot fired by Mr. Jarvis."

New York Marriage Bonds, 1753-1783, Compiled by K. Scott, NY, St. Nicholas Society of City of NY, 1972. Contains following Jarvis marriage bonds:

Abraham Jarvis - Hannah Conkling, 29 July 1760
Nathaniel Jarvis - Phebe Allen, 6 March 1769
Thomas Jarvis - Hannah Bryan, 9 Sept 1763.

However m. of Moses Jarvis & Phebe Wicks, 29 March 1772, is NOT listed. This lends weight to JMF's theory that they were m. in Conn, probably Norwalk.

New York Evening Post notices of marriages & deaths (bound typescripts) lists d. of Moses 12 Feb 1822, nothing more. These death notices are not obits.

NY PUBLIC LIBRARY BIOGRAPHICAL INDICIES (BOUND VOLS & COMPUTER). All Jarvis & Porter items both in bound volumes & computer reviewed w/o finding anything of significance.

NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORIES, 1786 - 1827. These are on a series of microfilms in the Library. Originals at N.Y.Historical Society. Except where otherwise noted they were published by Longworth.

1786-87: First 2 NYC directories. NO Moses Jarvis.

1788: No directory published.

1789: Jarvis, Moses, corner Chatham & Harman Sts.
Jarvis, James, 84 Broadway (unlikely Moses' son; he was 15)

1790: Jarvis, Moses, corner Chatham & Catherine Sts.

1791: Jarvis, Joseph (sic), shoemaker, corner Chatham & Catherine Sts.

1792: Not listed

1793: Jarvis, Moses, shoemaker, corner Catherine & Harman Sts.

1794: Jarvis, Moses, shoemaker, 9 Catherine St.
Jarvis, Widow Phebe, seamstress, 10 Rector St.

1795: Jarvis, Moses, boot & shoe manufacturers, 4 Catherine St. corner Harman St.

1796: Jarvis, Moses, cordwainer, 54 Chatham St.

1797: Jarvis, Moses, boot & shoe store, 4 Catherine St. [Other shoemakers named James, Noah & Elijah Jarvis located at other addresses. This James may have been Moses' son, now 23, who followed his father's trade.]

1798-1805: Jarvis, Moses, boot & shoe store, 4 Catherine St. corner Chatham (same listing in each annual directory).

1806-1807: Jarvis & Son, M. boot & shoe-store, 4 Catherine (same listing, 2 annual directories). [Another shoemaker, Lemuel Jarvis, appears now.]

1808: Jarvis, Moses, 157 Chatham.
Jarvis & Son, M. boot & shoe-store, 4 Catherine.

1809: Jarvis, Moses, 157 Chatham.
Jarvis, Richard, shoemaker, 8 Catherine. [This is undoubtedly Moses' other son, now 30. Another shoemaker, John Jarvis, appears.]

1810: Jarvis, Moses, St[ate] Pr[ison] wareh[ouse] op[posite] St[ate] Pr[ison] & 159 Chatham.
Jarvis, Richard, shoemaker, 4 h[ouse]. 8 Catherine.
[Note: 2 "M.Jarvis" in 1810 directory to explain puzzling "M.Jarvis" in 1810 Census, 5th Ward, discussed in Part 2 Notes: Melancton Jarvis, op. State Prison; Mercy Jarvis, 104 Mulberry.]

1811-1812: Jarvis, Moses. State-prison shoe wareh. op. State-prison & 159 Chatham.
Jarvis, Richard, shoemaker 4, h[ouse], 8 Catherine. (Same listing, 2 annual directories.)

1813-1815: Jarvis & Co. Moses, state prison shoe wareh. op. state prison.
Jarvis, Richard, shoemaker, 4 Catherine, h[ouse] 159 Chatham. (Same listing, 3 annual directories.)
State Prison, Greenwich.
State Prison Ware houses, 76 & 297 Pearl & 139 Broadway.

1816-1817: Jarvis, Moses, 131 Bowery
Jarvis, Richard, shoemaker, 161 Chatham (Same listing, 2 annual directories.)
Jarvis, ______, 134 Pump (1817 only)

1818: Jarvis, Moses, 131 Bowery
Jarvis & Co. Richard, shoemaker, 161 Chatham

1819: Jarvis, Moses, boot & shoe store, 203 Chatham
Jarvis & Co. Richard, shoemaker, 161 Chatham

1820-1823-4: Jarvis, Moses, boot & shoe store, Chatham cor. Catherine. NO Richard. (Same listing, 4 directories, in spite of fact Moses d. in 1822.)

1824-5 - 1825-6: Jarvis, Mary, widow of Moses, Chatham cor. Catherine. (Same listing, 2 annual directories.)

1826-7: NO Mary.

NOTE: A shoemaker named James Jarvis first appeared in 1797 & continued to be listed altho, unfortunately, I did not take notes on him or his address until the 1822-3 directory. From then thru 1826-7 (last one examined) he is "Jarvis, James, shoemaker, 6 Maiden-lane." He may have been Moses' son. That James probably lived in or near NYC is suggested by fact that Moses named him & Richard as executors in the will he wrote in Jan 1822.

Disappearance of Richard from NYC directories after 1819 is consistent w/ fact he is known to have moved to White Plains, NY, no later than 1824 (based on 1857 obit that says he was Senior Warden of a church there for 33 yrs).

CENSUS ANALYSES:

The city directory listings & study of maps on NYC in 1797, 1807, & 1824 reconcile some questions raised by Wards in which Moses was counted in the 1800-1820 Censuses. (Still not sure about location of the "Out Ward" he was in in 1790 Census.)

1800: That year he lived at 4 Catherine St & was counted in 5th Ward which, in the 1797 map, was bounded on E. by Catherine & N. by Chatham. Thus #4 must have been on W. side of Catherine.

1810: He lived at 159 Chatham & was counted in 4th Ward. However, 1807 map shows that the numbering of wards had changed: what was 5th before was now the 4th. Thus #159 must have been on S. side of Chatham. That was the 1st yr. his business was listed as "State prison shoe warehouse, opposite State prison." Altho there were prison warehouses on Broadway & on Pearl St, Moses' must have been near the prison itself, which was way up in Greenwich (Village).

1820: He lived at Chatham, corner of Catherine & was counted in 10th Ward. 1807 & 1824 maps show the boundaries of the 4th, 6th, 7th & 10th Wards meet at this corner. The NE corner of this intersection was in the 10th Ward, so this is where Moses' home must have been. Jarvis was the 3rd name on the 10th Ward Census, which suggests that enumeration probably started from this end of the Ward.

SUMMARY: Moses Jarvis Sr. was already established in NYC in 1789. Since he is not in the 1787 Directory & there was none in 1788, we can place his settling in the city to no earlier than mid-1787 & no later than mid-1789. He established his home & the boot & shoe business to which he devoted the rest of his life near the intersection where Chatham, Catherine, Harman & Bowery come together. He moved his home several times but always in this small neighborhood. In 1806 he took his 27 yr old son Richard into the business (M.Jarvis & Son). From 1810 to 1815, Moses ran the State Prison shoe warehouse while Richard continued the boot & shoe store on Catherine St. In 1816-18 only Richard is identified as a shoemaker at 161 Chatham (in 1818 it became "Richard Jarvis & Co.") while Moses is listed at a new (presumably home) address nearby at 131 Bowery. In 1819 Moses, now 70, went back into business, opening his store at 203 Chatham, apparently in competition w/ his son just down the street. Could this have had anything to do w/ the disappearance of Richard's business (& presumed move to White Plains) in 1820? At any rate, the old man stuck to his last (literally!) until he d. in Feb 1822.

Two blocks N. of Moses' shop, Bowery crosses Pump St. By eery coincidence, Ruth's 3 x great-grandmother, Widow Ruth Porter, lived at 38 Pump St. in 1822. She was 57. Did she buy shoes from Moses? Like Moses & his 2nd wife Mary Wickes (now 62), Ruth had emigrated from Long Island to NYC. Did they know each other socially? It's fun to wonder!

Evidence that those who emigrated from Huntington to the Big City maintained their bonds is shown by the 1818 will of Samuel Scudder (cf. above) in which he named Moses as an executor. (Scudders are as common as Jarvises & Wickses in Huntington genealogies.)

An index of the state of sanitation in NYC during these yrs is found in an ad for "The New-York Bath, No. 17 Chamber-street" in the 1819 City Directory (p 13): "To those who are unaccustomed to Warm Bathing, it may not be amiss to remark, that it is not only conducive to health, but is at the same time a luxury of no common sort."

LAND TRANSACTIONS FROM NELLIE RICH SCUDDER GENEALOGY 484-495 INVOLVING "WILLIAM JARVIS." I have divided these between the 2 most likely Williams:

William (2), RIN 2525, 1660-1741, son of Stephen (1).
________ 1688
10 Sept 1688 (Stephen witness for son William)
18 Nov 1698
3 Sept 1701
5 Mar 1702
26 Nov 1702 (2 transactions)

7 Feb 1703
9 Oct 1703
3 Mar 1708

William (3), RIN 2506, 1688-1774, son of Jonathan (2).
4 July 1720
31 Jan 1723 (specifies "William Sr.")
7 Oct 1724
10 Jan 1730
6 Apr 1730
4 Feb 1731
5 Apr 1737

Either one???
18 Oct 1714
3 May 1715

23 JULY 1992. LIBRARY OF THE ROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Our County and Its People; A Description of Oneida County in New York. Wager, Daniel E, Ed. The Boston History Co., 1896. p 218: "....boats first passed the canal and locks at Little Falls November 17, 1795...Light boats go from Schenectady to Fort Stanwix [present site of Rome] and back in nine days, but the larger boats required 14 days to make the round trip....In 1796 boats passed through to Oneida Lake....In 1808 the Company gave up its rights, west to Oneida Lake, and in 1820 sold out to the state, when the work on the Erie Canal was in progress...." *[The significance of this is that canal travel from Troy as far west as Rome was possible as early as 1795. This is probably the way Platt and Susannah Wicks traveled west, at least as far as Western, contradicting my earlier belief that settlers had to go overland until the Erie Canal was opened in 1825. The canal referred to above connected the eastward-flowing Mohawk River with a navigable creek that flowed west into Oneida Lake. The outlet of Oneida Lake flows into Lake Ontario. Thus this early canal opened water traffic all the way from the Hudson to Lake Ontario. That canal was built across what had been the fairly short portage between the two watersheds, a spot of obvious strategic and financial significance. That is why Fort Stanwix was built there -- and why George Washington later purchased 1000 acres here as a speculative investment.]*

24 JULY 1992. NEW YORK STATE ARCHIVES, ALBANY.

The following books were searched for Porter, Effingham, Bayant, Jarvis, Wicks & Dan(n): *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, Berthold Fernow, Ed., Vol. XV, State Archives Vol. I. Albany, Weed, Parsons & Co., 1887. *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Vol 1 (garbled), A Compilation of Records and Documents from the Office of the State*

Comptroller, Albany, J.B.Lyon Co., 1904 (printed in two volumes). *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Supplement. Being a Compilation by Erastus C. Knight, Comptroller, Documents and Records Which Were Discovered....and Arranged and Classified, 1895-1901*...Frederic G. Mather, Ed., Albany, Oliver A. Quayle. 1901. These contain only lists of members of various regiments. A number of Wickses, Jarvises, Porters & Danns are listed, but going by first names there are apparently only 3 members of our immediate families mentioned: **John Wickes**, captain of one of the 3 Huntington & Smithtown companies, 1st Regt., Suffolk County Militia, Col. William Floyd of St. George's Manor, commanding; **Lt. Zophar Wickes** and enlisted man **Silas Wickes**, 6th Regt., Duchess County Militia. [*The latter indicates that some members of the Wickes family had started to move up the Hudson, at least as far as Duchess County, before or during the Revolution.]*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY

Microfilm 532619, call no. 974.741q T86b8: "The Burial Grounds of Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, NY, compiled by Frances Dotter Broderick (Mrs. Warren J.), 695 4th Ave., Lansingburgh (North Troy), NY, 12182." This lists all the persons buried in the 5 cemeteries in Lansingburgh: The Lansing Burial Ground, The Village Cemetery, Trinity Churchyard, Old Catholic Burial Ground, & St. John's on the Hill. There is also an index of "hidden names" in these five. Nowhere in this 158 page document do the names of any Wickses appear.

20 AUGUST 1992. NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Early Long Island Wills of Suffolk County, 1691-1703 (unabridged copy of the manuscript volume known as "The Lester Will Book," being a record of the Prerogative Court of the County of Suffolk, NY), William S. Pelletreau, NY, Francis P. Harper, 1897.

pp 97-9. "In ye of God amen I **Steven Jarvis Senr** of ye town of Huntington upon Long Island in ye county of Suffolk & Province of New York in America being in competency of health of body & in my perfect memory have this my last Will & Testament in manner & form following -- First I give and bequeath my soul to God my Maker & Redeemer & my body to ye Earth from whence I was taken --

Imprimis -- I give & bequeath to **my son Steven** half ye old lot in ye necke & five acres of land upon ye hill & a quarter of a hundred of commonage of ye next division of lands to be taken up --

Item -- I give & bequeath to **my sons Jonathan & William** (alike? garbled) a piece of land in ye neck lying near of lot of land of Joseph Wood, equally to be divided between them & half a hundred right of commonage as before expressed equally between them alsoe forty shill a piece in pay as it passeth at this present time of writing --

Item -- I give & bequeath to **my daughter Unice** 5 pounds in pay as afores^{d} --

Item -- I`give & beqeath to **my grandson John Green** a yearly heifer --

Item -- All ye rest of my lands meadows housing orchards goods & chattels not given & bequeathed I give & bequeath to **my loving wife Mary & my son Thomas** whom I make my Executrix & Executor of this my last Will & testamt. (sic) & see all things done & performed according to ye prescription of this my last Will -- In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this tenth day of March in ye third year of ye reign of Wm & Mary King & Queen of Great Britain France & Ireland Anno Dom. 1691/2. (signed) **Steven Jarvis**

Signed sealed & published in the presence of Alice Bayly, Joseph Bayly, James Chichester."

Following note states will was proved 16 April 1694 in Brookhaven, noting that "Steven Jarvis Senr deceased at Huntington on ye five day of August Anno Dom. 1693..."

This definitely establishes that, 2 1/2 years before he died, Steven had four living sons: Steven, Jonathan, William & Thomas, and a daughter Unice. The "grandson" John Green was probably the son of his daughter Elizabeth and John Greene. Note, however, that in the 17th century terms of relationship were quite vague, and "grandson" might have meant "son-in-law."

Biographical footnote on pg 97: "Stephen (sic) Jarvis was one of the early settlers of Huntington. He was juryman in 1662, and owned No. 2 of the ten farms. His son Stephen (sic) had sons Stephen, born June 2, 1683, and Abraham, born April 26, 1686."

Same volume, pp 270-71: "Copy of Writing on the Outside of Parchment Cover" (This refers to the cover of the original book, a commission on parchment issued by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in 1762, shortly after the accession of George III to the Throne.) The writing states at some length that "....we have assigned, constituted and appointed and by these presents do assign, constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved subjects...(2 names)...to be the Judges of our (word?) Court of Common Pleas to be holden in and for our County of Suffolk in the Province of New York in America....And we do also constitute and

appoint our trusty and well beloved subjects (14 names) & **Thomas Jarvis** Esquires (title referring to all 15 men) Justices of the Peace of our said County to be the Assistant Justices of our said Inferior Court of Court of Common Pleas And do hereby empower and authorize the said (14 names) & **Thomas Jarvis** hear, try and determine by the oaths of twelve good and lawful freeholders of the same County, all suits, quarrels, controversies and differences cognizable in our said Court and arising within our County aforesaid between any of our loving subjects there, according to the laws and ordinances in that behalf made and provided, and to issue Execution thereupon...." Dated 29 Sept 1762.

pg 275: Biographical note following the above: "Thomas Jarvis also lived in Huntington and was prominent in town affairs."

Suffolk County New York Surrogate Records at Riverhead, NY, 1787 per 1829. Abstracts of Administrations & Wills. W.A.Eardeley, Brooklyn, 1918. 3 vols, typed. [paper fragile, flakes when touched]

Vol 1, pg 56 [from Liber B, pg 414]: Will of **Henry Jarvis** 3677 of Huntington dated 15 Feb 1806, proved 25 March 1807. No wife named. Following heirs named: my son William Jarvis 3656; my daughter Phebe Jarvis (single); my 4 daughters, Deborah ? wife of William Tillotson, Mary 3653 wife of _____ Brush, Elizabeth 3654 wife of _____ Rogers, Sarah 3655 wife of _____ Blachly. Executors Joel Rogers, William Jarvis, Robert Rogers. 3657

Vol 1, pg 57 [from Liber B, pg 63]: Will of **Joseph Platt** of Huntington dated 22 April 1798, proved 24 April 1799. No wife named. Following persons named (not clear which are heirs): 2 sons Jacob & Joseph Platt (neither yet 21); my slaves (no names); my 2 daughters, **Charity wife of Augustine Jarvis** & Rebecca ______. Executors Henry Scudder, Thomas Whitehead Gildersleeve, **"my son-in-law Thomas Jarvis with his son Platt Jarvis."** Witnesses Nathaniel Bunce, Steven Higbee, Joshua Bunce. *[No explanation of who his "son-in-law Thomas Jarvis" is married to; perhaps Rebecca _____? Check Jarvis Genealogy.]* possibly Augustine 2736 + Thomas 2735, sons of Stephen Jarvis + Anna Wheeler?? Probably not. They would ha been >66, Daus. must have be

Trinity Church Parish -- Records of Baptisms & Marriages [APRN 77 494] (title pg missing) The following describes the develop of other congregations out of Trinity Church, the original episcopal church in NYC, found 1697. "Other churchs (known as chapels) in Trinity Parish are as follows:

"St. George's "chapel of ease," built in 1750, 'near the swamp,' in 1811 it was set off as a separate parish, and is now at 16th St & Rutherford Place.

"St. Paul's "chapel of ease," built 1764, finished 1766, stands at Broadway & Vesey Sts, the spire added in 1794 & since then practically unaltered.

"St. John's Chapel was built in 1803-07 on the east side of Varick St, opposite the beautiful Hudson Square, later known as St. John's Park, and for many years a freight station. St. John's was several times altered and enlarged, and razed in 1918. The Sisters of St. John Baptist were connected with this Chapel & had a house adjoining on the south. Trinity Infirmary or Hospital adjoined St. John's on the north."

More chapels follow, but all these were founded later in the 19th century.

The baptismal record stops in May, 1784. (Moses Jarvis' daughter Phebe was b. 4 Feb 1784, the other 2 youngest in 1786 & 1788.)

Pasted in at this point in the volume is a letter from the NY Genealogical & Biographical Society dated 20 July 1950 stating, "We have in typed form in our library Trinity baptisms after 1783 to about 1900 which may be consulted on application, but these are not indexed."

Marriage records stop in 1783, so there's no way to check on the marriage of Moses' daughters started with Matilda in 1799.

Rivington's New York Newspaper: Excerpts from a Loyalist Press, 1773-1783, compiled by Kenneth Scott, NY Historical Society, 1973.

pg 273: item dated 29 Sept 1781. [Not clear whether at this time the name of the paper was "Rivington's New-York Gazetteer" or, as he named it sometime before July 1783, "The Royal Gazette" with subhead below latter title "Published by James Rivington, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty."] "Jarvis, Moses, of Huntington, Long Island, merchant -- On Sunday last shot and killed a certain William Lownsbury, one of the party of rebels, commanded by Samuel Heacock, which attacked his house and wounded his wife."

pg ?: item dated 6 Sept 1780: "Jarvis, Samuel, a loyalist from Stanford (sic), Conn. where for many years he was Recorder, who about a year ago, with his wife, three daughters and a little son, was turned out of his house by a mob, put on a rebel whale boat and put ashore at Tinicock Point, L.I. -- died Sept 1 in New York City in his 60th year."

[NO WICKS IN THE INDEX OF THIS BOOK]

[NO WICKS IN THE INDEX OF THIS BOOK]

23 SEPTEMBER 1992. CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY.

For future reference we might check wills of 3 William Jarvises of Norwalk (Fairfield District #3311 (1767); #3312 (1795); #3313 (1796). These will all be in the Fairfield Probate Packet.

Microfilm reel 3, Norwich CT, Christ Church Prot. Episcopal. Vols 1-6, 1746-1901.

1st pg. vol 1 is list of subscribers who contributed "towards the building of a church somewhere between the town of Norwich & the landing place in E (?) Norwich....the building to be done with all convenient speed." All the names are in the same handwriting & the 23rd in the 1st column is "...amin Jarvis, paid 6 pounds." [1st part of name obscured, but writing is so similar that "Benjamin" several lines below matches exactly. I doubt this is an error in writing the name of Benajah Jarvis because the name of the Treasurer collecting the money was Benajah Bushnell. The next pg clearly shows that it was **"Benjamin Jarvis."** Date at end of list: (illeg) April 1748.

The rest of this volume contains minutes of meetings of the Society of the Church of England in Norwich 1746-1785, meetings of the Episcopal Church in Norwich 1785-1789, and meetings of the Episcopal Society & Christ Church, Norwich, 1790-1863. There are a number of lists of people participating in these meetings, particularly contributors of money or labor toward building of the church. Benjamin Jarvis' name does not appear again.

Unfortunately the Parish Register containing baptisms begins only in 1844--nearly a century after Moses Jarvis might have been baptized here. Nowhere in these 6 vols were there lists of church members anywhere near the time of Moses Jarvis' birth in 1749.

Reels 585-87 (Norwich CT, 1st Congregational Church Records, 1699-1928.)

These are labeled 1st, 2nd & 3rd box & are microfilms of the contents of 3 boxes of loose papers. Nowhere did I find any list of baptisms, church members, etc.

Note: Christ Church & the 1st Congregational Church are the only ones in Norwich whose records extend back to or before 1749.

Reel 4 (Norwalk CT, St.Paul's Church P.E., 1741-1925)

I hoped to find record of marriage of Moses Jarvis and Phebe Wicks in 1772, but the earliest marriages recorded are 1830-1854. A historical note at the start of this film states the Parish of St.Paul's Church, Norwalk, was founded about 1737. "Some of the early records of the church were destroyed by fire in 1789."

Collection of bound volumes of records of individual churches

Records of the Norwich 1st Congregational Church **Jarvis, Sanky,** admitted church 4 Nov 1764. (Vol 2, p 216) **Jarvis, Susan,** admitted church 1764 (Vol 4, p 214). [These were the ONLY Jarvises.]

28 OCTOBER 1992. HARRIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE (FAMILY LAW BUILDING), HOUSTON.

Probate Records: Ref #667-60-1442. Estate of Moye Wicks, Jr., deceased. Appeal from Moxley Wicks Duggan of Phoenix & James C. Boone of Houston showed that Moye Wicks d. in Houston 18 Mar 1967 at age 80. B. 4 May 1886. His will dated 29 Nov 1963 was witnessed by Hazel B. Wiese & Christine H. Cornick. Moxley was indepentent executrix; Boone independent executor. Paragraph 5 noted "that no child or children were born to the decedent before or after the execution of said Will & none were never adopted." The divisees in the will were the Calvary Episcopal Church, Richmond, TX; Sorrel Duggan, nephew, who resides in Phoenix; & Mrs. Moxely Wicks Duggan, sister. Paragraph 7: "....That the decedent was married only 1 time & he was divorced from said wife more than 20 yrs. prior to the date hereof; that the mother & the father of the decedent are both dead; that he left surviving him the following brothers & sisters, who are the sole heirs of the decedent [lists Madeleine, Mildred, Douglas, Melville, Muriel, Marion & Moxley]."

Actual will is usual format. Key items: bequeathed to Calvary Church $10,000; to Sorrel Duggan $10,000. Article 4: "I give, devise & bequeath all the rest & remainder of my property of every kind & character, real, personal & mixed which I shall own at the time of my death, to my beloved sister, Mrs. Moxley Wicks Duggan of Los Angeles, CA, to be hers in fee simple forever." Next paragraph says that in event of her death rest of estate goes to Calvary Church.

Inventory of estate: cash on hand, approx $40,000 in 2 bank accts. Personal property, 1 1962 Chevrolet sedan, $150. "Miscellaneous household furniture & furnishings located at 1820 Fairview" appraised at 0 value. Furniture in storage, $275. "Miscellaneous furniture & furnishings which had been removed from an old hotel which was subject to storage charges far in

excess of its value, which storage charges were paid by the Estate, on the basis of the storage company keeping the items in storage & hence such items are listed as of NO value." Stocks: approx $37,000, of which $33,000 was in 540 shares of AT&T. Real estate: approx. $19,000 in form of a number of lots in Harris Co (sold by executors & values given were actual amts. received). List of claims: Certificate of Deposit w/ Bank of the Southwest, Houston, $216,000.

Vital Records: No records of births (or deaths) were kept before 1903 except for persons who later asked for affidavits of birth. They searched the files for 3 Wickses who might possibly have applied (if they were born in Harris Co): Moye Jr, Madeleine & Muriel w/o result. **Note: we did not check for such delayed birth certificates in Wharton Co. & should ask Frank Sorrel to do this for us.**

Births were recorded in a few counties before 1876, but the Legislature repealed this requirement in 1876 & only a few of these old books have survived. A book in the Clayton Library lists births from earlier times, but those who compiled these had not (at that time) searched Wharton or Matagorda Cos. for similar records, if they exist.

16 DECEMBER 1992. NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY

From the Account Books of John Avery, Schoolmaster, 1763-1779. Kenneth Scott, Nat. Geneal Soc. Quart., vol 62, pp 173-181, (year? 1974?). John Avery (1739-1779) was a schoolmaster in Huntington, LI, who kept detailed account books. One item of interest was that **Joseph Wickes** provided him with cider barrels, cider casks, a cedar tub and a red cedar pail. He hooped the tub and mended the pail.

He kept a list of the persons (mostly parents) who were charged by Avery for instruction of their children, other relatives, or individuals for whom they were reponsible. Among these were (responsible person followed by name of student & year of instruction):

Jarvis, Henry: William (1778)
Jarvis, Ichabod: instruction (1768)
Jarvis, Jonathan: Isaiah (1766-8, 1770-1); William (1763-7, 1776-9); Timothy (1770-1, 1777-9)
Jarvis, Nathaniel: Sally (1777-8); Amy (1777-8); Sarah (1777)
Jarvis, Robert: Phebe (1776)
Jarvis, Capt. Thomas Jr: Augustin (1770-1)
Wickes, Joseph: son Platt (1766-7, 1770-1); daughter Polly (1776-7); Hannah (1770-1); Freelove (1775-6); Keturah

(1775-6); Obediah (1776); instructing 3 children (1777-8).

Note: last item proves that Joseph Wickes did not move away from Huntington until 1778 at the earliest. This is confirmed by 1778 Census below. (Wickes Genealogy implies he moved to Norwalk after his house burned in 1770.) This also accounts for all but Joseph's 2 oldest children (assuming "Polly" is Mary, his 3rd child). Going by known bpt dates, all were age 4-6 when they started at Mr. Avery's school except for Polly, who would have been abt 16 in 1776. (Perhaps I copied dates wrong; might have been 1766, like Platt.)

Among the many cordwainers who made shoes for John Avery, Moses Jarvis is NOT listed.

Suffolk County, Long Island, NY, 1778 Census. Kenneth Scott, Nat. Geneal. Soc. Quart., vol 63, pp 276-83, 1975. The last British governor of the Province of New York made a census in 1778. Only heads of households were listed. Numbers in parentheses after names indicate number of persons in household in addition to head.

The return for Huntington was dated 13 July 1778. The only Jarvises in Huntington were **Philip & Robert. Wickes, Joseph** was listed.

Odd notation in card catalog under **Jarvis Family**: "see Currituck County, North Carolina index." In the corner: NC-L-C 936. Did not have time to follow up on this. [Currituck is the northeastern-most county of North Carolina, just S of Norfolk, VA. It was formed in 1670 from Albemarle, one of the 3 original counties of NC, which no longer exists.]

16 December 1992. New York Public Library.

The Wills of Suffolk County on Long Island in the State of New York, Liber A, 1787-1798. Abstracted by Geo. M. Easter, 1937. Microfilm ZI-19, NY Public Library.

[Suffolk County was organized in 1683, but the Surrogate Court was not formed until 1787. Between these two dates, wills were probated in NYC. Even after 1787 there were many who, in error, took wills out of the county for probate. Some of these are also in the New York County records.]

A-413. **Jonathan Jarvis** of Huntington. 8 April 1788....gives wife **Charity Jarvis** provisions....gives son **William Jarvis**

land....gives son **Timothy Jarvis** land adjoining that of Joseph Lewis, deceased, David Rusco, Zebulon Platt, Zophar Platt, Israel Wood....gives son **Isaiah Jarvis** a cow....gives granddaughter **Phebe Jarvis** 20 pounds when 18 or married....Executors: **John Wickes**, Epenetus Conkling, wife **Charity Jarvis**. Witness: Zophar Platt, Zebulon Platt, John Ketcham. Proved 17 Dec 1795.

Ibid: Liber B, 1798-1809.

B-452. **John Jarvis** of Huntington, 29 July 1807....To son **Stephen Jarvis** land adjoining Ephraim Oakes....to grandson **Henry Jarvis** land....to son **John Jarvis** land....to daughter **Rebeckah** 50 pounds....to daughter **Joanna 50** pounds....to daughter **Naomy** 50 pounds....to daughter **Edith** 50 pounds. Executors: Capt. John Sells, Stephen Higby, Jacob Platt. Witnesses: Jacob Townsend, Benjamin Dennis, Edmund Totten. Proved 3 Sept 1807 at Huntington.

B-482. **Austin Jarvis** of Huntington, 5 Jan 1805....to son **Augustine Jarvis** land adjoining Whitehead Guildersleeve, John Ruland, Stephen Guildersleeve & Zophar Rogers....to son **Stephen Jarvis** land....to son **Lemuel Jarvis** $250....to son **Daniel Jarvis** a trunk....to son **John Jarvis** 20 shillings....to 2 grandsons **Jarvis Nicolls** and **Austin Jarvis** a colt between them to be sold for school money....to daughters **Drusilla, Jemima, Mary & Deborah** remainer equally divided....**Deborah** a home while single....Executors: **Daniel Jarvis**, Nehemiah Brush, Henry Scudder. Witnesses: John B. Scudder, Henry Scudder Jr, Joel Scudder. Proved 16 Feb 1808.

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY (follow-up to 23 Sept 1992)

Since known that Mary (Polly) Brown, wife of Moses Jarvis Jr, was b in Middletown, CT, & her b date in Jarvis Family Bible 17 June 1783, checked 1790 Middletown Census for possible parents. Only 4 Browns:

	M>16	M<16	F
Brown, Nathaniel, Jr	1	2	2
Brown, Nathaniel	1		4
Brown, William	1		4
Brown, Hugh	1		4

No way of knowing from this if any of these households had a 7 yr old girl.

Check of Barbour File showed only:

> Brown, Nathaniel, Jr m. Polly Ufford (no date), Chatham Vit Rec, vol 1, pp 202-3. [Chatham is now E. Hampton, was part of Middletown until 1767.]

Brown, Mary, dau Hugh & Olive, b 1 Nov 1780, Middletown Vit Rec, vol 2 p 348.

1st couple undoubtedly same as 1 in 1790 Census w/ 2-3 small children. 2nd prob from household of Hugh Brown. This could be our Polly Brown, but only if b. date in Jarvis Bible incorrect. [There were 2 other births in Barbour File -- Mary Brown, 1794, Preston; Polly Brown, 1784, Pomfret -- but these are towns in E CT, quite distant from Middletown.]

WICKS/JARVIS GENEALOGY NOTES: PART 4

Printed
12/1/93

16 FEB 1993. NORWICH, CT.

JMF & JGF met in Norwich to attempt to prove the premise that Benajah Jarvis & his family resided here about 1747-52, & that Benajah's son, Moses, was born here 27 Nov 1749. (Moses' death report in NYC in 1822 gives his birthplace "Norwich.")

If this assumption correct, Benajah whould have been about 37-42 years old & his 2nd wife, Annie Sammis (whom he m. at Huntington 27 Jan 1747) would have been abt 31-36. While in Norwich, they would probably have with them the following children born on Long Island, who would have been of these approx ages in 1747: Joseph, 15; Hannah, age? Thomas, 11; Elizabeth, 8; Nathaniel, 3; Millicent, 1. While in Norwich they might also have had another child: Benajah Jr, b abt 1748.

Will of William Jarvis of Huntington states his son William (Benajah's 1st cousin) was in Norwich in 1737. We therefore would also look for other members or branches of the Jarvis family in Norwich & environs during 1747-52.

We started at the shop of Linda Edgerton, a registered genealogist [(203) 889-5990]. She has in her book store the 400 handwritten notebooks of Mary E. Perkins (1848-1935), who compiled a genealogy of Norwich families from its founding in 1659 to the late 19th century. Linda also has the genealogic material collected by Eliza Warren Avery (1871-1958) on the founding families of eastern Connecticut towns & their descendants for 2, 3 & sometimes 4 generations. Thus her information concentrates only on the 1600s & early 1700s.

Linda had found only 1 Jarvis in all this material, a John Jarvis who came from Boston abt 1650. Miss Perkins' penciled genealogical charts are confusing, but there is no evidence that this Jarvis line continued in Norwich, nor that it had any connection with the Huntington Jarvises. *[Nevertheless, he was a contemporary of Steven Jarvis of Huntington. It's possible that John & Steven were related (brothers?) and might have arrived in Boston together.]*

Linda had a book of all ancient gravestone inscriptions in Norwich. This showed only one Jarvis, Abigail, "relict of Capt. (didn't record name) Jarvis of Roxbury." This is the same woman who appeared in land records below.

We then went to the Recreation Bldg in Mohegan Park where, believe or not, all Norwich burial records are kept. There was only 1 Jarvis in the computerized list of 19-20th century burials, a man who d in the 1880s. Search of the book containing older inscriptions came up with the same Abigail Jarvis.

Norwichtown is distinct from the City of Norwich. The 1st settlers built there houses on high ground along the banks of the Yantic River, and this is where we saw a number of well-preserved 17th & early 18th century houses. The City lies on steep slopes leading down to where the Yantic and Shetucket Rivers join to form the Thames.

At the Town Hall we found vital and land records were beautifully kept. JMF reviewed birth, death & marriage records and found no records of any of the Jarvises we sought. I went thru the land records and found only a few 18th century Jarvises, apparently not related to us. These records, which are well indexed, go back to 1686, and I checked them up to the end of the 18th century. So we can be pretty sure no other Jarvises were involved in land deals.

Abigail Jarvis, a widow, was involved in a number of land transactions, beginning in 1769. Several were with Capt. Zabdiel & Theophilus Rogers. One in 1774 was with Theophilus Rogers & his wife Penelope. JMF found that Penelope Jarvis married Theophilus Rogers, so Penelope may have been Abigail's daughter. One Peleg Hyde witnessed several of these transactions, and JMF found that Peleg was married to Susannah Jarvis (another daughter?). Both Penelope & Susannah were identified in marriage records as "of Norwich." Abigail was identified in several of these deeds as "of Norwich," but we know from her tombstone her husband came from Roxbury.

The other Jarvises in the land records were a Leonard Jarvis, Esq. "of Boston," who died, another Leonard Jarvis "late of Newburyport, now of Dartmouth (MA)" and Samuel Gardiner Jarvis "of Boston." Their transactions occurred between 1768 & 1774.

At the Otis Public Library there is a large Genealogy Room. Search of the card file and the collection of books failed to produce any evidence of Jarvises.

I had earlier determined in a phone conversation with Father Carroon, Archivist of the Episcopal Diocese of CT (1335 Asylum Ave, Hartford, 800-842-0126) that there are NO baptismal records of Christ Church, Norwich, before 1844. He has no idea what became of them. I had also asked Rev. Judith Copeland, minister of 1st Congregational Church, Norwichtown, (203-889-9520) to search that church's baptismal records. Letter from her (in file) reported no mention of Moses Jarvis in the bpt records Nov-Dec 1749 & the year 1750.

My check of Norwich 1st Congregational Church Records 1699-1928 in the CT State Library (RG 70:51 #585-587) showed there were 2 Jarvis women admitted to membership: Sanky, 5 Nov 1764 (? blurred); Susan, 1764. However, this was 15 yrs after the birth of Moses Jarvis.

We also know that a Benjamin Jarvis was one of the original contributors to the building of Christ Church in April 1748. One would expect these contributors to have been established members of the community. Nevertheless, Benjamin Jarvis did not appear in subsequent minutes of church meetings or lists of contributors of money & labor. (There were no lists of church members anywhere near 1749.) Furthermore, he did not appear in the land records, where one would be most likely to encounter an established citizen.

The adjoining towns of Bozrah, Lisbon and Franklin did not split off from Norwich until 1786, so the records of these towns pertinent to our search would be in Norwich. Linda suggested we check the records in Preston, the town just across the river from Norwich which was founded in 1686. She said that people from Preston are often lumped with those from Norwich. We drove to the Town Hall in Preston City, where we again found beautifully preserved vital and land records. However, there were no Jarvises in the vital records, and the earliest Jarvis land transaction was in 1967.

Unfortunately, a snow storm moved in at this point. We cut short our visit and failed to investigate several other possible sources outlined by JMF in a preliminary memo (copy in file):

Tax records (if any exist).

School records/taxes (Joseph & Thomas, Benajah's 2 eldest children might have attended school in Norwich)

Civil suits

Militia records

Newspapers (if any exist & are indexed)

Early diaries or journals

Most of these can be followed up by phone calls to the Town Hall & Otis Public Library -- which I will do. But did not

On our way out of town we made an abortive stop at the Leffingwell Inn, a handsome relic of colonial Connecticut that is now a museum. Altho it contains no genealogic material, it is a good representation of the middle class way of life in the 18th century. We had made an appointment with Mr. Murtha [(203) 889-9440] because it is not regularly open in the winter. When he saw us drive down the steep driveway, he shooed us off, saying if we didn't leave before more snow fell we would be there overnight!

In summary, we found no trace of Moses Jarvis or his family, nor of the William Jarvis mentioned in the 1737 will. Since we are pretty sure Benajah & Annie Sammis were in Norwich for no longer than 5 years, it's not surprising we could find no trace of them. The most likely place where we should have been able to find evidence, the bpt records of Christ Church, is lost.

It's more surprising that we found no record of William Jarvis. However, all of his children were born in Norwalk between 1724 & 1730, and he died there in 1767. Altho the printed transcript of the above will clearly says "Norwich," the original must be checked to be sure this was not a misreading of "Norwalk."

We are still left with the incontrovertable fact that "Norwich" was given as Moses' birthplace in his death record. It is barely possible this could have been Norwich VT. I can't find when it was settled, but in 1749 it was certainly on the far frontier and a long way from Long Island Sound. There was also a Norwich MA (which no longer exists) in the Berkshires. The same can be said about this possibility. We know it could not have been Norwich NY because that town did not exist in 1749.

This leaves one final possibility: altho there's no doubt about the handwritten "Norwich" on the death record, the person giving this information just might have confused Norwich with Norwalk. We know there was a constant flow of Jarvises & Wickses back & forth between Norwalk & Huntington. The Norwalk Vital Records preserved in the Barbour File list the births of all of William Jarvis' children and even the marriage of Benajah's daughter "Millison" in 1767, yet there's no sign of Moses. I'll look for the bpt records of St. Paul's Church P.E. in Norwalk, but I already know the marriage records start in 1830 and that "some of the early records of the church were destroyed by fire in 1789."

I think we should continue to consider Norwich as Moses Jarvis' birthplace, in spite of our failure to find any confirming evidence, unless we find some evidence that he was born in Norwalk.

WAINWRIGHT CITATION: At Otis Library we also discovered "Medal of Honor Recipients, 1863-1973," prepared for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, US Senate, Oct 22, 1973. On pg 422: "**Wainwright, Richard Jr. Lt, USN.** Born 15 Sept 1881, Washington, DC. Citation: For distinguished conduct in battle, engagements of Vera Cruz, 21 & 22 April 1914. Lt. Wainwright was eminent and conspicuous in command of his battalion; was in the fighting of both days, and exhibited courage and skill in leading his men through action. In seizing the Customhouse, he encountered for many hours the heaviest and most pernicious concealed fire of the entire day, but his courage and coolness under trying conditions were marked."

NB: In the Vera Cruz Campaign, 55 Medals of Honor were awarded.

RAYMOND GENEALOGY. While at the Otis Library JMF discovered the hard-to-find "Raymond Genealogy" by Samuel Edward Raymond, Seattle Genealogical Society, Inc, Seattle, 1970.

Vol 1, pg 130: #238. **Susannah Raymond** (Nathaniel), m 1786 **Platt Wicks**, b 1763 (Ref DAR Records, CIV). Platt Wicks d 1818. Susannah Raymond Wicks d 1813. (Same ref) Children of Platt & Susannah Raymond Wicks: 1) Joseph Lewis b 1796, m Delilah Alexander, d 1872. 2) Henrietta b 1804, d 1868. 3) Nathaniel Raymond b 1806, m Elizabeth Tuley, d 1859.

Xerox of Susannah's father **Nathaniel's** family, & of his father **Simeon's** family in Wicks/Jarvis file.

NB: The following is obviously not Susannah's father. When I dictated this, I thought it was just another Revolutionary tale worth recording. However, I now realize that this is the Nathaniel Raymond whose service record I found at the National Archives (cf below). That man could NOT have been Susannah's father since his depostion gives birth date 4 May 1753, while Susanna's father was married 17 Feb 1762. Even if the marriage date is wrong, we know Susannah was born in 1765.

The Raymonds were legion in Norwalk, and so were Nathaniel Raymonds. Both of these Nathaniels had sons named Nathaniel who were small children during the Revolution.

Cf. below under National Archives notes for analysis of service records.

Vol 1, pg 57: #183. Nathaniel Raymond (Eliakim), m 1) 3 Aug 1772 Dolly Wood, b abt 1754; 2) 10 Sept 1836 Dinah Smith. Children of Nathaniel & Dolly, all b Norwalk: Hannah, 1772; Nathaniel, 1775; Rebeccah, 1777; Street, 1780; Eliakim, 1782; Charles, 1784; Harry, 1787; Elnathan, 1789; Alanson, 1791; Delia, 1793; Lydia (perhaps).

"Nathaniel Raymond lived near Old Well Wharf all his days. He was a corporal of the guards at the time of British attack at Norwalk. The British landed at Fitch's Point on Saturday night. Nathaniel carried such of his household effects as he could, down near the pottery called village (sic, dictation garbled), and hid them in a swamp, then carried father and mother and some of their effects back some 3 miles, in a cart; returned, and with 14 others, volunteers, under their own command, took arm[s] and went up the hill where John Raymond lived. In the night the British fired a ball at them at random. It struck near them. Sunday morning the harbor was full of boats. They landed at the Old Well; the 15 volunteers fired at them from John Raymond's Hill.

They were chased back. The two parties of the British joined forces at Grumman's Hill, went up France Street.

"Nathaniel enlisted 20 July 1776 as private under Capt. Seth Seymour and ended up on 1 Jan 1783 doing guard duty every third night, to protect the coast.

"Nathaniel Raymond applied for pension 10 Aug 1832. Pension was issued 25 Mar 1834 for $80 per year. (Ref. Nathaniel Raymond, W26356, US Pension Files, National Archives)

"Nathaniel Raymond died 4 Mar 1849, age 96, at Norwalk. Dolly (Wood) Raymond died 27 Feb 1835, age 80, at Norwalk. Both buried Pine Island Cemetery at Norwalk. Dinah (Smith) Raymond died 29 Mar 1858 age 91."

9-15 MARCH 1993. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.

Revolutionary War Military Service Records, 9th Regiment of Connecticut Militia (microfilm roll 360): **Nathan/l Raymond,** Sergeant, Capt. Seth Seymour's Company in Col. John Mead's Regt. of Militia in the State of Connecticut under command of Gen. Worcester. He appears on Company Payroll dated Norwalk, 27 Mar 1777. "Entered service 24 ____ 1776. Discharged 24 Dec 177_. Months in service: 2. Wages per month: 48 [shillings]. Total wages 4 pounds, 16 shillings." *[I interpret this as meaning he entered service 24 Oct 1776 & was discharged 24 Dec 1776. 2 months' wages would have been 96 shillings = 4 pounds 16 shillings.]* Next jacket has same heading. He appears on Company Payroll dated Norwalk, 27 Mar 1777. "Entered service 12 Aug 1776. Left service 13 Sept 177_. Months & days in service: 1-1. Wages/mo: 48 shillings. Total wages due: 2 pounds, 9 shillings, 8 pence." *[This service must have antedated the first one. Assuming "1-1" means 1 mo, 1 day, he served from 12 Aug 1776 to 13 Sept 1776. Wages for 31 days would have been just about this amount.]*

Nathan/l Raymond, Jr. Identical unit. No rank given; therefore must have been a private. Company Payroll dated Norwalk, 27 Mar 1777. "Entered service 12 Aug 1776. Discharged or left service 12 Sept 177_. Months & days in service 1-0. Wages per month 40 shillings. Total wages due 2 pounds." *[Going by wages, he must have served 1 mo, to 12 Sept 1776.]* Company Payroll dated Norwalk, 27 Mar 1777. Identical heading. "Entered service 24 ____ 1776. Discharged 24 Jan 177_. Months & days in service, 3 mo. Wages per mo 40. Total wages 6 pounds." *[Going by wages, he must have served from 24 Oct 1776 to 24 Jan 1777.]*

The following are other Raymonds from Norwalk who served in Capt Seymour's Company: **Aaron, George, Hez/r, Moses, Stephen, Uriah** (Ensign), **William.** All were carried on the Payroll of this Company on the same day. I did not check to see how their dates of enlistment and discharge matched up, but most served for a matter of months. There were many more Raymonds in other companies of this Regt.

Revolutionary War Veterans' Pension & Bounty Land Warrent Applications File (Roll 2008). Claim W26356: **Nathaniel Raymond.** Letter from A.D.Hiller, Asst. to Administrator (Pension Bureau?) 21 Sept 1932 to Miss Phyllis Raymond, S. Highland Ave, Nyack, NY. "Nathaniel Raymond was born 4 May 1753 in Norwalk. Names of parents not given. While residing in Norwalk he enlisted & served as a private with Connecticut troops as follows: From 20 July 1776, 2 months in Capt Seth Seymour's Company in Col John Mead's Regt; from 15 Nov 1776, 4 months in same company & Regt; from March or April 1777, about 9 months in Capt Uriah Raymond's company (no relationship to soldier shown) in Col John Mead's Regt; from 1 Mar 1778 about 9 months in same company & Regt; from 1 Mar 1779, 9 months in same company & Regt & was in the battles of Fairfield & Norwalk; from 1 Mar 1780, 9 months in same company & Regt; from 1 Mar 1781, from 3 to 6 months in same company & Regt; from 1 Mar 1782, from 3 to 6 months in same company & Regt. He was allowed pension on his application executed 10 Aug 1832, then a resident of Norwalk, CT, where he had always lived. He died 7 Mar 1849 at Norwalk. He married 5 Sept 1836 in Norwalk, CT, Dinah Smith of Norwalk. The widow, Dinah, was allowed pension on her application executed 14 July 1853, then a resident of Norwalk and 'nearly 86 years.' On 11 Mar 1834 the soldier's son, E. Raymond, was in Brooklyn, NY; the name of his mother is not shown. In 1853, Lewis Smith, then a resident of Norwalk, & Sally Ann Smith, in 1853 a resident of Norwalk, both stated they were present at the marriage of Nathaniel Raymond & Dinah Smith; and in 1855 William O. Smith, a resident of Norwalk, stated he was present at the marriage. There is no relationship to the widow, Dinah Raymond, shown."

Preceding the above letter are a large number of hand-written documents. The first granted pension of $80/yr commencing 4 Mar 1834 with arrears to Mar 1830 $230 + semi-annual allowance ending 4 Sept 1830 $40 = $280 due. (This was under the Revolutionary Claim Act of 7 June 1832.)

Dinah Raymond, widow, was given pension of $80/yr to commence 3 Feb 1853.

Letter from E. Raymond, Brooklyn, NY, 11 Mar 1834 to Hon. Elisha Whittlesey (probably a Congressman), address not given. "...that my father, Nathaniel Raymond of Norwalk, CT, and his brother George Raymond, now of Brooklyn, NY, have both applied for a Pension, believing, as every body else who knows anything of

their claims, that they are eminently entitled to it. On the first application their papers were sent back for correction. Further proof was obtained and forwarded long since, but they get no answer. Can you, Sir, make it convenient, consistent with your other avocations, to ascertain why their Pensions have not been granted or whether it is probable they will be?"

Document dated 6 Sept 1855 in which Dinah Raymond states "she has not received a warrent for bounty land" to which she is entitled under the Act of 3 March 1855. Signed by Dinah Raymond with a very shaky "X".

Depositions in Nathaniel Raymond's own hand dated 11 Aug 1832, 10 April 1833 and 31 Aug 1833 at the Probate Court in Norwalk give complete account of his Revolutionary service. Copies and transcripts thereof in Wicks/Jarvis File, altho he is not a direct ancestor.

Comment: Evidence suggests Nathaniel Raymond of the pension application was the "Nathanial Raymond Jr" in Capt Seth Seymour's Company. The dates of the 1st 2 enlistments he gave 56 yrs later (for which he had no written record) correspond pretty well with ones documented for Nathaniel Jr in the Archives: 1) 2 months from 20 July 1776 vs. 1 mo from 12 Aug 1776; 2) 4 mo from 15 Nov 1776 vs. 3 mo from 24 Oct 1776. However, we know from Raymond Genealogy his father was Eliakim. How could have been Nathaniel Jr? It's possible he was on the muster roll as "Jr" to distinguish him from the other Nathaniel. If the latter was Susannah's father, we know he was older. Furthermore, JMF lists Susannah's father as "Sergeant" (he thinks he got this from Ed Wicks), and this rank is borne out in the above muster rolls.

I conclude that the Nathaniel Raymond Jr in Capt Seymour's Company was the son of Eliakim whose life story is documented in the pension file. (The George Raymond who also served in this Company may have been his brother, since we know from the son's letter Nathaniel had a brother George who was also a pension applicant.) The Sgt. Nathaniel Raymond in this Company was Susannah's father. Note that 33 members of the DAR trace their descent from a Revolutionary Patriot thru Susannah to Nathaniel Raymond!

18 FEB 1993. CONNECTICUT VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, MA AND WILBRAHAM, MA.

Historical Data Relating to Counties, Cities and Towns in Massachusetts by Paul Guzzi, 1975:

Norwich. Established 29 June 1773 from part of Murrayfield. *[Much too late for Moses Jarvis to have been born in this Nor-*

wich.] Name changed to Huntington 9 March 1855. [This town is NW of Westfield, Mass.]

Boston Transcript, 3 Dec 1928, Genealogy column, item 7920. This item in listed under **Benajah Jarvis** in *American Genealogical Index. It is an inquiry for info on Jonathan Jarvis' descendants that includes a confusing & grossly incorrect genealogy of the Jarvises of Huntington.*

12 MARCH 1993. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON

33 DAR members base their right to membership on descent from Nathaniel Raymond **thru Susannah Raymond Wicks!** I checked only 2 of these:

DAR application 571634, submitted by Laura Anne Mitchell, 4425 Robbins Hill Rd, Florissant, MO, 63034, 11 Aug 1972. She gives her descent from Mary Brown Wicks. Some dates may be helpful, altho all these (& following ones) are suspect:

Mary Brown Wicks, b 31 Oct 1828, Galveston, TX. [illegible]
✓m Henry David Rhodes in 1844
d 15 Oct 1888, Osceola, AR. wrong or not?
Henry David Rhodes, b 3 Oct 1818, Aberdeen, MS ✓
d 5 May 1878, Osceola, AR ✓
Their son:
Joseph Wicks Rhodes, Sr, b 28 Dec 1851, Aberdeen, MS ✓
m Clara Pulliam in 1877
d 10 Nov 1927, Osceola, AR ✓
Clara Pulliam, b 13 May 1854, Bartlett, TN ✓
Their son:
Joseph Wicks Rhodes, Jr, b 2 Nov 1885, Bartlett, TN ✓
m Sarah Caroline Fergus 22 Dec 1910 ✓
d 21 Feb 1926, Memphis, TN ✓
Sarah Caroline Fergus, b 26 Jan 1886, Elm (?) Springs, AR ✓
(still living in 1972) ✓

DAR application 525382, submitted by Mrs. Caroline Wilson Royalty, 420 Heartfield, Jackson, MS. Also traces descent from Mary Brown Wicks with conspicuous differences:

Mary Brown Wicks, m Henry David Rhodes 21 Nov 1884 error
d 15 Sept 1889, Memphis, TN ?
Henry David Rhodes, b 3 Oct 1818, Morgan Co, AL ✓
d 15 May 1878 in Texas ✓

Their daughter:
Mary Brown Rhodes, b 13 Dec 1862, Colorado Co, TX ✓
m William Smithers Ashford in 1882 ✓
d 17 May 1887, Memphis, TN ✓
William Smithers Ashford, b 4 Apr 1859, Memphis, TN
d _ Apr 1916, Memphis

27 JULY 1993. NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Discourse by George Redmonds (an authority on British surnames who conducted a course here) on the name **Wicks**. First of all, he is quite sure that Wilkes and Wicks two distinct family names. Because "L" is generally not vocalized in English dialects, it is easy to see how "Wilkes" might have metamorphosed into "Wicks." (Ed Wicks discounts the Wilkes-Wicks transition in our family, basing this on the will of one George Wickes he found in Gloucestershire.)

Redmonds discoursed at length on "Wilkes." He believes this is probably derived from the shortened form of William, "Will," to which was attached a diminutive suffix. The latter might have been "-kin" (which came over from the Low Countries) or "-ock" (as in "hillock", an Old English diminutive). These would explain how the "k" sound was attached to the shortened "Wil." This is only a theory now, but he is studying diminutives currently and believes he will be able to prove it.

As to Wicks, this could come from a variety of sources, depending on locations in the British Isles. For example, in the north of England "vik" is the same root from which comes "viking!" In more southern areas, it probably derives from the Germanic "vick," which is commonly used as a suffix to place names (Brunswick, Norwich), usually to indicate a dairy farm. As a surname, he said Ed Wickes finding the will in Gloucestershire is significant because this the only part of England where names ending in "s" are common. (In fact, it was from this neighboring part of England that the Welch adopted the genitive "s" suffix to form Anglicized patronymics; e.g., Jones, Roberts, etc.)

Dictionary of British Surnames, P.H.Reaney, London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1958.

Wicks [and 14 other spellings; e.g., Weeks, Wyke, etc, but no Wilkes]: "...Old English wic, primarily 'dwelling place - abode,' 'village, hamlet, town,' later used as a dairy farm...and in this sense the simple wick was very common in the 13th & 14th centuries...The surname may derive from Wix (Essex) or any other of many places named Wick, Wyke, or Week (a south-western, particu-

larly Devon, form), or it may denote a dweller near or a worker at a dairy farm."

Jarvis, Jervis, Jervois, Jervoise, Gervase, Gervis: "...Though usually from the personal name, these names, in Yorkshire in particular, are at times from Jervaulx (Yorkshire), of which the pronounciation (now obsolescent) is Jarvis..."

Jennings [plus 7 other variations]: "Janyn le Breton, 1332...Diminutive -in of Jan, Jon, Gen..."

References to English Surnames in 1601, F.K. & S. Hitching, Wolton on Thames, Chas. A. Bernau, 1910. This is an index to surnames contained in the printed registers of 778 English parishes during 1601.

Wickes appeared in Hertfordshire 10 x; in London 5. **Wicke** in Gloucestershire 27x; London 18x.

Jarvis appeared in London 5x; in Lincolnshire 1x.

Jennings appeared in Shropshire 34x; **Jennins** in Shropshire 33x.

ibid 1602 is index to surnames in 964 English parishes in 1602.

Wickes occurred in Surrey 4x; in Wiltshire 20x.

Jarvis appeared in London 15x; in Norfolk 60x.

Jeninge, Jeninges, Jenings appeared in Shropshire 121x. **Jenninges** in Berkshire 4x. **Jennyng** in Kent 13x.

Comment: I don't know if these statistics are of any particular value except to give some idea of the general areas of England from which these families originated.

The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1660, P.W.Coldham, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co, 1987.

Wickes. Only ones mentioned are John & Robert. Presumably John is the man from Staines, Middlesex, who Ed Wickes says settled in Rhode Island. (He is an ancestor thru maternal line to the **Platt** family. Cf. Ed Wickes' pedigree in FGR.) No relevent **Weeks** or **Wilkes.**

Benjamin Jarvis: sentenced to be transported for 7 years after trial at Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions, 1646 (exact date not given; place to which transported not specified). There are a number of other Jarvises who went to Barbados or Virginia.

Jenings, Robert: Included in list of persons embarked on Hercules of Sandwich, Kent, to be transported from Sandwich to New England, April 1635. NB: Altho his age is not given, this man would have arrived in America much to early to have been the "Robert Jennings, Immigrant" who was named in son's 1698 baptsimal certificate.

Jonathan Porter: NOT LISTED

ibid, 1661-1699 (published 1990):

nc p 523-6: July 1685. "The following convicted before Chief Justice Jefferies at the Court of Oyer & Terminer for Dorset, Somerset & Devon for waging war against the King and sentenced to be transported to the Americas [sentence enrolled on 4 Feb 1691]: (this followed by 4 solid pages of names, among them **Robert Jennings**). Where in the Americas not specified.

The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, 1600-1700, John C. Hotten, Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1986.

nc p 139: 20 Nov 1635: "The under-written names are to be transported to the Barbados...on the Expedition, Peter Blackler, Master." Among these is **Thomas Weekes**, age 23. [Other sources indicate there was a Thomas Weeks who became a planter in Barbados and executed a will. Yet it is possible, altho highly unlikely, that this is our Thomas Wickes, and he came to America via the West Indies.]

Thomas Wickes, Jonathan Porter, Robert Jennings, Wilkes, Jarvises (going to or in New England): NOT LISTED

The Planters of the Commonwealth, 1620-1640, Chas. E. Banks, Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1961.

nc p #?: "1630. The Winthrop Fleet. Eleven vessels brought 'the Great Emigration' of this year, viz: Arabella (flagship), Ambrose, Talbot, Jewel, Charles, Mayflower, William & Francis, Hopewell, Whale, Success, & Trial. The first 5 ships sailed April 8 from Yarmouth, arrived at Salem June 13 and followings days. The other half of the fleet sailed in May and arrived in July at various dates. Altogether they brought about 700 passengers, of whom the following are presumed to have been on these ships:" [the only one of these of interest is **John Jarvis**, who went to Boston. NO **Wicks or Weeks**. This much too early for "Robert Jennings, immigrant."]

2 AUGUST 1994. CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

"History of Hadley," Sylvester Judd, Springfield, HR Huntting & Co, 190_, contains NO mention of **Thomas Wicks** (by any spelling).

4 AUGUST 1994. WETHERSFIELD TOWN HALL, TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE

Grantee & Grantor Indexes 1640-1915 contain NO entries for **WICKS** (in any spelling, including Weeks). However, a map obtained from the Wethersfield Historical Society (copy in file) shows **Thomas Wicks** owned the northernmost lot on Manhannock (later Wright's) Island in the "Great River." This is confirmed by Stiles (Vol I, pp 874-6, xerox in file); i.e., that Thomas Wicks owned this land before 1640. This would explain why his name does not appear in land records that began only in 1640. It also lends further support to the probability that Thomas was among those who left Wethersfield in 1640 to settle the new town of Stamford.

23 AUGUST 1994. HISTORIC NORTHAMPTON, 46 Bridge St, Northampton, MA, 01060, (413) 584-6011.

We were referred to Lynne Z. Bassett, Curator of Collections, by CT Historical Society as an expert on dating 19th century women's costumes. We tested her expertise by first showing her photo of **Moxley Sorrel** which we know was taken shortly after she was married in 1884. Ms Bassett took a quick look & dated it at 1885-6.

We then showed her the albumen print, taken in New Orleans, of a woman in an ankle-length dress. MWF gave this to JMF, telling him it was "Sarah Jennings Wicks." I told Ms Bassett this was supposed to be a woman born about 1820. She said, "No way!" She dated it about 1865-6, & said the girl was about 14 or 15 because around age 16 women wore skirts that touched the ground. This would mean the girl was b around 1850. Those most likely fit with these data is **Matilda Jarvis Wicks**, Moye Wicks' older sister, b 2 June 1848. JMF arrived at same conclusion.

We showed her the photo known to be of **Martha Elizabeth Gordon Sorrel**, said to be wearing Mardi Gras costume. Ms Bassett said both the dress (only torso showing) & the hair-do are quite typical of 1873-74. At that time Martha would have been ~~about 53, which is consistent with the photo~~.
in her late '40s. She looks much older.

28 MARCH 1995: NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Will of **Moses Jarvis**. Liber 57, pg 180, NY Wills (microfilm): "In the name of God, Amen, I, Moses Jarvis of the City of New York, being weak in body but of sound & perfect mind, memory & understanding that thanks be to God for the same, do make this my last will & testament." Follow by list of bequests: to my daughter **Elizabeth Jarvis**, my family clock; to my step-daughter **Mary Beers**, $50; to the Rector of St. Stephen's Church, $60 in trust for the use of the poor of said church; "to my wife **Mary**, in lieu of dower, 1/3 part of the net rents & income of my real & leasehold estates during...her natural life provided she shall continue my widow until her death; but in the event of her intermarrying again then I do limit this bequest from the time of her intermarrying...to the rents & income of 1/3 part of the real estate only...And for the purpose of facilitating the division of my property among my children, I do further direct that my Executors shall & may, whenever they may deem it expedient for the interests of all concerned, sell & convey all or any part of my estate, both real & personal for the best price that can be obtained for the same; & that upon the receipt of the proceeds of the sales of the Real & Leasehold Estates they shall invest 1/3 part of such proceeds in their names in Trust to secure the interest of or dividends upon such third part to the use of my said wife...To my six children **James Jarvis, Moses Jarvis & Richard Jarvis, Mary** wife of **Matthias Luff, Phebe** wife of **Moses Roff** [Inniox(?)], & **Elizabeth** wife of **Joseph Falconer**, all & singular, my estate of whatever nature or kind...share & share alike..." **James Jarvis & Richard Jarvis** appointed Executors. Signed 17 Jan 1822.

Followed by affidavit by George E. Smith & Hanson Weed that on 15 Feb 1822 they saw Moses Jarvis sign & seal this will and "that at the time thereof he, the said Moses Jarvis, was of sound, disposing mind & memory to the best of the knowledge & belief of this deponent."

Will of **Thomas Jarvis**, Liber 28, pg 486, NY Wills (microfilm of original). [*Check on printed abstract; cf Wicks/Jarvis Notes, Part 3, pg 3*] "I **Thomas Jarvis** of Huntington in Suffolk County, Province of New York...give & devise to my beloved wife **Abigail Jarvis**" all of his estate including "all my Negros...After her death then I will & devise unto my tow (sic) Nephew (sic) **Thomas Jarvis & Moses Jarvis** all my Lands, Meadows & Buildings with a half Hundred Rite in the old purchase all to be equally divided between them & to their heirs & assigns forever..." *[Comment: This definitely confirms from the original will that Thomas Jarvis' wife was living at the time he wrote his will; that he either had no issue or did not name them in the will; and that everything he owned after his wife died went to his two nephews Thomas Jarvis & Moses Jarvis.]*

Will of **William Jarvis**, Liber 14, pg 164, NY Wills (microfilm of original). *[Check on printed abstract; cf. Wicks/Jarvis Notes, Part 3, pg 1]* I wanted to check if his son William really lived in Norwich, as appears in the printed abstract. "I give & bequeath unto my son **William Jarvis of** Norwalk in Connecticut..." There is no question that this is Norwalk, not Norwich. On 2nd pg he again mentions "my son **William Jarvis of Norwalk.**"

American Loyalist Claims, Vol 1. P.W.Coldham, Washington, National Genealogical Soc, 1980, pg 259. "**Jarvis, William**, Norwalk CT. As oldest son of **Samuel Jarvis** of Norwalk, who died intestate, he is entitled to 2/7ths of father's estate consisting of house & 57 acres. The property was burned by British Army in 1779; the alarm raised caused death of claimant's grandfather, **Samuel Jarvis**, age 93. His grandfather left 7 children, of whom claimant's father was oldest. On father's death, one of his younger brothers took possession of the property and still retains it. Claimant's father, who served with Army *[presumably British]* at NY, left several children, 4 of whom are in NB [New Brunswick] & 3 returned to Connecticut; 1789. Claimant served as Cornet in Queen's Rangers Dragoons. Memorial 13 July 1789, London. Claim: as stated." *[Comment: The grandfather, Samuel, was probably the 2nd son of William Jarvis, whose 1737 will refers to "my son Samuel of Norwalk." This Samuel (5110, MRIN 1083) had 11 children. Death dates in the FGR show at least 6 were alive in 1783; 3 d. dates are missing. The oldest child was also Samuel (3717), b 1720, d 1783. Samuel Jr had a son Munson who was also a Loyalist (cf next item). However, according to NRS Genealogy, Samuel Sr was b in 1698 & would have been only 81 in 1779, not 93. Whoever this Samuel & his descendents were, this proves again that many Jarvises were ardent Loyalists.]*

Index to Series 1, in separate volume, Series 2, *American Loyalist Claims*, compiled by Clifford S. Dwyer, typescript, Univ of FL Library, Gainesville, 1985. This is abstract from List of Records of the Treasury, Paymaster General's Office, Exchequer & Audit Dept. & Board of Trade prior to 1837. Lists **John Jarvis (MA)**, **Munson Jarvis (CT)**, **Robert Jarvis (MA)**, **Samuel Jarvis (NY) & William Jarvis (CT)** & volumes in which they can be found if I care to look them up. *Significance of this is proof there were a number of Jarvis Loyalists but that* ***Moses Jarvis*** *did not submit a claim to British govt. This is not surprising since it would probably have been politically unwise to do so for one who was living in New York City immediately after the Revolution.*

13 JULY 1995. CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD

I went thru Barbour File & Index of Wills & Estate Papers for **Thomas Wick(e)s or Weeks or Wilkes.** Zilch!

28 SEPTEMBER 1995. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers & Organizations Raised Directly by Confederate Govt:

1st Confederate Cavalry, U-Y, microcopy 258, roll 5.

OFFICER'S PAY ACCOUNT: Major M.J.Wicks, 18 July 1863.

(Xerox in Wicks File, but following not clearly legible)

Remarks: I was mustered into the service at Memphis as Capt of Cavalry March 7 (?)/62. Was promoted to Major of Claybourne's Cavalry Regt about 1 May/62. Was transferred at the request of Gen Beauregard to the Commissary Department (?) with the rank of Major about 10 June/62.

Moses J. Wicks, Major, CSA

14 MARCH 1996. BROOKLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, NY

Profiles of Early Settlers of Huntington, 1666, compiled by Purcell B Robertson, Oct 1976, Vol 2, p 24, (settler #21):

Steven Jarvis: (exerpts) Origins b/4 arrival in Huntington unknown. Presumably b in England. 1st mentioned at Town Meeting of 4 April 1661: "It was agreed that a firkin of butter should be paid in at Steven Jarvis' house by the middle of June for satisfaction of a debt due from ye town to Ensigne Briant." He acted as a juror on 29 July 1662 in a court action. Several months later, 23 October, he acted as attorney for **James Chichester** [his son-in-law, JGF] in action against Theo Scudder claiming assault & battery. Steven was witness to a deed 23 March 1667/8. On 16-17 April 1672 he was involved in the well-known ~~P~~Ten Farms title dispute between Huntington & Smithtown. On 20 Aug 1669 he & Samuel Griffin agreed to exchange their house lots, Steven picking up one at the harbor "by the great hollow or (ship) graving place." This appears to have been in addition to his land holding recorded 4 mo later (22 Dec) which described his house lot. The land grant was reaffirmed on 27 Nov 1684, which described it as "12 acres on the east side of the cartway leading to Little East Neck, being bounded on the south by the great hollow." His activities never included holding any important civic offices. He d at Huntington 5 Aug 1693, leaving the will we already know about & children Elizabeth, Steven, Johnathan, William, Eunice & Thomas. (NB: I did not record whether his name was spelled Steven or Stephen.)

NOT race lines not signif??

Settler #33, on p 104: **Jonathan Porter**; #52, **Thomas Wickes.** Xerox cc of these in file.

One other item of possible interest is *Marriages, baptisms & deaths, 1766-1817, in Presbyterian Church, Huntington,* Robbins, WA (typed). **Librarian could not find.**

Earldeley, WAD: Abstracts of Wills, Administations & Guardianships in Surrogate's Courts of State of NY. These are MSS notes (in pencil) in 2 file drawers keyed to enormous card file which contains every name mentioned in these documents; i.e., in addition to principals, witnesses, etc. This is said to include all estate proceedings in NY State b/4 1835. JGF sought will of **Benajah Jarvis**, probable father of **Moses Jarvis.** I did find will of Benajah Jarvis who died in 1817. In view of many other searches for the former's will, I think this is **fairly conclusive proof that Benajah left neither will nor estate papers--or at least none that survived.**

21-25 MAY 1996 FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY, SALT LAKE CITY, UT.

In attempt to determine the English origin of **Thomas Wickes**, I ran a computer print-out of everyone of that name from 1994 IGI, Version 3.05. Limiting this to those born or bpt between 1600 & 1615 & eliminating those whose spouses names were not Rebecca, **there were still 48, born in 13 different counties**! With 1 exception (Lincolnshire), they were spread across the south of England: 17 in the West Country (Wiltshire to Cornwall, w/ most in Dorset, 10), 13 in the south (Surrey, Kent & Sussex), 10 in or close to London, 4 in East Anglia.

~~Only 1 Thomas Wickes could be identified: son of Robert & Sarah Wickes of Staines, Middlesex, who was the bro of **John Wickes**, who settled in RI & was great grandfather of **Hannah Lewis**, spouse of **Joseph Wickes Sr.** This was confirmed by Robert's will (cf below).~~

~~I did an extensive search of a prolific Wickes family in Colyton, Devonshire, only to prove conclusively that none of the Thomas Wickeses from here could be ours. Computer print-outs, my notes, etc. are all in Wicks/Jarvis file along w/ map showing distribution of the various Thomas' birthplaces.~~

~~**Barring some fortuitous leads, I think the vast number of Thomas Wickeses precludes our finding which one is ours.** Furthermore, this was just the IGI listing. There must have been many more! Yet it's entirely possible 1 of these 48 was our Thomas...~~

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7 JUNE 1996 NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, BOSTON

I went thru the cumulative indices of the *NEHGS REGISTER* vols 1-148 (1847-1994) & *NYG&BS RECORD* vols 1870-1982 looking for refs to **Thomas Wick[e]s [Weeks], Benajah, Moses & Steven Jarvis.** I found only 1 ref on ANY of our Wickses, the will of **Robert Wickes** of Staines, Middlesex, mentioned above. This is recorded in his FGR (xerox in file). I found only 1 ref to ANY of our Jarvises, mention of **Steven Jarvis** in an article on the **Harned** family (xerox in file), which has been entered into their respective FGRs.

7-8 AUGUST 1998. NY GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

Ancient Epitaphs of Long Island, Harris, E.D., Ed (MS, 1889), Vol 6, p 51: "Here lyes ye body of **Thomas Jarvis** died August ye 24 1732 in ye 63 year of his age." see

ibid, pg 52: "Here lyes ye body of **Milison Jarvis** died Nove 29 1732 in ye 60 year of her age. (Note: Stone very obscure; name a little doubtful and the last figure of date of year doubtful. On foot stone can read 'Mil...wife to Thos' without date." see

ibid, p 53: "Here lyes buried the body of **Mrs Jemima Jarvis** the wife of **Mr Benajah Jarvis** aged 38 years died October ye 29th Anno Dom 1746." see

ibid, p 55: "Here lyes ye body of **Mrs Anne Jarvis** wife to Mr **Benajah Jarvis** died August ye 21st 1754 in ye 38th year of her age." see

ibid, p 56: "Here lyes ye body of **David Jarvis** son of **Mr Benajah Jarvis & Mrs Anne Jarvis** decd. May ye 15th 1755 in ye 3d year of his age."

ibid, p 57: "In memory of **Mr Bennajah (sic) Jarvis** who departed this life the 3d day of Janr A.D. 1766 in ye 56th year of his age. (Below the inscription are the figures '1=0=6,' perhaps the price.)" *This could mean 1 pound, 0 shillings, 6 pence.*

Will of Thomas Jarvis, RIN 2523, son of Stephen Jarvis & Mary Porter. (Microfilm of original, Liber 11, p 387. This confirms printed abstract, cf. Wicks/Jarvis Notes, Part 3, p 1, except spelling of some names.) 14 August 1732. **Thomas Jarvis**, bricklayer, gives to **son Thomas Jarvis** 2 acres of land b/n 2 paths leading to the town, also piece of land to left of path abutting **Jonathan Rogers** containing 2 acres & likewise half of "a certain lott of land above my home lott & also the young orchard"...& also 1/2 share of my meadowland which is to be divided w/ my **son Benajah Jarvis**. Also gave **Benajah** "my home lott on which I now live with all my buildings thereon & also all the woodland & half of the young orchard above my home lott..." Also another lot containing about 50 acres & a lot on the hill on E side of path that leads to Great Gate (?) containing about 16 acres. [More land described, then:] Also gives **Benajah** 3/4 of an hundred right "on condition that [he] shall allow to his mother, my well beloved **wife Milloson Jarvis** the...third part of the house I now own, give her firewood & keep her a cow winter & summer to milk & to have a third part of the land & the widow's [share?] in the meadow I have given to him during her widowhood..." Bequeaths to **son Timothy Jarvis** 8 acres of land, to **daughter Unise Kelog (sic)** of Norwalk in Connecticut 16 pounds, to my **son-in-law Jonathan Whitaker** 5 shillings, & to **wife Milloson Jarvis** all his movable estate. Names **brother William Jarvis** & pastor Ebenezer Prime executors. Witnesses Isaac Brush, Moses Scudder, **Nathaniel Wickes**. [I read certificate of proof as dated 4 Mar 1732, which makes no sense. Printed abstract said it was 14 Sept 1732, which must be correct, altho I did not see this date.]

Will of Stephen Jarvis (3), RIN 3627, father of Stephen Jarvis Jr, RIN 3734, Liber 28, p 255. I checked this original against copy of printed abstract in Wick/Jarvis Notes, Part 3, p 3 & found no significant differences.

Calendar of Historical Manuscripts Relating to the War of the Revolution in the Office of the Secretary of State in Albany, NY. Albany, 1868. Vol 1, pp 48-53. **Moses Jarvis & Joseph Wickes** were among about 410 men of Huntington who became "Associators" 8 May 1775 by signing the following (which was apparently presented to many --all?-- towns in Suffolk Co): "Persuaded that the Salvation of the Rights & Liberties of America [garbled dictation] convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy &

Confusion which attend a Dissolution of the Powers of Government. We [the document printed referred to the "freeholders & inhabitants within the bounds of the 4th Militia Company of Brookhaven," but I assume all other towns had the same document] being greatly alarmed by the avowed design of the ministry to raise a Revenue in America, & shocked by the Bloody Scene now acting [garbled dictation] DO in the most solemn manner resolve never to become slaves; and DO associate under all the ties of Religion, Honour & Love to our Country to adopt & endeavor to carry into Execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provintial (sic) convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, & opposing the Execution of the several arbitrary, & oppressive acts of the Brittish (sic) Parliament, until the reconciliation between Great Britain & america (sic), on constitutional Principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained, [garbled] advice of our general committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace & good order, & the safety of Individuals & private property. In testimony whereof we have ordered the Clerk of said Company to subscribe our names in the presence of each other. (Thirty-three men of Huntington refused to sign, as did 8 Quakers.)

true

There is enough here to prove that, less than 3 weeks after the battles at Lexington & Concord, the vast majority of men in Huntington (& presumably most of Suffolk Co, NY) were willing to sign this declaration of solidarity in support of their rights as Englishmen. It was NOT a call to rebellion. They said they "ardently desire" reconciliation between Britain & America but, in so saying, speak as if they were separate entities. In referring to the Continental Congress, they obviously favor American autonomy. Unanswered by this "association" is the question of where Moses and Joseph stood on loyalty to the Crown or to the Revolution when the British Army occupied Long Island.

Documentary History of the State of New York, EB O'Callaghan, Ed, Vol 4, Albany, 1851, p 200: List of Freeholders in Suffolk Co, 27 Feb 1737: This list includes 4 **Wickeses, Henry, John, Jonathan & Josiah.** NO Jarvis!

ibid, Vol 2, Albany, 1849, p 530: A List of the Ratable Estates of the Towne of Huntington Taken in the Yeer (sic) 1683: **Stephen Jarvis Jr**, 31 pounds; **Stephen Jarvis Sr**, 123 pounds; **James Chichester Sr**, 131 pounds, 10 shillings; **Isaac Platt**, 177 pounds, 10 shillings; **Joseph Wood, husbandman**, 158 pounds, 10 shillings; **Eliphet (?) Wood**, 132 pounds; **Tho Weekes**, 133 pounds; **Jonas Wood Jr**, 114 pounds; **Jonathan Rodgers (sic)**, 204 pounds, **James Chichester Jr**, 73 pounds.

see
all
but
2 Wood

me ibid, p 443: "A List of ye Estates of ye Towne of Huntington for the Yeare 1675: **Stephen Jarvis**, 3 horses, 2 oxen, 3 cows, 5 swine, 5 vessels, 16 acres of land & meadow. **Tho Weekes**, 2 horses, 1 yearling, 4 oxen, 4 cows, 7 sheep, 6 swine, 28 acres of land & meadow.

ibid, Vol 4, p 211: List of the New York Suffolk Companies, 1738: in the Blue Artillery Company under John Waldron, **John Brown, Capt. Lietenant** is the only John Brown in the index to Vol 4.

me *List of Inhabitants of the State of New York, excerpted from Documentary History of the State of New York*, EB O'Callaghan, ED, Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1979, p 6: List of the officers of the militia of the Province of New Yorke, 1700. Of ye Regiment of Militia of ye County of Suffolk on ye Island Nassaw: Of the Foot Company in ye Town of Huntington: **Thos Wickes, Captain; Jon/n Wood, Liut (sic); Epenitus Plat (sic), Liut.** On pg 259 **Thomas Wickes'** commission was dated 16 April 1690.

not me ibid, p 217: **Benajah Jervis** (sic) owned 1 male & 1 female Negro; **Lieut. Thomas jervis** (sic) owned 1 female Negro. [date not recorded] (prob son of Capt Thomas)

our Obediah (77) #54 *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the NY State Court of Appeals in Albany*, K.Scott, Ed, National Soc of Colonial Dames, 1972. Pg 268: Estate of **Obediah Rogers** of Huntington administered 27 Sept 1770. **Mary Rogers** was his widow. Bondpersons Mary Rogers & Hezakiah Rogers. Witnesses **Thomas Jarvis**, Samuel Bennett.

me *Genealogical Data from NY Estates, 1666-1825.* Scott, K; Owre, JA. NY, 1970, typescript. "**Lewis, Jonathan**, who died on 13 August 1708. Inventory 7 Oct 1708 by **John Wood & Thomas Wickes**. Estate was small. Particular gifts were of livestock to the widow, a cow & a calf to **Elizabeth**, a horse & 2 steers to **John Lewis**, a horse & 2 steers to **Daniel Lewis**, a cow to **Sibill**."

Genealogical Date from the NY Post-Boy, 1743-1773, Scott, K, Washington, National Genealogical Soc, 1970. None of our Wickses or Jarvises in this.

me *NY City Court Records, 1797-1801. Genealogical Data from the Court of General Sessions.* Scott, K. Arlington, National Genealogical Soc. 1980. pp 65 & 121: **Moses Jarvis** was a petit juror in the August session of 1799 & Feb session of 1801. pg 51: A **Timothy Jarvis** was among those who gave people's evidence in a trial in April, 1799. *This is almost certainly not Timothy Jarvis #3643, son of Thomas & Millicent Jarvis & brother of Benajah, who was b abt 1711. He would have been 88 at the time of this trial.*

Suffolk County, Long Island, NY, 1778 Census, Scott, K, *NGSQ*, vol 63, 1975, pp 276-283. Return dated 13 Jan 1778 of persons in "a district of Huntington" included **Joseph Wickes.** Strangely, there are no Jarvises listed in any Huntington schedules. **Moses Jarvis** might have left by then, but one would expect there were many Jarvises still there. me

25 NOVEMBER 1998. CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk Connecticut, compiled by Edwin Hall, Norwalk, Friends of Lackwood (?) House, 1973, (originally printed in 1847). Following are all the **Jarvises** listed in the section entitled "Genealolgical Register:"

William Jervis 5709 took to wife **Hannah** 3710 **Forward,** daughter of Mr Joseph Forward of Danbury, 27 March 1723. Children:
  Joseph, b 17 Feb 1724 3711
  Joanna, b 27 Sept 1725 3712
  Hannah, b 23 Nov 1727 3713
  Sarah, b 27 Dec 1730 3714
  Sarah, d 6 June 1732

me

William: grandson of Steven I + Mary Porter (son of William)

me – **Nathan Jarvis** 3724 married **Ann Kellogg** in Jan 1757. Children:
  Ann, b 5 Oct 1758
  Effy (? garbled), b 10 Sept 1761
  Mary, 11 June 1765
  Samuel, 16 Sept 1768
  William, 12 June 1771
  Nathan, 19 June 1773
  Esther, 27 Aug 1775
  Hannah, 25 Feb 1780

Nathan + Hezekiah great-grands of Steven I + Mary Porter
Steven¹
William²
Samuel³

Melancton B. Jervis married **Polly Smith** 24 Sept 1797. Children:
  Hannah, 9 Oct 1798
  Sally, 25 Feb 1800

me – **Hezekiah Jarvis** 3727 married **Mary Nash** 9 Oct 1767. Children:
  Noah, 22 July 1768
  Abraham, 26 Mar 1770
  Elijah, 18 Mar 1772
  Stephen, 13 Nov 1774
  James, 16 Sept 1776

Mary died 25 Mar 1778 & **Hezekiah** married **Sarah Nash** 13 Dec 1778. Many more children; 1st born in 1779.

18 JAN 1999: HISTORICAL EXHIBIT IN LOBBY OF SERVICE AREA ON NY THRUWAY.

"From its origins near Rome, NY, the Mohawk River flows nearly 100 miles, creating a major transportation route between the Appalachian and Adirondack Mountains. For centuries, travelers have used the Mowhawk Valley to reach destinations to the west, while many others have stayed to make their lives in communities along the river.

"The strategic location of the Mohawk Valley placed it at some of the most important events in our nation's history. Beginning about 500 years ago, upstate New York was home to one of the most successful Indian confederations on the continent, represented in this area by the Mohawks. When European settlers arrived in the 1600s, the entire region was thrust into a century of international trade, diplomacy and sporadic warfare.

"In the decades following the American Revolution, the Mohawk Valley became one of the country's busiest transportation routes, a bustling scene of migrants and merchants traveling westward by bateau, canal boat, stage coach or railroad. In past century and a half, the region became famous for textile, leather and electrical manufacturing. It had benefited from the Mohawk Valley's transportation advantages, abundant natural resources, and the creativity of its people.

"This exhibit briefly tells the story of the eastern Mohawk Valley, the 40 mile stretch from Schenectady to Canajahorie.

"....During the American Revolution (1775-83), the region was the center of intense frontier fighting. Many communities were destroyed by the British, and the Americans, along with numerous Indian allies, fought to control the strategic Mohawk Valley transportation route.

"The end of the American Revolution brought an exciting new chapter in the history of Valley. Britain had kept its colonies from expanding beyond the Appalachians, forcing a growing population to remain on overcrowded farms, with failing soil and limited opportunity. Accounts from returning Revolutionary War soldiers about spectacular lands beyond the mountains inspired generations of Easterners of moving west. The story of the Mohawk Valley from 1790 to 1850 is the story of thousands of people realizing this dream.

"Boat passenger service began on the Mohawk in the 1790s, using light-weight bateaux and "Durham" boats built in Schenectady to navigate the narrow channels and rapids upriver. After 1800, turnpikes competed with the river route for customers, and both became important for moving soldiers and supplies to the Lake Ontario/Lake Erie frontier during the War of 1812.

"The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, greatly increased the number of people traveling through the Valley. For decades, canal packet boats -- each carrying up to one hundred passengers -- moved day and night through this area, the first leg of their 363 mile to the Canal's end at Buffalo. Although most west-bound passenger traffic switched to faster railroad service in the 1840s, the Erie Canal remained a vital link in developing the Valley's economy throughout the 19th century."

19 JANUARY 1999: JERVIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, ROME, NY.

History of Oneida County, New York, Durant, SW, Philadelphia, Everts & Fariss, 1878.

p 593: Chapter 45. Western. Western lies north of the center of the county and includes an area of 33,055 acres. The original patentees of this town were Jellis Fonda (& 11 other men). "Fonda's Patent, containing 40,000 acres, was purchased from the original patentee (Jellis) by John Lansing Jr, Geo Clinton, Wm Floyd & Stephen Lush, and this patent now (1878) constitutes portions of the towns of Western, Lee, Floyd & Steuben & the city of Rome....The patentees of this town refused to convey title to settlers upon their land, the most common method being to give leases in perpetuity, or for their lives, and receive annual rents, and the evil effects of this system were made manifest here as well as in all other localities where the practice was adoped. For many years, the inhabitants labored under its disadvantages.

"The settlement of the town of Western was begun in 1789...These were the earliest settlers in the county north of Fort Stanwix, and located upon the Mohawk River in this town, and at the Fort where their nearest neighbors, 8 or 10 miles away. They were soon followed by others, and the settlement grew quite rapidly. The fertile lands along the Mohawk were first taken up, and when the valley was filled the neighboring hills received attention." *The last item may explain why Platt & Susannah Wickes lost their land in Western.*

10,000 Vital Records of Central NY, 1813-50, Bowman, FQ, Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1986

NO mention of **Platt or Susannah Wickes** or any of their children.

1 JUNE 1999, 12 NOON ERIE CANAL VILLAGE, ROME, NY

The excellent Erie Canal Museum which is part of the Village contains info about the circumstances leading up to the building of the Canal. The 2 mile portage from the headwaters of the Mohawk River to Wood Creek (now the site of the city of Rome) was the key to transportation by water between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. Wood Creek leads into Oneida Lake and this, in turn, leads into the Oneida River, the Oswego River & Lake Ontario. Thus Indians and early fur traders canoed up the Hudson, portaged around the falls where the Mohawk empties into the Hudson, went on up the Mohawk to this point. Here they made what was known as The Great Portage and went on into the interior of North America.

The British build 5 forts in this vicinity. The most important was Fort Stanwix on the actual site of the Great Portage. Failure of the British troops under Col St. Leger to capture this fort in 1777 turned back the 3rd, westernmost column that was to advance on Albany according to Gen Burgoyne's strategy to split New England from the other Colonies.

The British had attempted to outlaw settlement west of the Appalachians. As soon as the fledgling US gained its independence in 1783, settlers poured into these new lands. Improvement of the Mohawk route was essential to opening western NY. This began in 1793-95 when the Western Inland Lock Navigation Co built a mile-long canal with 5 locks around Little Falls. In 1797, it built the Rome Canal, 1 3/4 miles, with 2 locks, across part of the Great Portage. In 1798, it built the German Flats Canal, 1 1/10 miles, with 1 lock, near Herkimer, NY. In 1802-3, the Co. opened direct passage between the Mohawk and Wood Creek at Fort Stanwix by building 4 more locks at that point.

We can be fairly certain that Platt & Susannah Wicks & their little family journeyed by bateau over this route at far as Rome. There they settled a few miles north at Western. Then, a few years later, they continued along this route, going down Wood Creek to Lake Oneida, across the lake & down the Oneida River to where the Seneca River joins it (to form Oswego River), then up the Seneca to Lake Onandaga and the present site of Syracuse. They probably went overland from Syracuse to Batavia. However, they may have gone back up the Seneca and Oswego rivers to Lake Ontario & thence to some point along its south shore closer to Batavia, such as Rochester. There was no water route between Syracuse and the vicinity of Batavia until the Erie Canal opened, many years after they "disappeared" in Batavia.

25 JUNE 1999. NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

In brief time available, we checked 1 reference for Americans who served in loyalist regiments during the Revolutionary War: *New Loyalist Index*, Bunnell, Paul J, Bowie, MD, Heritage Books, 1989.

Found 3 Jarvises, 2 of whom we could identify in Jarvis FGRs (Munson & Samuel Jarvis, sons of Samuel Jarvis of Norwalk -- data put in that FGR). The 3rd is **Stephen Jarvis**, b. Nov 1756, Danbury, CT; married Amelia Glover; d. 12 Apr 1840, Toronto, Ont, Canada; Lt. in South Carolina Loyalists (cavalry). He was prob a member of a Huntington-descended family, but by late 18th century there were so many Stephens I can't be sure which one he was.

We must return to the library. Two books we didn't have time to examine were 24 *The Loyalist Americans* & *The Loyalist Regiments, 1775-1783*. We should also check card catalogue under "American loyalists" (above found under "Loyalists").

We did - In Peter notes
25 June 1999

WICKS/JARVIS GENEALOGY NOTES: PART 5

OCTOBER 11-12, 1999 MEMPHIS,TENNESSEE

Mama had done such a thorough job of searching the records in the courthouse, church and public library in Memphis that Jiggs and I decided there was no need to do further research on **Moses Jarvis Wicks** and his family, but to see for ourselves where they lived during the years they were in Memphis (possibly as early as 1856-57 until 1874).

The Memphis City Directory listed his name and occupation in 1860 (president of Bank of Memphis, corner of Madison & Main) but not his address. No city directories were published during the Union occupation (1862-65), so if they were living in Memphis at that time, we do not know where. However, it is entirely possible that Moses sent his family south, most likely to Aberdeen. Our only evidence for this is one line in a newspaper article in Jiggs' files about Moses Jarvis published many years after the War: "He sent his family south."

The Wickses had many different home addresses in directories after the War. Three were in the one-block-wide strip between Front and Main Streets which is now the center of Memphis' business district: 77 Adams St. in 1866, 135 Madison in 1867-68, and 77 Market in 1870. We located these as well as the site of the Bank of Memphis, having the satisfaction of finding the exact places where their houses stood.

At Second and Poplar Streets, within easy walking distance of any of these addresses, is the First Methodist Church. The present church was built in 1892. The Wickses, who first appear on church rolls in 1860, would have attended services at the church that stood on the same site which was built in 1845.

By the time we had rounded all these sites and ended at the Methodist Church, we were a bit footsore. So it was with some reluctance that we started to hike east on Poplar toward Orleans St. We knew their residence in 1868-69 was at the corner of Orleans and Poplar, which is about a mile from where the business district perches on a bluff above the Mississippi. The farther we walked, the more we wondered if we were not making a mistake. Poplar is a wide, busy street thru a run-down area. Much of it is vacant lots covered with litter, interspersed with pawn shops, bail-bond offices and sleazy liquor stores. Three tall, narrow, Italianate brick houses have somehow survived and are in good condition. One appears to be a private residence; the other two lawyers' offices.

When we reached Orleans Street, we found our long walk was worthwhile. A nice little park one city block square is on the southeast corner of this intersection. The southwest corner,

which is where the Wicks house must have stood, is a parking lot. (Orleans does not cut thru the other side of Poplar. A large, long-established church & rectory stand there, so we are sure the Wicks house was not on that side.) A sign on the parking lot fence pointed south to "Victorian Village." In the next block we came upon a large number of magnificent houses, most of them in exuberant Second Empire style. Two in Classic Revival style were built in the 1840s; the rest were built in the 1870s. They line Adams, the next street south of Poplar, for several blocks.

This afternoon (Oct 12), we came back and went the Woodruff-Fontaine House, which stands at the corner of Orleans and Adams. It was built in 1871. The house in which the Wickeses lived two year earlier could not have been more than a block away, and we are reasonably sure must have been of similar size and style.

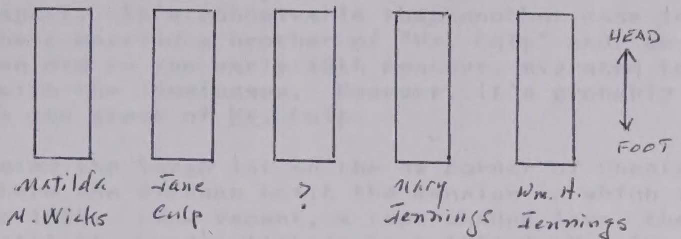
The parlor, dining room and family room on the first floor of the Woodruff-Fontaine house are large, with 16-foot ceilings. The four bedrooms on the second floor are equally large, with 14-foot ceilings, and there are four more bedrooms on the third floor, also quite spacious, with 13-foot ceilings. All are elegantly appointed in Second Empire Style with floor-to-ceiling mirrors, marble mantles, etc. We think this house probably reflects pretty accurately the style of living to which **Moses, Sarah, M.L., Mattie and Moye** were accustomed before twin disasters, the Panic of 1873 and the yellow fever epidemic, drove them out of Memphis. (A descriptive pamphlet on the W-F House is in the Wicks/Jarvis file.)

We did not go south of the central business district to locate the addresses on Walker St.(this may have been the residence in the "country" in the 1872 city directory) and McLemore Ave (1874), nor did we investigate the short street near these named Wicks Avenue.

It seems strange that this family, which was quite affluent, changed addresses so often. Were they renting successively more spacious houses? Or was this a manifestation of Moses' (and Sarah's!) talents at real estate speculation? Supporting the latter premise is the fact that Mama found in the Memphis registry of deeds 72 land transactions in which Moses was involved between 1859 and 1874.

OCTOBER 13: ABERDEEN, MS.

We stopped here briefly before lunchtime, having ended the day before touring the battlefield of Shiloh. Since Mama had researched everything here, we did not duplicate her efforts. We went to the Old Cemetery and found five almost identical marble slabs in a line, as diagrammed:

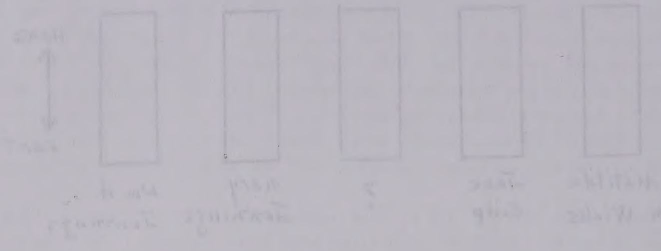


Three were the graves of **Matilda Mehitable Jarvis Wicks,** mother of **Moses Jarvis, Mary "Polly" Jennings,** mother of **Sarah Amanda Jennings Wicks,** & **William H. Jennings,** Amanda's brother. One of the other two has an inscribed tombstone: **Mrs. Jane Culp**/Born Nottaway County, Virginia, 28 November 1789/Died at Aberdeen 17 November 1850/Age 62 years, 11 days. *[If the latter is correct, her b. date would have been 11 Sept 1787. Jarvis & I decided to accept the dates & ignore the age, which is more likely to be incorrect.]* The other is a blank tombstone with the following scratched into a rough (more recent) concrete slab separate from the tombstone: **Culp, Jane**/Born Nottaway County, Virginia, 14 February 1779/Died at Aberdeen, Miss, 17 November 1850/Age 71 years, 11 days. *[If latter correct, her b. date would have been 6 Nov 1779.]*

Jane Jennings, sister of **Sarah Amanda Jennings'** father **Langley Billups,** married a **Mr. Culp** in Nottaway Co, date unknown. (That was her 2nd marriage.) She (and her husband?) probably migrated to Aberdeen with a number of other members of the Jennings clan. The 1789 birth date jibes with birth dates of Joseph Jennings Sr's other 9 children, so the first of the latter two graves is probably that of Sarah Amanda's aunt.

Two Kodachromes (Freymann Family Photos box 9, #31-32) taken in 1972 shows that only William Jennings' gravestone was intact at that time. Moving to the left from his, Mary Jennings' was broken into scattered fragments; the mysterious one which now has the inscription scratched in concrete was tipped off to one side of the base beneath w/ only a fragment at the head in place; only an ornate edge, w/o inscription, lay where Jane Culp's is now; all of Matilda Wicks' was tipped off its base. (Only the 2 noted were on elevated bases; the other 3 were flat on the ground.) Now all 5 lie flat on the ground.

All of these graves were repaired when the cemetery was restored in 1979. Jiggs believes, & I agree, that some well-meaning restorer probably scrawled the legend in cement at that time because the inscribed gravestone had been lost.



It's hightly unlikely there could have been two women with identical names, birth places & death dates but birth dates 10 years apart. It's conceivable that another Jane in Nottaway Co. could have married a brother of "Mr. Culp" and, as large families so often did in the early 19th century, migrated to Aberdeen along with the Jenningses. However, it's probably more likely this is the grave of Mr. Culp.

We located the large lot on the NW corner of Chestnut & Monroe Sts. where the Wickses built the mansion in which they lived from 1847 to 1852. (Now vacant, a tree-shaded lawn, the house stood here until it was demolished about 1954.) We also found the SW corner of what would have been Commerce and Walnut (Walnut is no longer cut through) where Moses opened his first business (dry goods & groceries) in 1845. Today this is on the edge of the business district and of the town -- run-down garages, etc.

ABERDEEN PUBLIC LIBRARY: Here we found a compendium of folders labeled "History of Monroe County, Mississippi."

Folder #207, **Cox, John**, contained the following: His wife, Lucy A, was born in Virginia in about 1796. "According to Goodspeed, **Lucy A Cox** was **Lucy A Jennings**, who had previously been married to a **Billups**. *[This was undoubtedly Langley Billups Jennings' sister* ***Lucy Armon Jennings.****]* John Cox came to Monroe Co about 1843 and bought 6000 acres on the west bank of the Tombigbee River from Chicksaw Indians. He & Lucy had three children: **John B**, **Lucy A** [*she married* ***John West Wicks***], and **Mary Jane**, who married 1) Robert S. Adams *[MJW's business partner!]* & 2) Dr. Anderson H. French.

Folder T2: "**Robert Adams & Moses Wicks** conducted slave auctions on SW corner of Commerce & Walnuts Sts."

OCTOBER 14: We stayed overnight in the metropolis of Reform, Alabama, so we could arrive at the courthouse in Carrollton, the county seat of Pickens County, early. We hoped to locate where **Matilda Mehitable** and **Moses Jarvis Wicks** set up the adjoining households in which they were enumerated in the Census of 1840. Imagine our distress when we found that the Yankees had burned the courthouse in 1865, and another fire in 1876 completed the job of destroying all county records prior to that date! Our only possible lead in this county is the librarian of the Aliceville Public Library, Mrs. Jamie Owens, who everyone seems to regard as the person most familiar with county history. Jiggs wrote her but learned nothing more.

We went on the Tuscaloosa, hoping that we could find in the Tuscaloosa County Courthouse records some evidence of when the **Wicks family** arrived there and what **Platt Lewis Wicks** did there before he died on July 4, 1839. A thorough search of the grant-

or-grantee index 1818-1843 showed no Wicks transactions. (There were several by one Joseph Wick (sic), who is not a relative.) Beautifully organized probate records, all on computer, brought up no Wicks names before 1980. I searched an old will book -- 1818-1852 -- just to be sure. Again, no Wicks. Since **Platt** probably died intestate, there should have been letters of administration. I went thru the following dusty volumes without success: Minutes, Orphan's Court, Tuscaloosa Co, 1838-43; Guardian Records, Inventory, 1830-42.

We then went to the Tuscaloosa Public Library, which has an excellent genealogy and local history section. There are several hundred volumes of Alabama records here, organized by county names and fully indexed. Jigga and I went thru all the records for Tuscaloosa and Pickens Counties, not finding any Wicks entries.

On the slight possibility that the **Jennings** family and/or **Wyatt Moye** might have located in Tuscaloosa before going on to Aberdeen, we also checked all the above indices for Jennings and Moye. There was one Jennings family, but James Jennings named his wife and children in his will, clearly establishing they were not our Jennings line.

Our only achievement was finally locating the tombstone of **Platt Lewis Wicks** in Greenwood Cemetery. Jiggs photographed this. See his notes on the 15th FBR&R (also in this file) for description.

Conclusion: We now know where the term "slim pickin's" comes from. The only traces of the ***Wicks family*** *between the time they were enumerated in North Carolina in the 1830 Census and* ***Moses Jarvis Wicks'*** *marriage to* ***Sarah Amanda Jennings*** *in Aberdeen are the tombstone in Tuscaloosa and their listing the 1840 Census of Pickens Co. AL.*

January 19, 2000

Dear Jeff,

This is in response to your recent Care Package, for which I thank you.

I'm enclosing the few brief notes I took during our recent FBAR&R spent in Memphis and points south.

With reference to your "WICKS/JARVIS GENEALOGY NOTES: PART 5": The paragraph at the top of page 3 raises some serious questions. First of all, the figures you give for Mrs. Jane Culp's date of death and length of life are not those that appear on the grave marker. The inscription on the grave itself reads "...born...on the 28th November 1789 and died...on the 17th November 1850. Aged 62 years & 11 days." But these dates don't add up any better than the ones you tried to work with. If we accept the dates as given, Jane would have been 60 years, 11 months and 20 days old when she died. And if she had lived 62 years and 11 days before dying on Nov. 17, 1850, her correct birth date would ~~had~~ have to have been Nov. 6, 1788, not 28 Nov. 1789. I'd propose that we arbitrarily accept the dates of birth and death carved on the tomb, and ignore her survivors' failed attempt at figuring out the exact length of her life. They didn't have pocket calculators in those days, and the coroner or stone-carver who did the math obviously didn't know how to count.

With regard to your two next paragraphs on page 3, I seriously question the likelihood of there having been *two* Jane Culps, one ten years older than the other, who just happened to die in Aberdeen on the same day. It's much more probable, I think, that the broken slab with the caption scratched in wet cement was once nothing more than a base upon which another grave marker (Mr. Culp's?) once rested. At some point, that tomb's cover and base may have become separated as a result of vandalism, perhaps with the cover piece ending up face down nearby, damaged beyond repair. This could account for Mamá's reporting to us in the '70s that she had seen only four family graves with inscriptions, and two (the base and the inverted lid?) with no identification at all. It would only have been natural, then, for some ~~some~~ well-meaning graveyard restorer to come along in later years and scrawl a somewhat garbled caption on the former base. Maybe this is a bit far-fetched, but certainly no more so than your scenario. At least give me a gentleman's "C" for originality!

At the top of page 7 of your 15 Oct. 1999 notes on ALABAMA STATE ARCHIVES, MONTGOMERY, AL, you mention that a certain George M. Rives bought 160 acres in the immediate vicinity of Montgomery in August 1817, and speculate that he may have been Dr. William Henry Rives' father. Not quite. George Mason Rives (b. 25 Dec 1796, d. 19 Feb 1844 at Mobile) was Dr. Rives' *brother*. Both were sons of John Rives (b. 26 May 1765 in Sussex Co, VA, m. Amy Hunt 20 Feb 1794 in Greensville Co. VA, and d. 16 Sept 1837.) You are

almost certainly correct that Dr. William Henry Rives was born in VA (Greensville Co.), from which his father moved about 1821 or 1822 to a plantation on the Mobile Pike some 14 miles from Montgomery. (Source: "Reliques of the Rives," by James Rives Childs, J. P. Bell Co., Inc., Lynchburg, VA, 1929. Nancy Lucas gave me a Xerox copy of this book many years ago.)

On one of your several notes, you ask: "Did I give you a Xerox of the phyeson (your handwriting is almost illegible, but that appears to be the word) MJW from the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion?" If I catch your meaning correctly (excerpts from MJW's war record?), I'm quite sure that the answer is yes.

As promised, I've written to Jamie Owens at the Aliceville AL Public Library. I'll be very much surprised if she can tell us anything of interest.

I finally got around to shaking Jean Revilliez's most recent e-mail out of my grudging computer this afternoon. Tres merveilleux! Why don't you and Ruth invite the Colonel and his wife over for a gala family weekend at your sumptuous chateau in Avon? Kitch and I will be delighted to tag along, and bring along a hamper of pâté de MacDonalds and Coke!

Avec mes cordiales et fideles amities,

L. B. Gervais

15th Freymann Boys' Annual Reunion & Retreat

October 10th - October 17, 1999
Memphis, Aberdeen, Tuscalosa & Montgomery

October 13, 1999: Old Cemetery, Aberdeen, Mississippi

As one enters into the cemetery over a stile, the Wicks family graves lie close to the left edge, about half way back toward the rear. A plaque at the front reads:

OLD ABERDEEN CEMETERY
1838 • Oldest Stone
1845 • Burial Lots Sold by City Trustees
Restoration by:
1868 • Ladies Memorial Association
1907 • R. E. Lee Chapter U.D.C.
1957 • Pilot Club of Aberdeen
1977 • Tombigbee Chapter DAR
1979 • Certified an Historically Significant Abandoned
Cemetery by Mississippi Department of
Archives and History
Placed 1984 by Tombigbee Chapter
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIOON

Horizontal Grave marker: SACRED to the Memory of MATILDA M. WICKS, who departed this life June 11th 1850. Aged 47 years 10 months & 2 days. Consort of the late PLATT LEWIS WICKS, who died in Tuscaloosa Ala. July 4th 1839 in the 45th year of his age. ‘Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord.” [1] (The large white slab on which this inscription is carved has been broken into three separate pieces, now neatly re-joined. It is one of five almost identical slabs lying side by side, flat on the ground. Matilda's marker is the first on the left.)

The slab immediately next to Matilda's: To the Memory of Mrs. JANE CULP

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[1] If the inscription on her grave marker is to be believed, Matilda M. Jarvis Wicks --"d. **June** 11th 1850 Aged **47** yrs 10 mo & 2 days"-- would have to have been born on **Aug. 9, 1802.** But entries in the Jarvis Family Bible state that Matilda was born **Sept. 9, 1803** and died on **July** 11, 1850 at the age of **46** yrs 10 mo and 2 days. A clipping from an unidentified and undated newspaper found in the Jarvis Family Bible lends support to the validity of the Bible entries and strongly suggests that the gravestone inscription is incorrect: "In Aberdeen, Miss., on **Thursday** morning 11th inst., Mrs. Matilda M. Wicks, formerly of this place, in the **47th** year of her age." July 11, 1850 *did* fall on a Thursday; June 11th on a Tuesday. The July 11th date is also accepted by George A. Jarvis in his Jarvis Family Genealogy published in 1979. Until I see stronger evidence to the contrary, I intend to continue to list Matilda's date of birth as Sept. 9, 1803 and her date of death as July 11, 1850.

15th Freymann Boys
Annual Reunion & Retreat
October 17, 2009

who was born in Nottoway County Virginia, on the 28th November 1789, and died in Aberdeen Miss. on the 17th November 1850, Aged 62 years & 11 days.

The third slab from the left, directly next to Jane Culp's: There is no visible inscription on this heavily weathered and battered stone itself, but the following has been roughly inscribed in a strip of cement visible at its foot: "Culp, Jane, born Nottoway County Virginia February 14th 1779 died Aberdeen Mississippi 17 November 1850 Age 71 years 11 days." (We can only suppose that this inscription is in error. In a letter written to us about 1971, Mamá stated that "in addition to the four graves that have inscriptions, there are *two* without a vestige of identification." Perhaps the weathered, battered and inscriptionless slab once lay nearby, and has since been sandwiched over the cement base with the rough (and apparently recent and probably incorrect) notation. —See accompanying letter for another explanation.

The fourth slab from the left: IN MEMORY OF OUR MOTHER, Mrs. MARY JENNINGS, born in Nottoway Co. Va February 14, 1779, and died June 22d 1850. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

The slab lying farthest to the right: WILLIAM H. JENNINGS, was born in Nottaway Co. Va. January 3rd, 1812 died July 6th, 1846.

Elsewhere in the cemetery: Grave marker: A. W. Bumpass, Esq. Died 21 Nov 1850. (Could this be any relation to Georgia Bumpus (Sp?), the wife of John Cox Wicks?

PICKENS COUNTY, ALABAMA

Because all records were destroyed when its county courthouse burned to the ground in 1876, little seems to be known about the early history of Pickens County. A lady at the Carrolton, Ala. Public Library suggested that we direct any questions we might have to Mrs. Jamie Owens at the Public Library in nearby Aliceville. She is considered to be the resident historian.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

Location: There is a large entrance gate with smaller doors on each side near the junction of T. Y. Rogers, Jr. Avenue and 10th Street in downtown Tuscaloosa, Entering the *right*-hand door, walk directly ahead for approximately 33 paces (roughly 100 feet), then turn sharply to the right and proceed for about another 15 feet to the Platt Lewis Wicks grave marker in Section 6, Grave #217.

The grave of Platt Lewis Wicks is marked by a vertical sandstone marker

about 3 feet tall and 2 feet wide, with part of its upper left corner sheared off. It seems quite likely that the orientation of the stone may have been improperly reversed at some time in the past. The inscription on the monument faces *away* from the street rather than *toward* it, as most others in this section of the cemetery do, and it is somewhat difficult to read because it is crowded behind a low iron fence encircling an adjoining plot belonging to the Spiller Family. The stone's inscription reads: (IN) MEMORY OF PLATT L. WICKS, (who) was born at Newburgh New York July 10th 1794.[2] He died at Tuscaloosa Alabama July 4th 1839, aged 41 years 11 months and 22 days[3] ----- He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, and unwavering in his friendship. His memory will be cherished by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

JMF has a copy of a 152-page paperback book entitled "A Walk Through Greenwood Cemetery: An Historic Overview and Walking Tour." It provides detailed maps showing the exact location of each burial site.

MISCELLANEOUS RESEARCH DONE AT THE ALABAMA STATE LIBRARY IN MONTGOMERY:

The 1840 U.S. Census of Pickens County, page 344: Matilda Wicks and Moses Wicks appear as the third and fourth names on the page. They are bracketed above by Rachel Windom and Elizabeth Ellis, and below by Thomas J. Clark, Christopher Clark and John A. Windom. (There is no indication in the Census as to exactly where within the county these people may have resided.)

Excerpt from "War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," Series 2, Vol. 4, p. 935: General Orders, #142. Headquarters Department #2, Knoxville TN, Nov 5, 1862: IV. A camp will be forthwith established at Chattanooga for the reception of parole prisoners, officers and men, who will report with the least possible delay to the commander of the same. Lt. S. N Macintosh, Co. E, 27th Mississippi Volunteers is hereby appointed to the command of said camp. He will report daily to these headquarters the names of all persons reporting to him, stating their company and regiment to which they belong, when and where captured and parolled. Maj. Moses J. Wicks, Assistant Commisary of Subsistance, is appointed Commisary of said camp, and is authorized to draw and issue the subsistance authorized by law on the requisition of the commanding officer of the camp. By command of General Bragg, George William Brent, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant General.

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[2] Although the date on the marker may appear to be 1791, it was almost certainly meant to be read (correctly), as 1794. The 1's carved on 19th century gravestones are frequently almost indistinguishable from 4's.

[3] The last of these figures is incorrect; Platt Lewis Wicks actually lived 41 years 11 months and 24 days)

Results of a scanning of a tape of *The Montgomery Advertiser & State Gazette,* May 31, 1854 - Dec. 31, 1856 : JMF carefully studied the issues of October 1st and two subsequent weeks and found absolutely no reference to a fire involving John W. Gordon.

PROBATE RECORDS AT THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT HOUSE:

Succeeded in finding the will of William H. Rives, but there was none for his wife Sarah Jane. The holographic last will and testament of William H. Rives was extremely difficult to read (white on black) on the viewing screen, but at least this much filtered through: Under Article 2: "As my beloved wife Sarah Jane Rives has a separate property of her own, I wish all my property to be kept together and marked (?) as though I was alive until one of the following circumstances arises. . . . . I will and bequeath that my said wife and my children shall live together as one family and shall be supported and maintained. . . by the proceeds of my property as long as my wife remains unmarried. . . . . .Should my wife remarry, my son Gordon Rives "shall have his name changed to that of William H. Rives." . . . (that all of my property) go to my five children, to be equally divided. . . My beloved wife Sarah Jane Rives shall serve as executrix and my friends E. (?) Porter and William A. Watts as executors of my will. . . signed 31 January 1864[4]

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[4] William H. Rives died on 3 February 1864.